Report on the
Political Administration of the
Rajputana States
1891-92 to 1894-95

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REPORT

ON

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1891-92.

No. 1661-G., dated Abu, the 27th May 1892.

From—COLONEL G. H. TREVOR, *Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India,* FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Political Administration of Rajputana for the year 1891-92.

PART I.

CHANGES AMONG POLITICAL OFFICERS.

I proceeded on privilege leave from the 28th August 1891 and returned to duty on the 1st December. Colonel P. W. Powlett officiated as Agent to the Governor General during my absence, at the same time retaining charge of his substantive appointment as Resident in the Western States.

Colonel H. P. Peacock, Resident, Jaipur, obtained furlough from the 7th May 1891, and was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Abbott, Political Agent in Ulwar, who was appointed to officiate as Resident, Jaipur, in addition to his own duties. Colonel Abbott held the double charge till the 29th October 1891, when he was relieved of his duties with the Ulwar State by Lieutenant Colonel E. A. Fraser, who, on return from furlough, was posted as Political Agent, Ulwar. Colonel Abbott continued to hold charge of the Jaipur Residency until the return of Colonel Peacock from furlough on the 5th January 1892, when he was placed on special duty in connection with the compilation of the Rajputana Census Report and Tables.

Lieutenant Colonel N. C. Martelli, Political Agent in the Eastern States, was absent on furlough from the 10th May 1891 to the 11th February 1892, Captain C. Herbert, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, being deputed to act for him.

On the departure from Jhalrapatan on 23rd May 1891 of Colonel E. S. Reynolds to take up the appointment of Officiating Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, Major Curzon Wyllie, Political Agent, Kotah, assumed charge of the Office of Political Superintendent, Jhallawar, and discharged the duties of both Agencies up to the 13th July. On the latter date he was relieved of charge of the combined offices by Major Hayes Sadler and left for Ajmere to officiate as Commissioner in the room of Colonel J. Biddulph transferred to Quetta to officiate as Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

On the return to Ajmere at the close of November of Colonel Biddulph, Major Wyllie resumed charge of the Kotah Agency from Major Sadler on the 10th December 1891. The latter officer having been deputed on the 18th January 1892 to accompany Prince Damrong of Siam during His Royal Highness' tour through India, Major Wyllie again assumed charge of the Jhallawar State and held it in conjunction with that of Kotah till the 17th March 1892, when Major Sadler was re-appointed Superintendent of Jhallawar.

Major A. P. Thornton, Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk, proceeded on furlough on the 21st November 1891, and Lieutenant J. Ramsay, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, was nominated as his successor, but did not join at Deoli till the 3rd December following. During the interval between Major Thornton's departure and Lieutenant Ramsay's arrival, Captain J. A. Bell, Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, held charge of the current duties of the Agency in addition to his military duties.

The retirement from the Political Department on the 9th April 1892, preparatory to final retirement from the service, of Colonel P. W. Powlett, Resident of Jodhpur, may fitly be noticed here as a change deserving of special record, as that officer's long connection with Rajputana, dating from 1868, was marked by services which earned the approbation of the Government of India, and were of high value to the States in which he served.

TOUR.

Owing to the scarcity that prevailed my tour was chiefly by rail, as, in the States I particularly wished to visit, the task of providing supplies for a camp would have been a burden on the villages. Immediately on return from privilege leave I proceeded to Ajmere, and while there paid a flying visit to Kishengarh. Ten days after I went on to Beawar, and, after a week spent at that place and at Jodhpur, reached Bikanir on 23rd December, accompanied by the Maharaja. On arrival I presided at a Darbar held to celebrate the formal opening of the railway from Jodhpur. Leaving Bikanir on the 29th idem I formed a camp at Jaipur, where I stayed from the 31st December 1891 to the 6th January 1892. Being informed that there would be no difficulty in regard to supplies, I then marched through Shekhawati and visited the Chiefs at Sikar and Khetri. My route then lay through a part of the Ulwar State; but, before reaching Ulwar on the 2nd February 1892, I had the pleasure of spending five days in camp with the Maharaja of Ulwar at a place called Seriska. From Ulwar to Kerowlee by rail and horse dâk, and thence by rail to Dholpur and Bhartpur were my next movements, and so on to Ajmere again for a week before going to Udaipur, where I stayed another week before returning to my head-quarters at Mount Abu on the 9th March 1892. During this tour my chief object was to ascertain if measures instituted where necessary for the relief of distress were sufficient, and if there were any signs of starvation visible to the traveller. Everywhere there was plenty of grain selling at prices in no way indicative of famine and nowhere any signs of people starving. It was patent that the railway by its imports had saved the country from widespread disaster, while in Marwar, Bikanir, Kishengarh, and Ajmere-Merwara emigration had greatly assisted the railway.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

The scarcity just referred to, and the opening of the railway to Bikanir, are perhaps all that need be mentioned under this head. The former is so large a subject and has been reported on in such detail that it would swell this report unnecessarily for me to touch on it at any length. At the same time it has engaged the attention of most states and officers so fully, and its results are of such importance, that some mention of it is required.

Further on will be found brief extracts from the reports noticing the character of the season and crops in each state. The states which were fortunate enough to get good rain are Dholpur, Bhartpur, Kerowlee, Kotah, Jhallawar, Banswara, Partabgarh, and Jaipur and Tonk generally. The other States suffered more or less, drought being most excessive in Kishengarh, Marwar, Jaisalmir and Bikanir and in the British district of Ajmere-Marwara.

MEASURES FOR FAMINE RELIEF.

The failure of the rains caused a general scarcity of fodder and water in tanks and wells in the States affected, which little could be done to remedy. Hence there was very extensive emigration and mortality among cattle.

It was stated in January that in Marwar one-twelfth, and in Kishengarh one-fifth, of the population had emigrated. The statistics on this head, however, are not very reliable; but the fact that the relief works opened attracted but a very small proportion of the population, coupled with the local reports, show that the number of those who emigrated must have been very large. In the States mostly affected by drought a deficient rainfall is not rare, and hence emigration is an accustomed method, and on this account is said to have been preferred to public works, which the people may have thought could not be reckoned as a certain means of relief for several months. The administration of relief is said to have been carried out as far as possible according to the instructions prescribed in the Code for Native States issued under the authority of the Government of India. The table below gives particulars as to the number of persons in receipt of relief, etc., last April—

Names of States.	Affected area.	Total No. on relief works.	In receipt of gratuitous relief.	Number for whom relief or works has been provided.
1	2	3	4	5
Bikanir	15,340 square miles	5,907	2,471	35,000
Marwar	*	7,676	2,981	23,700
Jaisalmir	*	23	*	*
Kishengarh	285 square miles	1,122	129	14,294
Shahpura	300 do.	1,800	200	3,400

* Particulars not yet available.

The figures in column 3 of this table compare somewhat strangely with those in column 5, and seem to show that relief works were not generally popular. I am not yet able to state the expenditure on famine relief or the amount of revenue suspended or remitted. Besides that expenditure advances of money to cultivators have, it is believed, been freely given.

CENSUS.

Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, my First Assistant, superintended the census operations in Rajputana, in addition to his other duties, up to 5th January 1892, when Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Abbott was specially deputed to take up and complete the work.

The compilation of the statistics was begun about the middle of October 1891, and was finished by the end of March 1892. At the close of the year there remained a few provincial tables to be compiled, which have since been completed.

The review of the operations and the returns are now under publication, and, when ready, will be submitted to Government.

The details of the census may be summarised as follows :—

Total population enumerated and unenumerated in the province, 12,220,343 : males, 6,455,608 and females, 5,764,735.

Classified according to religion Hindus numbered 10,195,689; Mussalmans 991,351; Jains 417,618; Christians 1,855; Animistic 612,459; Jews 15; Parsis 238; Sikhs 1,116; and "Minor religions" 2.

The castes which are of the most importance numerically show the following numbers :—

Brahmins	1,135,397
Jats	1,054,200
Mahajans (Hindus and Jains)	869,899
Chamars	846,616
Rajputs	748,868
Bhils	743,700
Gujars	572,569
Minas	536,917
Malis	358,234

Twelve per cent. of the total population of Rajputana is urban and 87·5 rural.

THE SEASONS AND CROPS.

1891-92 has been a year of exceptional scarcity in some parts of the province and of drought and high prices generally in the other portions. The character of the rainfall and crops in each State are noted below—

Meywar.—The rainfall measured 16·51 inches against 20·3 inches in the preceding year. The rains began late and ended soon. The suspension of the monsoon caused great mortality amongst the cattle, and its early cessation spoilt the prospects for the rabi. In some places where the fields were watered from wells and tanks the kharif was good; but where this could not be done the yield amounted to about one-fourth of the average. For the rabi only one-half of the usual quantity of land was cultivated and the outturn was poor. The value of both crops (kharif and rabi) is estimated at from 9 to 10 annas in the rupee. The prices of food-grains began to rise with the suspension of the rains, and in January 1892 stood very high. But thereafter there was a downward tendency, and at the end of April the prices compared favourably with the rates prevalent at the same time last year.

Meywar Hilly Tracts and Dungarpur.—24·79 inches of rain fell as against 34·45 in the previous year. The monsoon did not break till the 23rd July. The cattle suffered in consequence, about 30 per cent. of them dying from foot and mouth disease and want of fodder. The harvests were poor, the kharif crop being estimated at 7, and the rabi at 5, annas in the rupee. The prices of food-grains ruled high.

Kotra District.—The agricultural conditions of this tract were even worse than those described immediately above, as may be inferred from the fact that only 18·6 inches of rain fell, as against 48·62 inches in the preceding year.

Banswara and Partabgarh.—The rainfall was abundant and the crops plentiful. The rabi sowings in Partabgarh yielded a bumper harvest.

Western States.—The rainfall was below the average in the three States of Marwar, Jaisalmir, and Serohi. In Marwar and Jaisalmir the kharif crop failed almost entirely, and but very little grass grew. There was in consequence great scarcity of food and fodder. About 200,200 people are said to have emigrated from Marwar and 11,276 from Jaisalmir. In both States

adequate measures were taken to provide for those in need of work. The scanty rainfall affected Serohi only in a minor degree.

Bikanir.—The same tale of deficient rainfall and crops lost has to be told as regards this State. The people emigrated in large numbers, taking their cattle with them. Those who remained were saved from distress by the opening of relief works. Owing to the scarcity, remissions of revenue to the extent of ₹1,00,000 will have to be made, while the collection of nearly ₹50,000 will have to be suspended.

Jaipur.—The rainfall amounted to 20·65, which was only a little less than the quantity registered in the previous year, *viz.* 23·46 inches. But the deficiency affected the outturn of the kharif in the south-west portion of the State, which was further diminished by the ravages of locusts and other insects. There was also scarcity of fodder. But the consequences were not much felt, as the Darbar made suitable arrangements for the relief of the people and cattle.

Kishengarh.—The year has been a disastrous one for this State. The rainfall (7·68 inches) was even less than that of the previous year, when the fall was exceptionally light. The difficulties thus caused were aggravated by a severe grass famine. A great number of the cattle perished; but the loss was confined chiefly to superfluous animals. The want of pasturage led to 28 per cent. of the cattle being driven out of the State in search of fodder. Public works were started for alleviation of distress, which are estimated to cost ₹1,76,400. The Darbar has also made remissions of revenue advances, etc.

Eastern States.—The following table compares the rainfall of the years 1890 and 1891:—

	1891.	1890.
Kerowlee	31·79	42·1
Bhartpur	35·51	25·30
Dholpur	31·82	24·96

The crops were plentiful.

Bundi.—Eleven inches of rain fell against 13 inches registered in the previous year. The crops were below the average, and, owing to scarcity of fodder, a large number of cattle died. The State gave a grant of ₹1,300 for the repair of wells.

Tonk.—The rainfall and crops were up to the average, except in the Nimbahera district, where damage was caused by locusts. In order to cover the loss to cultivators the Darbar has, at the recommendation of the Settlement Officer, granted to those not assessed at privileged rates an abatement of 6¼ per cent. in the revenue demand. A sum of ₹10,000 has also been sanctioned on account of takavi advances.

Shahpura.—The rainfall was even less than in the previous year, 15·66 inches against 16·84. Short crops resulted. In order to lessen the distress and keep his cultivators from emigrating, the Raja Dhiraj induced the Banias to help the people in their difficulties on his guarantee. Stocks of grain, accumulated in the State from previous years, were also sold to the poor at low rates, and a sum of ₹26,000 was spent on tanks.

Ulwar.—The rainfall amounted to 19·70 inches. The crops were good, the outturn being estimated at 12 annas in the rupee. Prices, however, ruled higher than in the previous year owing to grain being exported from the State to meet the increased demands in other parts of Rajputana on account of the scarcity,

Kotah.—The rainfall registered 21·20 inches against 18·65 in the previous year. The crops were good, and, though locusts appeared in the State during the rains, but little damage was done. The following extract from the Political Agent's report regarding the immigrants from places in Rajputana, where scarcity prevails, will prove interesting:—

"In order to assist the numerous immigrants from Marwar, Kishengarh and Ajmere who have sought refuge from famine in the Kotah State, the Darbar in October last directed their exemption from all ferry and customs dues when crossing the Chambal, and provided each person with two free meals on first entering Kotah territory. Every facility for pasturing their cattle has been afforded them, and the forest rules have been largely relaxed in their favour. Special works were also opened for the employment of the needy under the direction of the Executive Engineer.

"The following is a statement of the immigration between the 21st September 1891 and the 31st March 1892:—

	Nos.
Men, women, and children	19,795
Cattle	18,247
Goats	31,554
Buffaloes	3,578
Other animals	1,061
Carts	1,119

"It is calculated that up to date about R38,000 have been spent in the relief of distress.

"The majority of the immigrants are, however, fairly well-to-do people who have come to seek out grazing grounds for their flocks and herds. Offers of land on favourable terms made by the Darbar have been, almost without exception, rejected, the people invariably replying that they purpose returning to their homes by the first fall of the next monsoon rains. On the whole, they have been well behaved and have not given much trouble."

Jhallawar.—The rainfall, though below the average, was sufficient, and the crops were plentiful. The following account of the immigrants to Jhallawar is furnished by the Political Superintendent:—

"Special arrangements were made to provide for the immigrants from the famine-stricken districts of Ajmere-Merwara. They were relieved of all tolls and duties, allowed to graze their cattle where they pleased, and offered employment on State works, and land if they chose to settle down and cultivate. Further, kitchens were established at the Chaoni Patan and the head-quarters of the tahsils, both by the State and the leading inhabitants, where grain was distributed gratis to the needy, and strict orders were issued to the district officers to be on the look out for cases of distress and to arrange for their relief.

"As a matter of fact, but few availed themselves of the offer of land, and until lately, when 350 were employed on deepening wells and tanks, they showed no disposition to take State work, though parties were employed in the fields harvesting the crops.

"The influx commenced in September, and the majority made their way to the Malwa districts, the return tide set in about the middle of April, and they are now on their way back to their homes."

A statement of the rainfall in Native States during the year 1891-92 will be found among the appendices.

WALTERKRIT RAJPUTRA HITKARINI SABHA.

This society has done excellent work during the year.

Breaches of the rules regulating marriage and funeral expenses and preventing marriages between persons of immature age framed by the general committee have declined in 1891, as shown below—

	1890.		1891.	
	Total number performed according to rules.	Number of breaches.	Total number performed according to rules.	Number of breaches.
Marriages—				
Age	1,481	307	2,647	189
Expenses	1,666	83	2,607	68
Tyag	1,774	41	2,809	29
Funerals	1,465	23	1,449	31

Rules similar to those laid down for Rajputs have been agreed to by the zamindars of the Merwara district, and there is reason to hope that cultivators in some of the Native States and other communities in Rajputana will gradually be induced to follow the good example set by Rajputs in the social reforms under notice.

NATIVE STATES.

Last year I referred to Banswara in unfavourable terms, and I regret that the reports from this State are still no better. There has been some improvement in the affairs of Dholpur, which will now, I trust, progress under the management of a competent Dewan, approved by the Chief. The wild tract of Dungarpur appears to require a little more enlightened administration, and this remark might also be applied perhaps to one or two other States whose personal relations with the Government and its officers leave little to be desired. In Jaipur, Ulwar, Jodhpur, Bikanir, Kotah, Jhallawar improvements in administration appear to have received attention with results that are yearly more satisfactory. Some time must elapse before Jaisalmir can be brought into order, but good hopes are entertained of the present management. On my tour in Shekhawati I was struck by the attention paid to the interests of the people under their charge by the Raja of Khetri and the Rao Raja of Sikar. Like praise may be bestowed on the Maharajas of Kerowlee and Kishengarh, and on other Chiefs, whom it is a pleasure to meet, though modern criticism may regard their States as somewhat backward. It is fortunate that there is not more ground for complaint. The efforts made in those States which have been most affected by scarcity to relieve distress deserve cordial acknowledgments. The Government is aware that the Rajputana States were deeply moved by the demise of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, and vied with each other on that sad occasion in approaching Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales with expressions of sympathy and loyalty.

IMPERIAL SERVICE CORPS.

In addition to the corps maintained for imperial service by the States of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhartpur, Bikanir, and Ulwar, a detail of which was given in last year's report, arrangements are in contemplation for organising an Imperial Service Corps in Kotah.

Difficulty having been experienced in getting the necessary complement of Rajputs to enlist in the Bikanir Camel Corps, sanction has been accorded to the recruitment of Kaimkhanis who are subjects of the State.

The quarterly reports received from Inspecting Officers show that good progress is being made in the training and equipment of the Imperial Service Corps in Rajputana.

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

Mr. A. Wingate, whose transfer to the Meywar State was mentioned in last year's report, joined his appointment as Revenue and Settlement Commissioner in Meywar on the 5th June 1891, and the Resident furnishes the following account of what has been done since his arrival:—

"No new pargana has been settled this year, but the work left unfinished in the Girwa and Mandalgarh zillas was completed, and progress was made with the Jehazpur zilla, where the settlement has not been yet introduced. The establishment of the Revenue Department head-quarters office has also been busy checking accounts and endeavouring to secure more efficient administration. Altogether a great deal of work has been done."

The services of Mr. P. J. Fagan, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade in the Punjab, have been lent to the Bikanir Darbar to superintend the settlement of the Khalsa villages of the State. This officer has not yet joined his appointment.

Application was made by the Ulwar Darbar for the services of a European British Settlement Officer, but an officer not being obtainable, Major (now Colonel) Powlett's settlement has been prolonged for two years.

A revised land revenue settlement is being undertaken in Dholpur. The work is under the supervision of a native official of the Darbar. Operations have been commenced in three parganas and are finished in one. A survey of the whole State will, it is anticipated, be completed in August 1892, and the assessment made in time to come into force next year.

The hope expressed in last year's report that the revenue settlement in Tonk would be completed in a year's time has not been fulfilled, but the work is expected to be completed before long.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

As already mentioned, the railway to Bikanir was opened during the year under report. The advantages of this new artery of trade have already been felt and appreciated in the present season of scarcity.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

A report on the working of the Postal Department in Rajputana is annexed.

PART II.

JUDICIAL AND POLICE.

The following statement gives the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the International Courts of Vakils in Rajputana:—

Offences.	Number of Cases.				
	Meywar.	Jaipur.	Marwar.	Haraoti.	Total.
Against person—					
Murder	1	...	1	2	4
Forcible confinement	...	...	1	...	1
Total	1	...	2	2	5
Against property—					
High-way robbery, with aggravated circumstances	...	...	2	1	3
Do. without aggravated circumstances	3	1	10	2	16
Dakaity, with aggravated circumstances	...	1	...	...	1
Do. without aggravated circumstances	3	2	18	11	34
Theft of cattle	2	2	16	6	26
Recognition of cattle	...	2	3	...	5
Theft	...	4	8	1	13
Burglary	...	...	8	2	10
Miscellaneous	8	11	15	10	44
Total	16	23	80	33	152
GRAND TOTAL	17	23	82	35	157

Offences against the person increased from 4 to 5. Four of the latter were cases of murder and the fifth one of forcible confinement.

Offences against property decreased from 153 to 152. The total number of cases was the same as in the two preceding years, *viz.* 157. The work done by each court is shown below with the corresponding figures for 1890:—

	Cases disposed of in 1891.	Cases disposed of in 1890.
Meywar Court	17	8
Jaipur do.	23	35
Marwar do.	82	94
Haraoti do.	35	20
	157	157

The following table indicates the number of appeals disposed of by the Upper Court of Vakils at Abu during the year 1891:—

Agency.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Marwar	7	6	13	10	1	2	...
Jaipur	1	4	5	4	1	...	...
Haraoti	1	3	4	2	2	...	...
Meywar	1	4	5	2	1	...	2
Total	10	17	27	18	5	2	2

Appeals were instituted during the year, which, with the number pending at the end of 1890, made a total of 27. Of these the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 18 cases, revised in 5, and reversed in 2, leaving a balance of 2 at the end of the year, as compared with 10 at the close of 1890.

In the railway jurisdiction the Political Agent, Ulwar, disposed of 4 cases, involving the same number of persons.

CRIME.

The following statement shows the dakaities committed during the year under report, with the corresponding figures of the previous year:—

	1890.	1891.
Meywar	29	40
Marwar	16	29
Jaipur	7	1
Bundi	1	2
Bikanir	8	12
Kerowlee	3	6
Bhartpur	5	...
Kotah	13	13
Tonk	6	5
Dholpur	3	2
Jhallawar	2	5
Shahpura	1	...
TOTAL	94	115
		Increase 21.

Dakaities have increased in Meywar from 29 to 40, in Marwar from 16 to 29, in Bikanir from 8 to 12, in Jhallawar from 2 to 5, in Kerowlee from 3 to 6, and in Bundi from 1 to 2. For Kotah the same figure is returned as last year, *viz.* 13. In Jaipur, on the other hand, the number decreased from 7 to 1, and in Dholpur from 3 to 2. There was no dakaity in Shahpura, and the return for Bhartpur is blank, as compared with 5, entered for the preceding year. Very few of the cases noted against Meywar were of a serious nature. One of those which occurred in Kotah was attended with loss of life, and the value of the property carried off was considerable, *viz.* R3,916. Some of the perpetrators have, however, been arrested. The contemplated re-organisation of the police system in Kotah had to be postponed owing to Major Curzon Wyllie's deputation to Ajmere to act as Commissioner, but the measure will shortly be carried out. Maharaja Jai Singh, of Bambulia, brother to His Highness the Maharao, has been appointed General Superintendent of District Police.

Last year Kotah showed an increase, and Bikanir a decrease, in the number of cattle thefts. This year the position is reversed, these offences having declined in Kotah from 120 to 57, while in Bikanir they rose from 260 to 327. In the latter State also highway robberies increased from 12 to 16, and other thefts from 376 to 413. This increase, the Political Agent notes, is probably to be accounted for by the prevalent scarcity. In this connection it may be mentioned that robberies in Marwar have risen from 76 to 114. Of Kishengarh, on the other hand, it is recorded that there were no heinous crimes during the year.

There were three murders committed in the Meywar Hilly Tracts. In 2 of the cases the culprits were secured; but in the 3rd one the perpetrator, a Vilayati, succeeded in evading capture, and is thought to have made good his escape to Afghanistan.

A case of infanticide is reported from Kotah; but details of the occurrence are wanting.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The Meena Kherar, or tract inhabited by Meenas in the vicinity of Deoli, has maintained its reputation for freedom from crime.

Further progress has been made in the measures for keeping the Meenas under proper control. In the month of March last representatives of the tribe met at Sheoganj, near Erinpura, under the auspices of a Marwar and Serohi official to enter into a compact to give up robbery. Rules were also made for the curtailment of marriage expenses and the prevention of disputes.

The Bhils have not been so well behaved during the year under report; but nothing has occurred to disturb the general tranquillity of the country inhabited by them.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

Two mail robberies occurred during the year, *viz.*—

(1) in Marwar territory between Didwana (Marwar) and Sujangarh (Bikanir) on the 17th December 1891; and

(2) in Meywar territory between Udaipur and Kherwara on the 18th March 1892.

In the first case the bags were recovered, and the person in whose possession the property was found has been committed for trial by the Marwar Court of Vakils.

The second occurrence was rather a serious affair; both the letter and parcel mails were carried off, and the runner and escort dangerously wounded, the former succumbing to the injuries received. The Darbar has been moved to use every endeavour to trace the perpetrators of the outrage.

In the Badnu case, which, as reported last year, occurred in Bikanir, the Darbar have made good to the Postal Department the value of the articles plundered. One of the thieves was also arrested and has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

BORDER COURTS.

A return of the number of cases disposed of by Border Courts is furnished below—

Between Meywar and Dungarpur	205
Do. Do. and the Mahikantha	64
Do. Dungarpur and Do.	31
Do. Banswara and Kushalgarh on the one side and the Rewakantha on the other side	78
	378

The Resident, Western Rajputana States, and the Second Assistant Resident at Kotra, acting as a Border Court, effected a settlement of all cases pending between Meywar and Serohi.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENTS.

Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Partabgarh, continued the work of demarcating the Meywar-Partabgarh border

during the cold weather. He settled thirteen disputes resulting in the definition of about 26 miles of boundary. Details of the cases are given below:—

Between Meywar and Partabgarh	11
Do. and Banswara	1
Between Banswara and Partabgarh	1
TOTAL	13

Mr. B. Egerton, whose services have been lent to the Meywar Darbar for the settlement of internal boundary disputes, entered upon his duties on the 18th June 1891. Since that date he has disposed of forty-seven cases, representing the demarcation of 52 miles of boundary. So far as known at present 665 disputes remain for settlement.

Two boundary disputes between petty Chiefs in the Meywar Hilly Tracts were settled by Lieutenant C. H. Dawson, Officiating Second Assistant to the Resident at Udaipur.

A meeting was arranged between the Political Agent, Rewakantha, and the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar; for the disposal of the rival claims of the Dungarpur and Lunawara States to jurisdiction over the village of Lambhu; but these officers have not come to any settlement and the matter has been left for decision by Government. The case is under further reference to the Resident, Meywar.

Boundary work in Marwar has continued to progress. In 18½, out of the 21, parganas comprising the State, disputes have been settled.

In Sirohi 20 important boundary cases, which had baffled settlement for some years, were adjusted.

Lieutenant Bruce decided six boundary disputes between the Tonk pargana of Parawa and adjoining States in Central India. One case between the Tonk pargana of Aligarh and Jaipur was disposed of amicably.

Four cases between Gwalior and Jhallawar, and one between the latter and Indore, were also settled.

EDUCATION.

Except in the minor States education has made fair progress during the year under report. In Jaipur there has been an increase of 96 schools and 1,280 pupils. The Darbar spent R80,407 on public instruction, as against R76,382 in the previous year, being an increase of R4,125. There are eight girls' schools in Jaipur. Three out of the 7 pupils from the Jaipur College who presented themselves at the B. A. Examination were successful. Forty candidates competed at the Intermediate, Entrance, and Middle Class examinations, and the whole number passed.

In Ulwar the Maharaja supported 100 boys' and 15 girls' schools at a cost of R40,926. The expenditure on the Meywar institutions, consisting of 4 schools at the capital and 21 in the districts, amounted to R20,970-9-8.

The high schools at Ulwar, Udaipur, and Tonk each passed a student at the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University.

An Anglo-Vernacular school has been opened at Shahpura, which teaches up to the Middle Standard of the Allahabad University.

The Nobles' School at Jodhpur has been converted into a preparatory school for the Mayo College.

The re-organisation of the Educational Department in Kotah is under consideration.

MAYO COLLEGE.

The Principal's annual report, together with my review of it, will be found among the appendices.

There were 68 boys on the College rolls during the year against 73 in 1890-91.

All the States were represented on the rolls, except Banswara, Bhartpur, Bundi, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Jaisalmir, and Partabgarh.

Excluding three dangerous cases of illness the health of the boys was good.

The college was examined by Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector, Northern Division (Bombay Presidency), and his suggestions for improving its course of studies have been adopted.

The financial condition of the College is excellent, the credit balance being R25,808-0-10 against R22,374-9-7 at the close of the previous year.

The Principal and his Assistants have done their work satisfactorily.

LOCAL CORPS.

The Merwara Battalion and Deoli Irregular Force were inspected by Colonel E. Cunningham, Commanding at Nassirabad, and were favourably reported on.

The inspections of the Erinpura Irregular Force (infantry only, the cavalry portion of the corps being absent from Erinpura owing to the scarcity of grass) and the Meywar-Bhil Corps were taken by Brigadier General G. F. Beville, Commanding the Deesa district. The report on the former corps is favourable; that on the latter has not yet been received.

SANITATION, VACCINATION, DISPENSARIES AND JAILS.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Vital statistics were received from four states and sixteen cities. The figures are obviously in several instances far from correct, but they show an improvement on those given for the previous year.

SANITATION.

Considerable attention has been paid to sanitation in the cities of Jaipur, Ulwar, Jhalrapatan, Kotah, Kerowlee and Bikanir. In Jaipur R6,998 were spent on the conservancy of the capital during the year, and several improvements have been effected in the other towns mentioned. The important question of village sanitation has been taken up by the Ulwar Darbar.

VACCINATION.

The number of successful primary vaccinations rose from 222,834 to 228,164, an increase of 2 per cent. This increase, which occurred in 8 States and in two stations, is most marked in Jaipur, where it amounted to 15 per cent. The percentage of success, 98, is the same as in 1890, and the average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator, 1,216, is a little higher than it was in that year. The establishment, which previously numbered 190, was increased during the year to 192 members. The average cost of each successful case was 20 pie, 2 pie less than in the preceding year. Work was carried on vigorously in the States of Marwar, Jaipur, Ulwar, Kotah, Jhallawar, and Tonk. Nearly 48 per cent. of the cases operated on were seen either by the Superintendents or by their assistants, Marwar heading the list, with 69 per cent.

DISPENSARIES.

Nine new dispensaries were opened during the year, *viz.* four in Kotah, two in Marwar, and one in Meywar, Bikanir, and Kerowlee respectively.

Two dispensaries were closed in Meywar, including the one just mentioned, which was only open for a few months, as the funds necessary for their maintenance were not forthcoming. The number of institutions therefore in working order on the last day of the year rose from 106 to 114, including five dispensaries belonging to the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

NUMBER TREATED.

The number of in-patients was more numerous by nearly 7 per cent. and out-patients increased by nearly 4 per cent. Excluding the institutions opened and closed during the year, we find that in 12 States and in 64 dispensaries an enhancement took place in the total number treated, while in three States and in 41 dispensaries fewer people applied for medical aid than in the previous year.

DISEASES.

Fevers.

Malarial fever gave rise to 18 per cent. of the cases and to 10 per cent. of the deaths, these rates being almost the same as those for 1890.

RESPIRATORY AFFECTIONS AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Respiratory affections and bowel complaints are responsible for 7 per cent. and 5 per cent. of the total number of cases, and for 22 per cent. and 24 per cent. of the mortality. The death-rate from these diseases in the preceding year was 27 per cent. and 23 per cent. respectively.

Cholera.

The number of cholera cases recorded was 4,189, of which 2,414 proved fatal. The epidemic was severe and prolonged; it affected 11 States and lasted from May till December, except in Bikanir, where it continued into the following year 1892.

Small-pox.

Four hundred and twenty-six deaths are shown as having occurred from small-pox, against 1,207 in 1890.

Leprosy.

Seven hundred and twenty-six cases of leprosy were treated. The returns show little variation in the amount of the disease in each State, when the difference in the number of dispensaries is considered. It seems to be distributed over the province generally, but not to be more prevalent in one part of it than in another. Six hundred and ninety-seven cases of this malady applied for treatment in 1890.

OPERATIONS.

One thousand four hundred and thirty-six major operations were performed, of which 36 proved fatal against 1,302, with 31 deaths in the preceding year. This satisfactory increase in surgery in 1891 over what it was in 1890 is most conspicuous in operations on the eye. The lens was extracted 329 times, as compared with 195 in 1890, 188 of these operations being performed in Jaipur.

Litholapaxy was practised in 12 instances against 24 in the previous year. Sixty-four persons were cut for stone, being 10 more than were operated on in 1890. Forty-three thousand two hundred and one minor operations are shown in the returns, compared with 37,490 in the preceding year.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure, which was R1,74,521, was larger by 7 per cent. than in 1890, the increase being chiefly due to the additional sum expended on establishment and medicines. The average cost of each case treated, 50 pie, was one pie more than in the previous year.

JAILS.

In the fourteen jails from which returns are received, the daily average number of prisoners was 4,480 against 4,134 in 1890. The total number of cases treated in hospital was higher by 6 per cent., and the average daily sick lower by 16 per cent.; while the mortality fell from 42 to 33 per thousand.

Taking first the eleven jails in which the daily average number of prisoners exceeded 100, we find that in five of them the mortality was higher than in 1890, and notably so at Dholpur, Bhartpur, Jodhpur and Bikanir, where it rose from 90, 28, 24 and 30 to 108, 47, 41, and 42 per mille. The death-rate at Jhalrapatan, though lower than in the previous year, reached the high figure of nearly 73 per thousand—The jails at Tonk, Jaipur (two), Kotah and Udaipur were all comparatively healthy. Tonk and Jaipur new jail, with a mortality of 7 and 14 per thousand respectively, showing the lowest ratios.

There are three small jails in which the daily average number of prisoners aggregated 225. In two of these, Kerowlee and Serohi, the mortality fell from 105 and 43 to 23 and 10 per mille. The total number of deaths in these prisons was in Kerowlee 2, in Serohi 1, and in Shahpura 0.

Malarial fever and spleen contributed 31 per cent., and respiratory affections 10 per cent. of the cases treated, a decrease of 5 cent. and 3 per cent. on 1890. The proportion of prisoners affected by bowel complaints was 18 per cent., or 1 per cent. more than in the previous year.

Twenty-nine per cent. and 12 per cent. of the mortality in these jails was due to respiratory affections and malarial fever and spleen, a reduction of 13 per cent. and 3 per cent. on the preceding year, and 41 per cent. of the death-rate was caused by bowel complaints, an increase of 12 per cent. on 1890. Only one prisoner died of cholera throughout the year, and he was an inmate of the Bikanir jail.

At Jaipur several important improvements have been effected in the old jail during the past year, and ₹7,323 have been spent on them.

A sum of ₹6,000 was sanctioned for alterations and additions in the Udaipur prison. A jail to accommodate 1,000 prisoners is now under construction at Jodhpur, and a new jail of suitable size is being built at Serohi. Valuable improvements have been effected in several of the prisons, and those at Kotah, Ulwar, Bikanir, and the Jaipur new jail were found in an excellent sanitary condition.

There is every reason to be satisfied with the progress made during the past year. In eight of the jails there has been no crowding and in the others it has been diminished: it will be still further lessened in some jails, and will cease to exist in others, when the buildings now under construction are completed and occupied.

FEMALE HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

At Jaipur the two female hospital assistants have given great satisfaction during the past year. Besides working in the Mayo Hospital they have attended some 64 cases of women's diseases in the city and neighbourhood.

The Lady Dufferin Hospital at Ulwar under the management of Miss Smith has gone on increasing in popularity: 26 major operations were performed. Miss Smith is assisted by three female hospital assistants, five apprentices, and two nurses.

The Victoria Hospital at Kotah suffered a great misfortune last year in the death of Mrs. Grant Bonnar, who was devoted to her work and much liked by her patients. From the 4th of May until the end of the year the work was

carried on by the female hospital assistant, during whose incumbency, though the attendance was considerable, but few diseases of women appear to have been treated.

Good work continues to be done in the Walter Hospital at Udaipur under Mrs. Lonorgan: 44 of the patients attending were *purdah* women; four major operations were performed.

The hospital at Tonk should be ready both for in-and out-patients in a few months. A female pupil has been sent to the Agra Medical School by this State.

A female dispensary for out patients was opened at Kerowlee in November, and was placed in charge of an hospital assistant, who was educated at Agra at the expense of the State, and has recently finished her curriculum there.

Mrs. Ives, a qualified midwife, remains in the service of the Serohi Darbar.

PUBLIC WORKS.

GENERAL.

The expenditure on public works in Rajputana, including that incurred by the different Native States, but exclusive of the outlay on irrigation works in the British districts of Ajmere-Merwara, which is accounted for in a separate report, aggregated, so far as is known, R55,95,605 during the year under review as under:—

		R
Imperial—		
Military, including barrack furniture, etc.		66,410
Civil Works		3,07,427
Local Incorporated Funds		8,349
Contributions—		
Cantonment Funds	3,572	
Other Contributional Works, including Municipal Works	2,25,208	
		2,28,780
Native States of Rajputana		49,84,639
GRAND TOTAL		55,95,605

The expenditure of R49,84,639 shown above as incurred in the Native States of Rajputana and detailed below represents the outlay in only such of the chief and minor States as submit annual reports of public works:—

	R
Meywar	3,27,200
Marwar, including the Jodhpur Bikanir Railway	28,41,176
Jaipur	7,61,924
Ulwar	4,65,115
Kotah	3,99,116
Jhallawar	1,25,042
Bundi	10,908
Tonk	39,158
Shahpura	15,000
Kerowlee	Not furnished
Dholpur	Ditto
TOTAL	49,84,639

An aggregate expenditure of R49,58,731 was incurred on the public works in Meywar, Marwar, Jaipur, Ulwar, Kotah, Jhallawar and Tonk, which are carried out under the supervision of Public Works officers lent by the Imperial Government to those States.

The expenditure of the year under review was in the aggregate greater by R1,13,743 than the expenditure of the previous year 1890-91, as will be seen from the table below :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	R	R
Imperial, Military and Civil	2,62,918	3,73,837
Incorporated Local Funds	12,756	8,349
Contributions	37,756	2,28,780
Native states of :—		
Meywar	4,78,831	3,27,200
Marwar—		
Public Works	30,81,763	28,41,176
Capital outlay on railway		
Revenue working expenses on railways		
Jaipur	7,68,700	7,61,924
Ulwar	2,62,969	4,65,115
Kotah	3,10,722	3,99,116
Jhallawar	1,46,597	1,25,042
Tonk	49,398	39,158
Bundi	25,916	10,908
Shahpura	44,136	15,000
Kerowlee	.....	Not furnished.
Dholpur	.....	Ditto
TOTAL	54,81,862	55,95,605

The head-quarters of the combined offices of the Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents to the Governor General, Rajputana and Central India were, under the orders of the Government of India, retransferred to Mount Abu at the end of the official year.

MILITARY WORKS.

No major works were carried out during the year under review, as no funds were allotted for any of the works provided for in the demands of the year.

Minor Works.—The grant for these is at the disposal of the Director General of Military Works. The works for which funds were allotted were carried out by this department at Deesa, Abu, Ajmere, Indore, Sehore and Sirdarpur.

Repairs.—The grant for repairs to military buildings, etc., and barrack supplies in Rajputana and Central India being very limited, only such repairs as were essential were carried out during the year.

CIVIL WORKS.

Buildings.—The grant for major works provided for in the year's budget estimate was re-appropriated to Famine Relief Works.

The following Original Works were undertaken and carried out during the year:—

1. The house at Ajmere occupied by the Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, was taken over by the Public Works Department under orders of Government from the Ajmere municipality, to which compensation was paid, amounting to R3,011.
2. Providing shelves and asphalt flooring in record-room of court-house at Ajmere.

3. Altering north-east burj of magazine at Ajmere to provide accommodation for an extra court-house.
4. Sinking new well in the Ajmere cemetery.
5. Corrugated iron shed was put up in the Public Works Department godown at Ajmere as workshop.
6. New gate to entrance of Police lines in magazine, Ajmere.
7. The main entrance of the Pesangan police station was roofed.
8. Certain alterations and improvements to Examiner's quarters at Abu were carried out.

The usual repairs to all the civil buildings were carried out during the year.

Communications.—The following works were carried out during the year as Famine Relief Works:—

1. Special repairs and improvements to the Todgarh-Dewair road in Todgarh sub-collectorate.
2. Special repairs and improvements to the Masuda Ghat road, Beawar sub-collectorate.
3. Special repairs and improvements to the Sheopura Ghat road, Beawar sub-collectorate.
4. Special repairs and improvements to the Chang-Chitar road, Beawar sub-collectorate.
5. Special repairs and improvements to the Jalia-Kalalia road, Beawar sub-collectorate.
6. Special repairs and improvements to the Nai and Bar road, Beawar sub-collectorate.
7. Special repairs and improvements to the Bhim and Barar road, Beawar sub-collectorate.
8. Special repairs and improvements to the Barar and Todgarh road.
9. A new road along the Dewair pass in Todgarh district at a cost of ₹16,781.
10. A new road from Bhim to Sujah *viâ* Barakhan in Todgarh was commenced and a sum of ₹7,713 was spent on it during the year.
11. A new road from Khurwa to Masuda was also commenced as a Civil Agency work.

The following works were also undertaken and completed during the year:—

1. Special repairs and improvements to Dilwara road at Abu.
2. Drains opposite the railway station at Ajmere were paved with stones on edge.
3. The thatch of Ooria dawk bungalow on Abu was renewed with tiles.

All the roads were, as usual, kept in repairs.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The most important works undertaken during the year were:—

(I) the construction of the new tank (Kazipura) for the water supply at Ajmere estimated to cost ₹1,98,000, which is still in progress, and

(II) the scheme for bringing water as a temporary measure from the Budha Pushkar lake by means of pipes and steam pumps, which was completed and water brought into the city of Ajmere at the end of March 1892.

2. A new well was sunk in the Dowlat Bagh at Ajmere.

3. The Bisla tank at Ajmere was restored as a tentative measure.

4. The water supply in the city of Ajmere was improved, and wells and springs deepened and cleaned out.

5. The road in the Pushkar town was paved at a cost of R948.

6. The Mangliawas-Pisangan road was metalled at the Pisangan end, where the road was sandy.

7. A new tank above the Danta water supply wells was constructed at a cost of R2,626 to improve the spring level of the wells, and a weir below the wells was built across the nulla to intercept the sub-soil water and aid the wells at a cost of R827.

8. The summer house at Abu for His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir was almost completed.

9. The Serohi jail is still under construction, but most of the buildings have been completed.

10. An hospital building was constructed at Deolia, a village 28 miles away from Nasirabad at a cost of R2,530.

11. A memorial, consisting of a marble chuttri, was built at Beawar in memory of the late Colonel Dixon, of Ajmere-Merwara, at a cost of R2,500.

12. A clock tower, to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, was commenced at Ajmere, and is still in progress.

13. An office for the Court of Wards at Ajmere was undertaken and completed during the year at a cost of R5,311.

14. The roads and buildings of the District Boards and Municipalities, the repairs of which is entrusted to the Public Works Department, were kept in good order.

Owing to relief works having to be started the expenditure in Ajmere-Merwara was more than three times as much as in the previous year. The establishment worked well under the sudden pressure, and the success with which the relief works were designed and managed is due mainly to the energy and skill of Mr. E. G. Foy, the Executive Engineer, who held sole charge of the works in the entire area up to November 1891, and of those in the Ajmere district for the remainder of the time.

MEYWAR OR UDAIPUR.

The expenditure on public works during the year under review was as detailed below :—

	R
1. Buildings, General	83,000
2. District schools and dispensaries	13,500
3. Repairs to one school and two dispensaries	31,800
4. Roads	2,100
5. Repairs to roads	18,400
6. Irrigation works	1,09,000
7. Repairs to Irrigation works	700
8. Miscellaneous works	27,500
9. Establishment	41,200
	3,27,200

which, compared with the expenditure of the previous year, shows a falling off of R1,51, 631, mainly due to less expenditure on Miscellaneous Works and Irrigation.

Buildings.—The outlay under this head was chiefly on new palaces and works connected therewith, which were under construction in 1890-91, the only other new buildings of importance being a new bungalow for the Revenue and Settlement Commissioner and certain additions to Central Jail, Udaipur.

A new school at Hurra was well advanced, while that at Mandalgarh was commenced and completed during the year.

Irrigation.—The Amarwasi tank near Deoli referred to in the last report was completed during the year and a small one (Lasaria) in the hilly country west of Neemuch and four others costing about ₹30,000 were commenced as relief works. Over ₹90,000 were spent on the Connaught Bund at Udaipur, the masonry of which is expected to be completed by June next.

General.—No new works of any magnitude were undertaken during the year under review, except that sanction has been accorded for a new hospital at Udaipur to be called the "Lansdowne Hospital" in commemoration of His Excellency's visit to Udaipur in November 1891. The survey for a railway from Chitore to Udaipur by a new route *viâ* Kapasin, and Namli was completed, and working drawings and estimates are in hand.

Owing to deficient rainfall during the last rains, some distress was felt in some portions of the State.

The districts which have suffered most are Hurra, bordering on the Ajmere district in the neighbourhood of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Sairan and Raipur districts near Gungapur, and Kumalgarh district in the hills north of Nathdwara. Relief works were commenced in the latter in November, in the Hurra district in February, and in the Sairan district in March.

The works undertaken are all bunds to form tanks which will be of permanent benefit to the people. They require little or no skilled labour, all are being carried out under the rules promulgated in the Famine Code for Native States, except that the daily wages are slightly higher than the Code provides. This is reported to have been necessary in order to secure sufficient labour to complete each work before the next rains set in.

MARWAR OR JODHPUR.

The expenditure on public works in this state, inclusive of the outlay on the railway, amounted to ₹28,41,176, as detailed below :—

	₹
Railway-expenditure on construction of lines debitable to Capital	19,52,731
Working expenses of the Jodhpur and Bikanir sections debitable to Revenue on open line	3,55,189
Other public works	5,33,256
TOTAL	28,41,176

At the commencement of the year the length of line open was 124 miles, at the end 291 miles, thereby showing an increase of 167 miles.

This increase in the mileage comprises the extension from Jodhpur to Merta road, Merta road to Nagaur and on to Bikanir, which has led the whole system to be styled the Jodpur-Bikanir Railway." The line existing as at present is the property of the Jodhpur and Bikanir States, the first 187½ miles from Marwar junction being owned by the Jodhpur State, and the remaining 43½ miles by the Bikanir State.

The work on the newly opened section is practically finished, with the exception of some secondary works, such as sinking well at Surpura and goods-shed at Bikanir, which are also now very near on completion.

The only line in course of construction is the Merta-Kuchaman Road Section. The earth-work is practically finished, the ballast about half collected, and the stations and buildings well in hand. The bridges and culverts are, with the exception of some at the Kuchaman Road end also nearly finished. Rails and sleepers are expected from England shortly, and the section is expected to be opened by October next.

The gross earnings of the Jodhpur Line amounted to R8,20,096, and the working expenses to R3,38,409, leaving a net profit of R4,81,687. The working expenses came to 41·27 of the gross earnings.

The famine in Marwar and Bikanir caused an unprecedented traffic in inward food-grains, to facilitate which special cheap rates were quoted.

Owing to increased passenger traffic a second daily train between Jodhpur and Marwar Junction was established.

After the opening of the line to Bikanir the single telegraph wire was found quite insufficient for the traffic and considerable delay took place in the delivery of telegrams. A second station to station wire has now been put up, and the old one made a through one, touching only at Merta Road, Jodhpur, and Marwar Junction.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Irrigation.—The most extensive irrigation work in progress is the Bilara Bund, which was under construction already last year. The total expenditure on it during the current year amounted to R1,80,483, as under :—

		R
Foundation, Main Bank		32,440
Masonry do.	228,040 c.ft.	38,178
Earth-work do.	1,793,040 „	7,985
Masonry Bank No. I	234,265 „	33,792
Concrete do.	10,725 „	1,502
Earth-work do.	8,463,621 „	24,115
Do. Bank No. 3	275,400 „	975
Machinery, Tramway and Tools		27,713
Tunnelling	74,840 c.ft.	9,294
Contingencies, etc.,		4,489
	TOTAL	1,80,483

The foundation of the core wall of the dam across the main stream could not be completed before the monsoons in consequence of the great difficulties met with in getting through the excavation. It was again resumed after the rains and finished off in December last. It is intended to make up the main dam to 39 feet above inner bed level before the approaching rains and a large overflow has been made at a height of 25 feet above that level.

The tunnel for the outlet of the water from the tank is 300 feet in length, 15 feet wide, and 6 feet high, with 5 sluices, each 3 feet in diameter.

The next in importance was the Daijar Bund and the canal connecting it with the Balsamand. The total sum spent on both of these during the current year amounted to R35,406, of which R14,129 were incurred on the former and R21,277 on the latter.

Roads.—A road is under construction from the top of the Juswantpura hill to the garden, a distance of 7 miles. The estimate amounts to R72,297, of which R34,277 have been paid up to end of year.

The roads at present about Jodhpur town make up a total length of 21½ miles, which cost for maintenance R8,108.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The barracks known as the Kaim Khanis Lines for a squadron of another regiment of Imperial Service Troops are exactly similar to those occupied by the Sirdar Risala. They are at present under construction at an estimated cost of ₹19,841.

About ₹15,000 were spent on various buildings connected with the barracks for the Sirdar Risala.

A new jail at Jodhpur to accommodate 800 prisoners was started during the year and is already far advanced. The estimated cost of the building is ₹71,395, of which ₹23,964 have been expended during the current year. Most of the main barracks are nearly ready. The enclosure wall latrines and central buildings are not commenced yet.

The zenana quarters and nobles' school at Juswantpura referred to in last year's review were completed during the year.

The hospital at Juswantpura is completed, while the one on the top of the hill is awaiting the roof being put on.

The new Residency and connected buildings at Jodhpur were practically completed during the year and the Resident was able to occupy it after the rains.

The Maharaj Kunwar's bungalow was started and completed during the year. It comprises a hall, drawing-room, dining-room, office and five bed-rooms, with the necessary bath-rooms and godown. The cost was ₹36,603.

The new Residency doctor's bungalow and the out-houses, which were under construction last year, have also been completed during the current year.

A telegraph class at Jodhpur to educate boys for employment on the railway, with instruments obtained from the Government Telegraph Department, was started during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

As usual, expenditure was incurred on public gardens, ice and soda water manufacture, etc.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The Railway and Public Works business being carried out by the same establishment: ₹18,325 were charged to Public Works as its share.

JAIPUR.

The total expenditure incurred on public works during the twelve months ending 31st December 1891 was ₹7,61,924, or ₹6,776 less than that of the previous year. This was distributed over the several heads as follows:—

	₹
New works	51,643
Repairs	1,26,376
Irrigation	96,855
Miscellaneous public improvements	1,23,787
City Water Works	56,704
State Cotton Press	56,462
Gas Works	45,111
Establishment	38,783
Imarut Works	1,47,383
Miscellaneous other items	18,820
TOTAL	7,61,924

The charges on account of supervision amounted to R61,406, or 8·76 per cent. on the total outlay on Works and Repairs.

Colonel S. S. Jacob returned from one year's furlough on the 11th April 1891. The work was carried on during his absence by Assistant Engineers Pandit Ghasi Ram, and Lala Rupchand, both of whom are reported to have worked well.

The new works of any importance commenced during the year were:—

(1) Thana buildings at Eastern Districts estimated to cost R5,963.
(2) Thana buildings at Western Districts estimated to cost R4,796, and
(3) Mill House at old Jail, estimated to cost R3,873.

The chief event of the year was the visit of His Royal Highness the Czarewitch of Russia, for whose reception a great deal of work for gas illumination and electric light was carried out.

Six parts of the Jaipur Portfolios of Architectural Details were published during the year. His Highness presented thirteen sets of this most valuable publication to the Press in England, and 40 sets to public libraries and others.

As usual, printed reports have been received from the heads of the Cotton P[illegible]s and Gas Works Departments, the progress made under which is satisfactory and creditable.

COTTON PRESS.

The total capital outlay on the State Cotton Press, up to 31st December 1891, amounted to R2,15,582, while the net revenue was R59,904, giving a return of R27·78 per cent. on the total outlay. This shows a falling off of 2·86 per cent., as compared with the results of the previous year. The number of bales that were pressed during the period under report was 31,850. By the orders of the Darbar a new cotton press has been arranged for at Mandaor, close to the Hindaon road railway station.

GAS WORKS.

Mr. Dominy, Superintendent of the Gas Works, had gone on four months' leave, and the work was performed by his Assistant, Mr. Frank Lee, during his absence. The work is reported to have been carried out well in all respects. The total expenditure incurred in this branch was R47,545, and the total revenue was only R2,433. The total quantity of gas generated during the year was 31,22,220 cubic feet, and the cost per 1,000 cubic feet was R9-3-6$\frac{7}{8}$, or R0-12-7$\frac{5}{8}$ less than that of the previous year. The average number of jets lit daily was 601, against 611 during the previous year. An exhauster was newly erected at the works, which has greatly improved the working of the machinery.

FORESTS.

During the year under report there was an increase of 48 square miles in the area of the forest land under the management of this department. The total area of the forest lands was 278 square miles, including 72 square miles of forest reserves, which, when compared with the area of the state, gives an average of 1·90 for forest lands under management and 50 for forest reserves. This department is still managed by Bhai Sadhu Singh of the Imperial Service, who is reported to have done well during the year.

RAILWAY.

Mr. C. H. Croudace, who was deputed to Jaipur, to report on the project for a railway from Jaipur to Chumbal, has prepared his report, which has already been submitted to the Government of India.

BUILDINGS.

The main items of expenditure under Original Works were as follows:—

	R
New jail at Jaipur	4,848
Constructing solitary cells at Old Jail	1,088
Tahsil and nizamat building at Nimka Khera	3,443
Gun-shed in Runthumbore Fort	1,036
Lansdowne Hospital at Transport Pony Lines	22,371
Store-room, Mayo Hospital	1,592
Thana building, Eastern Districts	2,108
Do. Western do.	2,520
Constructing mill-house at Old Jail	1,584

The expenditure on repairs to Raj buildings amounted to R81,060 during the year.

ROADS.

A new road, 12 feet wide and 4,755 feet long, was made from near the Chandpole to the entrance to the Maharaja's kothi at Huthroi.

The following fair weather roads were also commenced, marked out, etc.:—

(1) Gangapur and Lalsote road, 26 miles.

(2) Rajmahal and Deoli Branch, 8 miles.

The roads that were already in existence were kept in thorough repair at an average cost of R44,854, or R156·56 per mile.

CITY WATER WORKS.

During the year under report 321,012,504 gallons of water were pumped up in the service reservoir. If to this be added the quantity of water pumped up by the well engine, the total will come to 321,664,100 gallons, or a daily average of 881,099 gallons. The cost of raising this quantity of water has been R50,634, or for water engines 2·51 annas, and for well engines 4·00 annas per 1,000 gallons.

IRRIGATION.

The total number of irrigation works in the State is as follows:—

	R
Completed works	123
Works in progress	4
TOTAL	127

Owing to scanty rainfall the area actually irrigated during 1891 was only 97,570 bighas, or 29,826 bighas, less than the previous year.

The total outlay during the year on these works was R96,855, and the total revenue realised, R243,831. The result, on the whole, was satisfactory.

The expenditure of this department on irrigation works from 1868 to end of 1891 was R34,92,351, and the revenue realised during the same period was R23,76,066.

The Public Works Department in all its branches was well and creditably managed.

ULWAR.

As stated in last year's review the Report of Public Works Department expenditure is from 1st September 1890 to 31st August 1891.

The Public Works Department expenditure for the period amounted to R4,65,115, distributed over the several heads as under:—

ORIGINAL WORKS.

	R
Military Buildings	1,98,979
Civil „	1,03,672
Irrigation Works	17,446
	3,20,097

REPAIRS.

Military Buildings	7,499
Civil „	40,258
Irrigation „	28,304
Miscellaneous public improvements	1,123
Communications	28,561
Imarutkhan	11,835
Bhaghat	2,089
	1,19,669
Establishment	25,349
GRAND TOTAL	4,65,115

Under Original Works the main expenditure was :—

MILITARY WORKS.

	R
Constructing Lines for 1st Lancers at Ulwar	89,700
„ „ „ Futtah Pultan at Ulwar	87,200

CIVIL WORKS.

Constructing a kothi at Siriskai	14,700
„ Lansdowne Kothi at Moti Dungari	12,500
„ a house for the State engineer	14,300
„ thana and tahsil at Bahrar	10,700
„ new thana at Ghazi	16,700

IRRIGATION.

Kund Bagh Bani Billas, Ulwar	5,980
Constructing new band at Kho tahsil, Rajgarh	4,100
„ „ „ „ Tahla tahsil „	5,700

The construction of the lines for troops absorbed most of the grant for public works; were it not for this much more would have been devoted to productive works in the shape of irrigation projects and communications.

REPAIRS.

The charges under the several heads were fairly distributed, a much larger expenditure than last year having been incurred under Irrigation and Communications.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The percentage of establishment charges on the ratio of outlay on works and repairs was about 6 per cent.

GENERAL.

The inerease made in the grant for public works for 1891-92 evinces that His Highness the Maharaja attaches much importance to public works and that he wishes to fully utilise the services of Mr. Macdonald, the State Engineer.

KOTAH.

The expenditure on public works during the year was R3,99,116, which was distributed under the different heads as shown below :—

	R
Civil buildings	78,255
Roads	71,214
Miscellaneous public improvements	68,508
	2,17,977
Repairs	1,21,390
Irrigation	40,011
Establishment	19,738
TOTAL	3,99,116

Under head Civil Buildings, expenditure was chiefly incurred on the following works:—

Two Nizamat kacheries, estimated to cost about R17,000, work almost completed.

Two sarais for travellers were commenced during the year, but not yet completed.

The works connected with the conservancy of the inner tank in Kotah city were completed during the year, at a cost of R25,896.

A veterinary hospital, commenced in the last year, was completed during the year, at a cost of R6,794.

The new hospital for men at Kotah, estimated to cost R31,797, is still in progress. It is designed for fifteen beds and has special wards for eye cases and for patients requiring segregation.

Much has been done during the year towards improving the city of Kotah by removing old buildings and clearing crowded neighbourhoods; work is still in progress.

The Baylay clock tower, which will be a most useful addition to the city, was commenced at an estimated cost of R16,803.

Further improvements and additions to the Toph Khana buildings were made during the year.

Extensive works are in progress, both inside the palace and on the Fort walls. An estimate, amounting to R45,868, has been sanctioned for renewing a portion of the outer wall. Work is reported to be in progress.

A verandah was added to the Feel Khana in Gurh, at an estimated cost of R8,741. Work is reported to be nearly completed.

A house for the Lady Doctor in charge of the Victoria Hospital for Women is in course of construction.

ROADS.

New metalling on the small length on Bara and Bhawargarh road, on the approaches to Kali Sindh causeway, near Palaita, and at Antah, was completed.

Estimates for the new fair weather roads, the laying out and commencement of which were noted in the last review, were sanctioned during the year.

The earthwork on all of them has been completed, and the masonry work is in rapid progress. The total length of these roads is as follows :—

	Miles.
Tater and Barode	25
Mangrole and Etawah	19
Kanwas and Sangode	13
TOTAL	57

In addition to these an extension of the Tater and Barode line, to include masonry causeway on the Kali Sindh river near Barode, has just been sanctioned for R37,926, and work commenced. The causeway will connect the north-east districts with the western, and with the capital, from which they have been shut off. This is a most necessary work.

Another large river crossing on the river Purwan in the Shergarh nizamat has been sanctioned at a cost of R24,016. The causeway will be about 1,000 feet in length, and will connect the south-eastern districts, and the Tonk pargana of Chapra with the central portion of the State.

IRRIGATION.

An extension of the Durrah Nimoda Sarans, known as the Chatarpur Sarans, with head works on a branch of the Andheri river, lying wholly in Kotah, estimated to cost R13,361, was commenced during the year, chiefly to afford employment to immigrants from famine districts across the Chumbal.

A tank, with an earthen dam, estimated to cost R12,038, near the village of Burgoo, about 15 miles east of Kotah, has also been sanctioned and started as a relief work.

New branch ducts on Ramgarh irrigation project, estimated to cost R7,470, have also been sanctioned.

In consequence of the short rainfall which affected so many provinces in India, and which was felt, though to a lesser degree in Harowtee also, the tanks and wells in almost all the parganas in the State have failed, and to improve them an estimate, amounting to R29,920, which includes operations over twenty-four wells and tanks in six nizamats, has been sanctioned, and the work is in progress.

Another estimate for R50,460, affecting thirty-seven wells and tanks, has also been sanctioned. A third project of a similar kind is also in hand.

Water from the Parbutti canal was extensively used by the zamindars for irrigation purposes during the year, which shows that the work is likely to turn out profitably in future.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The establishment charges on the ratio of outlay on Works and Repairs were 5·19 per cent.

JHALLAWAR.

The total expenditure on public works during the year was R1,25,042, distributed over the several heads of expenditure as under :—

	R
1. Original works	67,525
2. Repairs	32,102
3. Irrigation	6,080
4. Miscellaneous improvements	4,722
5. Establishment	14,613
TOTAL	1,25,042

The chief items of original works on which expenditure was incurred during the year were as follows :—

	Estimated cost.	Expended in previous year.	Expended during the year.
	R	R	R
BUILDINGS—			
1. New hospital at Chaoni	20,079	86	20,805
2. Customs chowki at Dig	2,146	...	2,196
ROADS—			
1. Eklera and Manohur thana roads completed . .	44,930	29,798	12,778
2. Renewing damaged works in Shahabad . . .	7,444	1,435	4,717
3. Newaz river causeway	16,183	11,317	4,149
IRRIGATION—			
1 Rajpura tank	10,713	6,998	3,683

It will be seen from the above that no new works of magnitude were undertaken, the operations being confined to endeavour to complete the works which were taken in hand in the previous year.

The year under review has not been a favourable one for testing the advantages which further extension of irrigation schemes might be expected to produce; the rainfall was below average, and the Kadela tank project, which cost the State over R23,000 gave no water. But the villagers have shown no inclination to avail themselves of the supply from the Ujjar river in the Baraka Durra scheme. They appear to prefer to irrigate their opium-sown land with well water, and have at present a prejudice against irrigation by river water. The lead given in Kotah, where irrigation by river water has answered well, will, however, probably remove in time the prejudice there is against it in Jhallawar.

The dryness of the present season has attracted attention to the water supply in the tanks and wells to renew and dig which a beginning has been given now. The result of the experiment will find place in next year's report.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The percentage of charges on the ratio of outlay on works and repairs was 13·22.

The able and conscientious manner in which Mr. Miles, the State Engineer, has administered the department under his charge has been, as usual, highly spoken of by the Political Superintendent of Jhallawar.

BUNDI.

The most important work which is still in progress is the construction of the roads from Bundi in the Deoli and Kotah directions, 24 miles of which are in Bundi territory. Metalling is steadily carried on and the money payment on the work during the year was R10,908.

TONK.

The expenditure on public works was R39,158, inclusive of Establishment charges.

SHAHPURA.

Rupees 15,000 were spent on public works the most important of which are the Victor Courts. These are suitable buildings attached to the Rajah's palace, and will, when finished, provide accommodation for the Revenue, Civil, and Criminal Courts. After their completion the Women's Hospital and the new school will be taken in hand.

KEROWLEE.

The work on the bridge over the Panchna river referred to in the last report is still in progress and will be completed before the rains set in.

DHOLPUR.

The repairs to the bund of Khanpura tank mentioned in last year's review were completed before the last rains, which gave much satisfaction to the neighbouring zamindars and cultivators.

RAJPUTANA PROVINCE.

Return showing Rainfall in Native States during the year 1891-92.

No.	Station.	April 1891.	May 1891.	June 1891.	July 1891.	August 1891.	September 1891.	October 1891.	November 1891.	December 1891.	January 1892.	February 1892.	March 1892.	Total 1891-92.
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.			cts.	cts.		cts.
1	Abu	...	·5	1·36	37·94	7·34	5·36	·3	...	...	·81	...	...	52·89
2	Serohi or Erinpura	...	...	...	9·45	·68	·30	...	...	...	·50	·25	...	11·18
3	Marwar	...	·74	...	5·81	·85	·35	·4	...	...	·27	...	...	8·6
4	Kherwara	...	·5	...	13·26	6·35	4·49	...	...	...	·56	·8	...	24·79
5	Partabgarh	...	...	17·38	17·44	4·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·58
6	Meywar	·3	·15	1·29	9·69	3·13	1·96	·16	...	...	·2	·8	...	16·51
7	Jhallawar	·28	...	·14	7·49	10·56	6·47	·90	...	...	·46	·34	...	26·64
8	Kotah	·7	·18	·10	9·4	5·52	4·68	·47	...	...	1·5	·9	...	21·20
9	Deoli	1·13	·62	·91	9·9	5·53	4·1	·7	...	...	...	·2	...	21·38
10	Tonk	...	·17	·72	10·84	4·58	2·47	·42	...	...	·83	...	...	20·03
11	Shahpura	·2	·8	·1	6·5	2·71	5·83	·10	...	...	·86	...	...	15·66
12	Ajmere	·25	·33	·10	3·77	1·22	1·20	·12	...	...	1·19	...	...	8·18
13	Jaipur	·4	·56	·38	6·46	3·6	6·79	·69	...	...	2·57	·10	...	20·65
14	Kerowlee	...	·49	·17	4·34	7·51	18·80	·13	...	...	·35	...	...	31·79
15	Dholpur	...	...	1·40	4·73	9·55	14·49	·59	...	...	·82	·24	...	31·82
16	Bhartpur	...	·35	·25	3·59	15·31	14·54	1·7	...	...	·30	·10	...	35·51
17	Ulwar	...	·20	·95	4·83	3·02	8·04	·96	...	...	1·70	...	...	19·70
18	Bikanir	·16	1·6	·1½	2·58	·91	·71	...	...	...	·42	·11	...	5·86½

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the existing Roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1891-92.

Name of State.	Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Annual cost of maintenance.	Remarks.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R	
Udaipur.	Udaipur-Chitor Road	Udaipur	Chitor	70	...	...	160 per mile.	
	Udaipur-Kherwara Road	Udaipur	Kherwara	...	50	...	25 per mile	Partially metalled.
	Kherwara-Kotra Road	Kherwara	Kotra	...	48	...	Unknown	Under Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts.
	Udaipur-Eklingjee Road	Udaipur	Eklingjee	...	13	...	...	Partially metalled.
	Eklingjee-Nathdwara Road	Eklingjee	Nathdwara	...	17	...	...	Do. do.
	Nathdwara-Desuri Road	Nathdwara	Desuri	...	38	...	10 per mile.	
	Deoli-Teeker Road	Deoli	Teeker	6	...	...	250 per mile.	
				76	166	242		
Jodhpur.	Jodhpur City Roads	.....	.....	21½	2	...	8,108	
	Roads about Juswantpura	.....	.....	...	7	...	...	
	Pali Road	.....	.....	...	½	...	...	
	Ajmere-Abu Road	.....	.....	...	96*	...	52	* Portion of old Ajmere-Anadra Road.
				21½	105½	127		
Jaipur.	Roads in the city and environs of Jaipur	.....	.. ...	49	...	...	20,250	With the exception of the roads in the city of Jaipur, which are from 50 to 100 feet wide, metalled and paved on each side, all the roads are 36 feet wide, the centre, 12 feet, is metalled with kunker and the nullas are mostly unbridged.
	Dosa and Lalsote Road	Dosa	Lalsote	15	...	...	2,503	
	Lalsote-Chumbal Road	Lalsote	Chumbal bank	...	67½	...		
	Agra Road, including Naila Section	.....	.....	79½	...	...	5,879	
	Ajmere Road	.....	.....	52	...	...	3,426	
	Jaipur to Tonk Border	Jaipur	Tonk	48		...	6,463	
	Mandawar-Kerowlee Road	Mandawar	Kerowlee Border	43	...	...	5,909	
	Hindown-Gungapur Road	Hindown	Gungapur	...	18	...	360	
	Deoli Road (Jaipur Section)	.....	.....	...	16	...	63	
				286½	101½	388		
Kotah.	Bara Road, 1st Section	.....	.....	11½	...	...	For metalled road . R460 per mile. For unmetalled road . R 34 per mile.	
	Umed Gunge Road	.....	.....	6	...	...		
	Abebra Road	.....	.....	3½	...	...		
	Raj Roads	.....	.....	12	...	...		
	City Roads	.....	.....	5½	...	...		
	Durrah Road	.....	.....	38½	...	...		
	Bara Bhawargarh Road	Bara	Bhawargarh	...	59½	...		
	Mangrole Road	.....	.....	...	16	...		
	Bara and Jhalrapatan Road	.....	.....	...	47	...		
	Badora Road	.....	.....	...	6	...		
	Rungpur Road	.....	.....	...	7	...		
	Rungbari Road	.....	.....	...	4	...		
	Durrah and Kanwas Road	Durrah	Kanwas	...	7	...		
	Bapaor and Sangode Road	Bapaor	Sangode	...	8	...		
	Mandaor Ghat Road	.....	.....	...	4	...		
	Badora and Shergarh Road	.....	.....	...	5	...		
	Sangode and Kanwas Road	.....	.....	...	13	...		
	Tater and Barode Road	.....	.....	...	25	...		
	Mangrole and Etawah Road	.....	.....	...	19	...		
				77	220½	297½		

Statement showing the existing Roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1891-92—continued.

Name of State.	Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Annual cost of maintenance.	Remarks.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.		
Jhallawar.	Durrah Road	Jhalrapatan	Kotah	19½	...	...	For metalled roads R300 per mile. For unmetalled roads R30 per mile.	
	Bilwara Road	.....	.....	10	...	...		
	Raipore Road	.....	.....	8¾	...	...		
	Patan-Tindara Road	.....	Tindara Causeway	5	...	...		
	Short roads in and environs of Jhalrapatan	.....	.....	20½	...	...		
	Patan-Chipa Barode Road	.....	Chipa Barode	...	44	...		
	Bilwara-Pagaria Road	Bilwara	Pagaria	...	40	...		
	Shahabad Road	.....	.....	...	31	...		
	Richwa Road	.....	.....	...	3	...		
	Eklera and Maushar Thana Road	Eklera	Maushar Thana	...	22	...		
				63¾	140	203¾		
Ulwar.	Roads in the city and environs of Ulwar	.....	.....	7	...	...	R277 per mile, average cost of maintenance divided by total number of metalled road miles.	The roads in the city are paved and are from 16 to 25 feet wide; the rest of the roads are from 22 to 34 feet wide; 10 to 14 feet metalled with kunker.
	Khirtal-Tijara Road	Khirtal	Tijara	16¾	...	...		
	Ramgarh-Ferozpur	Ramgarh	Ferozpur	15½	...	...		
	Malakhera-Luchmangarh	Malakhera	Luchmangarh	16	...	...		
	Ulwar-Akbarpore	Ulwar	Akbarpore	6½	...	...		
	Ulwar-Siliserh	Ulwar	Siliserh	8½	...	...		
	Ulwar-Nagor	Ulwar	Nagor	20½	...	...		
	Ulwar-Kishengarh	Ulwar	Kishengarh	6	17	...		
	Ulwar-Rajgarh	Ulwar	Rajgarh	8¼	16	...		
				104¼	33	137½		
Tonk.	Jaipur and Tonk Road	...	.....	10	...	...		
	Deoli and Tonk Road	.....	.....	...	36	...		
				10	36	46		
							R. a. p.	
Serohi.	Kherari-Kotwali Road	.....	.....	...	½	...	...	
	Kherari Railway Station Road	.....	.....	½	...	...	...	
	Serohi-Pindwara Road	Serohi	Pindwara	...	16	...	70 0 0	
	Road at Serohi	.....	.....	1	...	...	10 0 0	
	Rohera-Kherari Road (Part)	.....	.....	...	14	...	...	
	Rohera-Kotra Road	Rohera	Kotra	...	16	...	42 0 0	
	Ajmere-Abu Road	Anadra	Erinpura	...	48	...	8 4 0	
				1½	94½	96		

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Rajputana and Central India.

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the Road Communications maintained by the Imperial Government in Rajputana, Public Works Department, during 1891-92.

Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Annual cost of maintenance.	Remarks.
			Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs	
Imperial Roads.							
Agra and Ahmedabad Road	14 miles	30 miles					
Kishengarh Section	Ajmere	Towards Jaipur	17	...	17	...	
Ajmere, 1st "	Do.	End of 13th mile, Kishengarh Boundary	13	...	13	141	
" 2nd "	Do.	Mangliawas	16	...	16	227	
" 3rd "	Mangliawas	Beawar, 34th mile	18	...	18	77	
Burr Pass Section	Beawar, 34th mile	Marwar Frontier	10¼	...	10¼	204	
Nasirabad Link Road	Ajmere, 2nd mile	Nasirabad Cantonment Boundary	11	...	11	269	
Mangliawas Link	Nasirabad Cantonment Boundary	Mangliawas	13	...	13	42	
Deoli Link Road	Nasirabad Cantonment	Deoli Cantonment	57	...	57	200	
Ajmere Section, Mhow and Nasirabad Road	Nasirabad	Khari River near Burl village	28½	...	28½	91	
Meywar Road, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sections, Tonk Section and Udaipur Link	Burl	Nimbahera	39½	81	120½	14	
Imperial Roads within Cantonment Boundary at Nasirabad	.....	.....	6¼	...	6¼	300	
Roads in Civil Lines at Deoli	.....	.....	2	...	2	100	
Deesa and Erinpura Roads	Deesa, Anadra, Erinpura	Erinpura Umedgunj, Bulwana	6	95	101	6	
" Cantonment "	.....	.....	9½	½	10½	200	
Abu Cart Road	Abu	Abu Road Station	4	13	17	222	
" Ghat "	Do.	Umedgunj	...	5½	16	143	
	Do.	Oria	...	4½			
	Abu Gate	Junction of Oria Road	...	1			
	In Station		...	5			
Dilwara Road at Abu	Club Gate	Dilwara Temple	...	1	1		
District Fund Roads.							
Pushkar Road	Ajmere Municipal Boundary	Pushkar	6	...	6	351	Most of these roads were improved during the year as Famine Relief Works.
Mangliawas and Pisangan Road	Mangliawas	Pisangan	...	12	12	...	

Statement showing the Road Communications maintained by the Imperial Government in Rajputana, Public Works Department, during 1891-92—continued.

Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Annual cost of maintenance.	Remarks.
District Fund Roads—*continued.*			Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	*R*	
Ajmeré and Srinagar	Ajmeré Municipal Boundary	Srinagar	...	10	10	150	
„ and Ararka Road	Ditto ditto	Ararka	...	14	14	...	
Harmaru and Tilonia	Harmaru	Tilonia	2	...	2	...	
Nasirabad and Srinagar	Nasirabad Cantonment Boundary	Srinagar	4½	3½	8	...	
„ and Ramsar	Nasirabad	Ramsar	...	10	10	...	
Bandanwara and Masuda	Bandanwara	Masuda	...	12½	12½	...	
„ and Kekri	Ditto	Kekri	...	34	34	40	
Beawar and Taragarh	Beawar	Taragarh	...	20	20	...	
„ and Masuda	Ditto	Masuda	...	13	13	...	
„ and Sheopura Ghat	Ditto	Sheopura Ghat	...	10	10	...	
„ and Chitar	Ditto	Chitar	...	11	11	...	
„ and Bulad	Ditto	Bulad	...	3	3	...	Most of these roads were improved during the year as Famine Relief Works.
„ and Kotra	Ditto	Kotra	...	8	8	...	
Taragarh and Jussakhera	Taragarh	Jussakhera	...	6	65	...	
Jussakhera and Todgarh *viâ* Bara Khan	Jussakhera	Todgarh	...	16			
„ and Bhim	Ditto	Bhim	...	8			
Bhim and Barar	Bhim	Barar	...	7			
Barar and Todgarh	Barar	Todgarh	...	5			
Todgarh and Dawair	Todgarh	Dawair	...	23			
Suraghata Road	From 6th mile on the Beawar Todgarh Road	9½ miles towards Patan village	...	9½	9½	...	
Municipal Roads.							
Ajmere Municipal Suburban Roads	Ajmere City Wall	Ajmere Municipal Boundary	13½	13	26½	130	

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Lieutenant Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Agent, Governor General, P. W. Dept.,
Rajputana and Central India.

PART III.

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(2) Western Rajputana States Administration Report, and enclosures.
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(1)

MEYWAR ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 134-G., dated Udaipur, the 27th April 1892.

From—Colonel S. B. MILES, *Resident, Meywar,*
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Meywar Residency for the year 1891-92, together with the reports of officers in local political charge of States.

2. I held charge of the Residency throughout the year.

3. The noteable events of the year were :—

I.—Colonel P. W. Powlett, C.S.I., the Officiating Agent to the Governor General visited Udaipur in November 1891.

II.—Colonel Trevor, C.S.I., also paid a visit to the State in March last.

III.—The foundation stone of a new hospital, to be known as the Lansdowne Hospital, was laid by Colonel Trevor on the 5th March with due ceremony.

SEASON AND CROPS.

4. The commencement of the rains was retarded. Only 1 inch and 29 cents fell in June. In July, except in Central Meywar, the rainfall was good and amounted to 9 inches and 69 cents. In August the rainfall was scanty everywhere, and in Central Meywar seriously deficient. In September there was only one good shower, amounting to 1 inch and 45 cents, and the rains ceased early. By the gauge kept at the Residency the total fall of the year was 16,51 inches.

5. Owing to the rains commencing so late in the year, the hot weather was prolonged and a heavy mortality in cattle occurred. The harvests of last year were poor. This year the rain crops have been more or less a failure in the northern portion of Meywar, both in the hill and open country. The tanks and wells were used to save the mukki, and therefore the kharif harvest was good where the crops were irrigated; while crops on unirrigated ground, it is estimated, did not yield above a quarter of the average. The rabi crops have been generally poor, and it is believed that somewhat less than one-half of the area usually irrigated has lain fallow this season. The outturn of both harvests taken together is estimated at less than 9 to 10 annas for the whole country.

6. Up to June prices were fairly steady. They began to rise somewhat after the nature of the rains became apparent, and by January had risen

considerably, but have now again fallen to what they were about the same date last year. In January and February there were a few good but partial showers.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

7. The Residency Surgeon reports as follows:—

"The health of the city has been good. In Udaipur city there were 847 deaths against 1,327 during the previous year, showing a mortality of 18·08 per thousand; of these 717 occurred from fever, as against 924 in previous year, 26 from small-pox against 17 deaths in last year, and 86 due to affections of stomach, bowels, and general debility, 2 snake-bites and 16 all other diseases. There was no case of cholera in the city. The number of births was as follows:—

"Males 753, Females 639, Total 1,392. Ratio per thousand 29·72."

8. The sanitary condition of the city is fairly good.

DISPENSARIES.

9. The attendance at the various hospitals shows an increase on the last year, except at Nathdwara, where the work done is extremely poor. The dispensaries at Untalla and Kerda were closed during the year for want of funds.

JAIL.

10. The buildings are in good state of repair, an upper story has been built on one of the barracks and occupied by the prisoners. A house for the Daroga has been completed, thus allowing the quarters formerly occupied by him to be utilised as a female ward. A barrack has also been erected outside the Jail to accommodate about 70 under-trial prisoners, as well as a shed with godown for grinding grain. A mortuary is nearly completed, and the chouk before the main gate and female ward has been enlarged and raised.

Conservancy.—Jail clean and well drained; dry earth system is in force.

Food.—The scale allowed is the same as in the Ajmere Jail.

Accommodation,—Over-crowding.—The largest number on any one day during the year was 586. A barrack is used for grinding grain, which will be used as a dormitory when the new grinding shed is ready.

Sickness and mortality.—There were 12 deaths during the year, but health generally good. The rate per thousand of deaths from all causes to the daily average number of prisoners for the year was 23·07. The daily average number of sick was 14·51.

VACCINATION.

11. During the year 13,183 persons were vaccinated, as compared with 13,872 in the previous year. The decrease is attributed to the illness of two of the vaccinators. The percentage of success was 98·99, and the cost per successful case was 2 annas 4 pies.

ADMINISTRATION.

12. The Judicial Administration of this State continues to be in the same state as when last reported on. Pandia Mohun Lal, who was appointed Judge of the Diwani Court last year, resigned his post in January last, and his work is now being carried on by Munshi Sohun Lal, who was removed from the post of Foujdari Hakim about three years ago.

CRIME.

13. One case of mail robbery occurred on the Udaipur-Kherwara road within the limits of the villages of Obri of Jewas and Banjaria of Meywar khalsa on the 18th March last. In the scuffle both the runner and guide were

desperately wounded with sword cuts, from the effects of which the former died after lingering for two days. The contents of the mail bag were found next morning, with the exception of two parcels valued at R221, which were carried off by the robbers. Steps are being taken by the Meywar Darbar to arrest the perpetrators of the robbery and murder.

14. No cases of sati or of infanticide have been reported in Meywar during the year.

There have been, however, 40 cases of dakaity and highway robbery as compared with 29 in the previous year, but it is satisfactory to note that very few cases were of a serious nature.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

15. The financial condition of the Meywar state is very satisfactory. In the Sambat year 1947, which ended on the 22nd July 1891, the total income of the State was R25,96,299, Imperial; while the expenditure amounted to R24,00,946, which shows a decrease over the previous year of about R130,000, and left a surplus balance of nearly two lakhs.

SALT.

16. The sites of the old khari (earth salt) works in Meywar territory were inspected by an officer of the Northern India Salt Revenue, and the result reported was that earth salt was being overtly manufactured in small quantities in many private dwellings and that brine produced by lixiviation was used by the very poorer classes as a substitute for salt. The matter was at once brought to the notice of the Darbar, and suitable measures were taken to prevent a recurrence of the offence.

OPIUM.

17. During the year under report 3,260 chests of opium were weighed at the Chitor scale; of these 3,123½ were exported to China and the rest to British India. The amount of duty realised by the British Government was R19,69,650.

18. A rather daring attempt to smuggle opium from Bhilwara into Bombay was detected in February last by the Collector of Customs and Abkari. A special officer was deputed by the Collector to Bhilwara to make enquiries, and it was ascertained that three mahajans sent a railway parcel containing 86 pounds of untaxed opium and gave out to the railway authorities that the parcel contained sweetmeat. The persons concerned have all been arrested and are awaiting their trial.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENTS.

19. Lieutenant Pinhey, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Partabgarh, was again relieved of the Moghia work and deputed to the Meywar-Partabgarh border on the 31st October 1891. He has since settled eleven cases between Meywar and Partabgarh, one case between Meywar and Banswara and one case between Partabgarh and Banswara, and has demarcated a boundary line of about 26 miles.

20. Mr. B. Egerton assumed charge of his duties as Boundary Settlement Officer, Meywar, on the 18th June 1891, and since then he has settled 47 cases, involving 52 miles of internal boundaries. Of these 14 were settled by mutual agreement, 22 by arbitration of one form or another, and 11 by himself. About 665 cases of boundary disputes, requiring settlement, still remain on file, and many others will probably be filed subsequently.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

21. Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., the Revenue and Settlement Commissioner, Meywar, arrived at Udaipur and assumed charge of his duties on the 4th June 1891.

22. No new pargana has been settled this year, but the work left unfinished in the Girwa and Mandalgarh zillas was completed, and progress was made with the Jehazpur zilla, where the settlement has not been yet introduced. The establishment of the Revenue Department head-quarter office has also been busy, checking accounts and endeavouring to secure more efficient administration. Altogether a great deal of work has been done.

PUBLIC WORKS.

23. The report under this head from the Executive Engineer, Mr. Campbell Thomson, has been sent, as usual, to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in the Public Works Department. The total amount expended during the year was R3,27,200; of which R96,500 were spent on new buildings, R20,500 on roads, R1,09,700 on irrigation works and R59,300 on repairs and miscellaneous works. The cost of establishment was R41,200.

24. The expenditure on the Connaught Bund for the new Futteh Sagar lake amounted to over R90,000, and there is now 14 feet of water in it.

25. The survey of the proposed railway line from Chitor to Udaipur has been completed, and the plans and estimates will shortly be submitted to the Agent to the Governor General.

EDUCATION.

26. At the close of the year there were four schools at the capital and twenty-one in the districts, with an attendance of 624 scholars at the former and 1,402 at the latter. The total expenditure during the year amounted to R20,970-9-8, and the cost of educating a boy at the capital was R15-0-6, while in the district schools it amounted to only R5-10-2. One student of the Maharana's High School passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University and two passed the Middle Class Examination of the same University.

COURT OF VAKILS.

27. Tables I and II treat of the work done by the Meywar Court of Vakils. Ten cases were instituted during the year, making, with 9 remaining over from last year, a total of 19; of these 17 were disposed of, leaving 2 for adjudication during the present year.

TOUR OF RESIDENT.

28. A period of 28 days was spent in camp and Nathdwara, Rajnagar, Rasmi, Akola, Korabar and Dhebar were visited by me. The tour was purposely curtailed on account of the general scarcity of fodder in the country and the consequent difficulty of providing for a large camp.

HILLY TRACTS.

29. Major Bignell held charge of this district from the 27th April 1891, when Colonel McRae, the permanent incumbent, proceeded on furlough to Europe. His report and that of the Officiating Second Assistant Resident at Kotra are annexed.

30. Owing to late and deficient rainfall both the kharif and rabi crops suffered seriously and the outturn is much below the average. Forty per cent, of the cattle are said to have died from want of forage and water.

31. Three cases of murder are reported to have occurred in the district, two in Jewas and one in Chani. In one case the criminals have been arrested and

punished, in the second the criminals are awaiting trial, and in the third the man concerned was a Vilayati, after whom a vigorous search was kept up for some time, but who is believed to have effected his escape to Afghanistan.

32. There is nothing of importance to note respecting the estates of the Bhoomia Chiefs, except that the Rawat of Jewas has adopted a son of the Thakur of Thana without previously obtaining the consent of the Meyar Darbar.

DUNGARPUR.

33. The administration of Dungarpur is much in the same condition as before. The Maharawal has not yet appointed a Kamdar, and the Patels of the Burakon pargana have complained that they have been rack-rented. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the Maharawal has at last agreed to open a dispensary at his capital.

KOTRA.

34. The Officiating Assistant Resident succeeded in settling a case of boundary dispute between the villages of Sindwara and Samija, and his proceedings have been submitted to the Agent to the Governor General for confirmation. The proceedings in the second case, referred to by him as having been settled, have, however, been returned to him.

35. The statement contained in the 6th paragraph of the report that the 2nd Assistant has been given the entire charge of the Umria estate is not quite correct. This estate, the revenue of which amounts to ₹1,000 per annum, is deeply involved in debt, and since the murder of its Thakur in 1884 the Second Assistants have generally supervised the affairs of the estate. The Darbar has now sanctioned the appointment of a Kamdar to look after it.

BANSWARA AND PARTABGARH ASSISTANCY.

36. Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey, who has for six years been in charge of these States and whose ability and success in their supervision are deserving of notice, proceeded on furlough to Europe on the 20th February 1892, making over charge of his duties to Lieutenant L. Impey.

37. The rainfall throughout these States has been good. In Banswara 48, and in Partabgarh 39 inches, were registered. Consequently there was no scarcity of any kind and the prices of food-grains and fodder have been ruling low.

38. A report on the administration and financial condition of Banswara has been lately submitted, and I have no further comments to make here. The instalments of Government tribute are now paid pretty regularly, and the balance of old debt due to Government was paid up in full in August last.

PARTABGARH.

39. There has been no change in the administration of this State. The Maharawat has appointed Pandia Mohun Lal, late Civil Judge at Udaipur, to act as Kamdar for the present. Rani Jodhkarniji died in December 1891, and His Highness married the daughter of the Raja of Pisangan in Ajmere in February last.

KUSHALGARH.

40. The principal event of the year has been the demise on the 6th December 1891 of the late Rao Zorawar Sing and the succession of his son Oodey Sing, aged 32 years, who, like his father, manages the estate in a very satisfactory way. A claim was made by the Maharawal of Banswara to perform talwar bandhai and take succession fees, but this was disallowed by the Agent to the Governor General.

TABLE I.

Statement showing the Working of the Meywar Court of Vakils during the year 1891-92.

Residency.	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1891.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of during the year.	Number pending on 31st March 1892.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	Appeals to Upper Court.							Remarks.
							Pending on 1st April 1891.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	
						R								
Meywar	9	10	19	17	2	1,298	1	3	4	1	...	...	3	

UDAIPUR:
The 27th April 1892.

S. B. MILES, *Colonel,*
Resident in Meywar.

TABLE II.

Statement showing the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated upon by the Meywar Court of Vakils during the year 1891-92.

Offences.	Number.
Murder	1
Highway robbery without wounding	3
Cattle-lifting	2
Dakaity	3
Miscellaneous	8
Total	17

UDAIPUR:
The 27th April 1892.

S. B. MILES, *Colonel,*
Resident in Meywar.

ENCLOSURE A.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENCY, HILLY TRACTS, MEYWAR, FOR 1891-92.

No. 175-G., dated Kherwara, the 9th April 1892.

From—MAJOR E. D. F. BIGNELL, *Officiating Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar,*
To—*The Resident in Meywar.*

I have the honour to submit for the year 1891-92 the Administration Report of the Superintendency of which I held charge since 27th April 1891.

2. A statement by Surgeon Captain G. B. Irvine, Officiating Medical Charge, Meywar Bhil Corps, containing the usual statistics on rainfall dispensary, station, etc., is appended and marked A.

SEASONS AND CROPS.

3. Deficient rainfall 24·79 inches.

Rain did not fall till 23rd July or more than a month late, distribution most unequal, rain fell from 23rd July to 10th August; then came a break of forty days till 19th September, then 4 inches in six days. The result being a seven-anna rain and a five-anna cold weather crop.

Water and forage are very scarce and bad, and rates for grain of all kinds high.

Owing to late rainfall foot and mouth disease and want of forage the loss in cattle has been very great, estimated as follows:—

Draught cattle 8 per cent.	} on original number.
Milch kine 20 per cent.	
Superfluous, aged, etc. 12 per cent.	

CRIMES.

4. Several crimes of a serious nature were committed during the year.

Murder of a relative of the Thakur of Chani at Chani, criminals arrested and punished.

Triple murder at Jawas by a Vilayati. Murderer escaped into Banswara and thence into Afghanistan. Dakaity and murder at Bhanda, criminals apprehended and are under trial.

Mail robbery and murder on 18th March 1892, enquiry proceeding.

Crime is always prevalent in these districts during a year of scarcity.

BORDER COURTS.

5. Courts were held between—

Meywar and Dungarpur	181
Salumber and Dungarpur	9
Daryawad and Dungarpur	15
Mahi Kanta and Dungarpur	31
Mahi Kanta and Meywar	64

and a total number of 300 cases was disposed of.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

6. Long-standing and important cases between Dungarpur and Lunawarra and Meywar and Idar were tried.

ROADS.

7. Six miles of the Kotra-Kherwara road have been constructed.

MEYWAR BHIL CORPS.

8. Inspected by Brigadier General G. F. Beville, Commanding Deesa District. The regiment sent a team to the Rajputana and Central India Rifle meeting, which won the silver cup and His Excellency the Viceroy's silver medal.

DUNGARPUR.

9. Finances are still in an unsatisfactory state—

	R	a.	p.
Excess expenditure being	10,617	9	6
The total debt	27,345	0	0

10. The forces kept up by His Highness are too numerous and expensive, costing one-half of gross revenue. The administration is carried on in a cheap and inefficient way. The jagirdars of Ramgarh and Gari have been giving much trouble to His Highness, their conduct is under consideration. His Highness has expressed his intention of building a dispensary at Dungarpur. Up to date no medical aid has been obtainable by the Dungarpur "Assamies," as no dispensary or hospital existed in the State.

BANESAR FAIR.

Abstract.

	R
Goods sold	2,90,727
Do. remaining	17,115
TOTAL . .	3,07,842

BHUMIA CHIEFS.

12. The Rawat of Jawas has adopted a son of the Thakur of Thana. The revenues of the Chiefs have suffered from the prevailing scarcity.

TOURS.

13. The Political Superintendent was 91 days in camp.

HEALTH.

14. The health of the district has been bad. Influenza, pneumonia, and chest affections have been rife and the mortality very great. There was an outburst of cholera in January 1892 in some of the Dungarpur villages.

15. The report on the Kotra district by the 2nd Assistant Resident is attached.

STATEMENT A.

Meteorological Observations.

YEAR.	Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month with mean temperature.	Coldest month with mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days' rainfall.
1891-92	...	May 1891	Dec. 1891	...	...	24·79	38

Highest temperature noted on the 28th May 1891 . . . 110°
Lowest do. do. 29th and 30th December 1891 . 46°
Mean of barometer for the year 1891-92.

KHERWARA DISPENSARY.

Total attendance during the year	6,984
Out-door patients	6,935
In-door patients	49

Principal Causes of Sickness.

Year.	Fevers.	Eye diseases.	Chest affections.	Disease of digestive system.	Ulcers.	Skin diseases.
1891-92	1,657	1,374	641	455	766	675

MEYWAR-BHIL CORPS.

Health of the regiment.—Fair.

Principal Causes of Sickness.

Year.	Influenza.	Fevers.	Guinea-worm.	Ophthalmia.	Chest affections.	Injuries.
1891-92	28	182	113	25	32	37

Health of the station.—Fair.

E. D. F. BIGNELL, *Major*,
Offg. Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

STATEMENT B.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Dungarpur State for the Sambat year 1947, i.e. *A.D. from July 1890 to 30th June 1891.*

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Receipts.						
Land revenue for Sambat 1947	87,695	9	3			
Revenue of land allotted to the Darbar servants	12,815	0	0			
Value of revenue paid in kind	894	6	3			
Miscellaneous	45,540	9	9			
Customs	21,153	14	3			
Sukri, or tax levied by Darbar officials employed in collecting rent	3,545	12	0			
Abkari	4,760	14	0			
				1,76,406	1	6
Disbursements.						
Kothar-Khurch, or personal expenses of the Maha Rawul	36,095	1	6			
Household expenses	2,650	8	0			
Miscellaneous	32,176	14	6			
State Expenditure.						
Contingent expenses	14,704	3	3			
Tribute to British Government	18,462	8	0			
Pay of troops	82,934	7	9			
				1,87,023	11	0

DEBT.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Balance of last year	29,427	6	6			
Paid during the year	12,700	0	0			
Balance due				16,727	6	6
Current year's excess expenditure				10,617	9	6
Balance due by State				27,345	0	0

ADJUSTMENT.

	R	a.	p.			
Last year's balance	2,610	5	0	90,305	14	3
Income of Sambat 1947	87,695	9	3			
Recovered during the year				86,632	14	3
Remission				665	15	0
To be recovered in the next year				3,007	1	0

E. D. F. BIGNELL, *Major*,
Offg. Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

STATEMENT C.

Return of cases instituted at Dungarpur during the Sambat year 1947, i.e. *from 1st July 1890 to 30th June 1891, showing the number settled and remaining.*

MONTHS.	Number of Criminal cases.	Number of Civil cases.	Settled.	Remaining.	TOTAL.
July 1890	54	48	67	35	
August „	52	71	50	73	
September „	60	40	48	52	
October „	56	64	66	54	
November „	28	27	32	23	
December „	43	56	39	60	
January 1891	49	16	27	38	
February „	34	14	19	29	
March „	31	9	15	25	
April „	57	29	35	51	
May „	51	44	47	48	
June „	53	43	41	55	
TOTAL	568	461	486	543	2,058

KHERWARA;
The 12th April 1892.

E. D. F. BIGNELL, *Major*,
Offg. Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

STATEMENT D.

Statement showing the Number of Shops and Value of Goods brought to the Baneswar fair in Sambat year 1947 (A.D. 1892).

Number of shops,—570.

	R
From Bombay	1,16,500
Partabgarh	54,220
Guzerat	4,400
Rutlam	54,000
Burhanpur	3,600
Miscellaneous	6,310
TOTAL	2,39,030

		₹
Value of	drugs	9,257
	Copper and brass utensils	10,850
	Jewels of gold and silver	300
	Provisions	1,535
	Sweetmeats	825
	Earthen pots	195
	Ironmongery	250
	Cotton	2,150
	Brass anklets	1,000
	Tobacco	25,100
	Cocoanuts	3,700
	Leather	1,200
	Miscellaneous	12,050
	TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS	3,07,842

Abstract.

	₹
Goods sold	2,90,727
Do remaining	17,115
TOTAL	3,07,842

KHERWARA:
The 12th April 1892.

E. D. F. BIGNELL, *Major*,
Offg. Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

ENCLOSURE B.

REPORT ON THE KOTRA DISTRICT.

No. 78-G., dated Kotra, the 1st April 1892.

From—Captain C. DAWSON, *2nd Assistant Resident, Meywar,*
To—The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotra District for 1891-92.

2. The meteorological observations are as follows:—

Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month and its mean temperature.	Coldest month and its mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Number of days in which rain fell.	Total rainfall.
	May.	February.				
81·56	91·40	68·25	25·51	36	48	18·6

3. The health of the district has been good. Small-pox was prevalent within cantonment limits in December and January, but care was taken to at once segregate inmates of any house in which a case occurred, so the epidemic was stamped out. It is to be regretted that there are no vaccinators appointed to the Kotra district.

4. On the 20th May 1891 Colonel Powlett, Resident, Western States, Rajputana, and Captain Dawson, 2nd Assistant Resident, Meywar, held a Border Court for the settlement of cases between the States in their respective charges. All cases were settled.

5. A long-pending boundary dispute between the Thakur of Sindwara-Raj-Gagoonda and Thakur of Sameeja Jura Putta was settled by me.

A boundary dispute between Thakur of Ara Panurwa Putta and Thakur of Nowagaum Raj-Jarall was also settled by me.

6. The 2nd Assistant Resident has been given the entire charge of the Umria estate. The debts of the Thakur have been paid by a loan received from the Udaipur Darbar, half of which has been repaid, and it is hoped the estate will be clear in about 3 years' time.

7. The Kherwara-Kotra road is nearly completed.

8. I spent 100 days on tour during which time I visited the districts of Jura, Aghna and Panurwa.

ENCLOSURE C.

REPORT ON PARTABGARH, BANSWARA, AND KUSHALGARH.

No. 162, dated Banswara, the 4th April 1892.

From—Lieutenant L. IMPEY, *Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Partabgarh,*
To—The Resident, Meywar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report on the States of Partabgarh, Banswara, and the Chiefship of Kushalgarh for the year 1891-92.

2. Lieutenant Pinhey officiated as Assistant Political Agent up to the 20th February 1892, when he was relieved by me. I have held charge since that date, in addition to my other duties as Superintendent of Operations for the Control of Moghias.

3. *Border Courts.*—Lieutenant Pinhey met the Assistant Political Agent for Rewa Kantha in January 1892, for the settlement of cases between the states in their respective charges, 78 cases were disposed of, and ₹1,272 awarded—

		₹
Against	Banswara	967
„	Kushalgarh	187
„	Sunth	55
„	Kadana	50
„	Baria	13
	TOTAL	1,272

4. *Boundary disputes.*—During the cold weather Lieutenant Pinhey settled eleven boundary cases between Meywar and Partabgarh, one case between Meywar and Banswara, and one case between Partabgarh and Banswara. The total length of border demarcated is about 26 miles. Eleven of the disputes were settled either by the arbitration of Bhil panchayats or by the mutual agreement of the Motamids of the States concerned.

5. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall this year has been above the average. In Banswara 48 and in Partabgarh 39 inches were registered.

6. *Crops.*—The kharif was partially damaged by heavy rains. The rabi in Partabgarh has been exceptionally good and in Banswara the winter crop is reported to be slightly above the average. Prices of grain are ruling low.

7. *Public Health.*—There was an outbreak of cholera in Partabgarh in August and September, but the mortality was not heavy. In Banswara cholera occurred in October. It was almost entirely confined to two villages, and was of a very virulent type, there being 54 deaths out of 64 cases. With the exception of this epidemic and some cases of pneumonia in the winter, the general health has been good. The dispensaries in Partabgarh and Banswara are well attended and seem popular. At both places the buildings are unfitted for hospital purposes, and it is understood that a new dispensary is shortly to be built at Partabgarh.

8. *Tour.*—Lieutenant Pinhey spent 140 days in camp and visited the principal places in this district. I am at present on tour in Banswara.

PARTABGARH.

9. *Notable events.*—

(*a*) Rani Jodhkaranji died in December 1891.

(*b*) His Highness in February married a daughter of the Thakur of Pisangan in Ajmere

10. *Finance.*—The receipts from all sources amounted to Salim Sahi R2,66,429-15-9. The expenditure incurred is stated to be Salim Sahi R2,85,881-7-0. The expenditure thus exceeded the receipts by R19,451-7-3. A sum of R27,505-1-9 was spent in liquidation of old debt and a large amount was expended in connection with the funeral ceremonies of the late Mahai Rawat.

11. *Administration.*—No Kamdar has yet been appointed. The Chief is carrying on the work himself and closely superintends the management of the State.

12. *Judicial.*—Of criminal cases 355 were disposed of during the year, leaving 177 pending enquiry at the close of the period under review.

The number of civil suits remaining unsettled at the end of last year and instituted this year was 588, of these 288 have been decided. There are 52 prisoners in the jail.

13. *Education.*—The school at the capital is well managed and is attended by 216 boys.

14. There were no cases of infanticide, mail robbery or witch-swinging reported during the year.

BANSWARA.

15. *Notable events*—

(*a*) Maharaj Fateh Singh, of Khandu, one of the leading nobles in Banswara, died on the 29th May 1891. His adopted son, Runghnath Singh, aged 11 years, succeeded to the estate.

(*b*) Rani Jaliji died on the 26th March 1892.

16. *Administration.*—Government tribute has been paid regularly, and it is stated that old debts are in course of liquidation, but there is no reliable information to show the present state of finance. No Kamdar has yet been appointed, and the position of affairs is practically the same as noticed in last year's report.

17. *Judicial.*—The number of criminal cases, disposed of during the year was 450, and 386 cases still remain pending enquiry. Of civil suits 150 were instituted and 148 have been settled.

There are 47 prisoners in the jail, which is being enlarged and improved.

18. Education has made little progress in Banswara; the one school supported by the State contains 118 boys, who merely receive a rudimentary education.

19. The total income derived from exports and imports is stated to amount to R28,242-3-9.

20. A case of witch-swinging is reported to have occurred in March; the woman is alive and an enquiry is being held.

No case of mail robbery or infanticide occurred during the year under review.

KUSHALGARH.

21. *Notable events.*—The Rao Zarawar Singh died on the 6th December 1891. His son Udey Singh, aged 32 years, has succeeded to the Chiefship.

22. The Rao personally manages his estate and the administration is well reported on.

23. The income for the year amounted to R55,679-9-9 and the expenditure to R55,604-11-6.

R6,175-5-0 were realised under the head of custom duties.

24. Of criminal cases 400 were disposed of during the year, and only 18 are shown as still under enquiry. Forty-eight civil cases were decided.

25. There are 4 prisoners in the jail.

26. In the school 75 boys are under instruction.

(2)

WEST RAJPUTANA ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1-P., dated Abu, the 9th April 1892.

From—Colonel PERCY W. POWLETT, C.S.I., *Resident, Western Rajputana States,*
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the report on the Western Rajputana States for the year 1891-92, during the whole of which I have been in charge.

SEASON.

2. The rainfall in all three States was below the average, and in Marwar and Jaisalmir so much below as to cause a famine. The autumn crop was for the most part lost in all the parganas of Marwar, including Malani, except those bordering Jaipur.

3. In Jaisalmir there were no crops in the west and north parts of the State. Besides the crops the grass has been generally lost, or has grown very scantily outside the Aravallis.

4. During the year cholera appeared in parts of Marwar and Sirohi, causing about 700 deaths. There was no small-pox during the year, but influenza was generally prevalent in the months of November and December.

FAMINE RELIEF.

5. Arrangements for providing relief works and gratuitous relief were made in Jodhpur. They consisted chiefly of railway and tank embankment work and removing sand hills which threatened to block the railway. The total number of people on works in Jodhpur was last week 8,354.

6. The Darbar has liberally given ₹3,000 to complete the famine relief road from Dewair to Kot, and ₹1,000 for the relief of the destitute Marwaris in Sind.

7. In Jaisalmir some work has been set going in connection with the "Kharins," or depressions where water accumulates and renders the growth of wheat possible.

8. It is estimated that 200,200 people have emigrated on account of the scarcity from Jodhpur, and 11,276 from Jaisalmir.

MARWAR.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE.

9. There is no very important change to record. Pandit Sheo Naraen, Member of Council and Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, also Fouzdar Makhdum Baksh, have died, and the first has been succeeded in Council by Kulla Chattarbhuj, and the Fouzdar by Kaviraj Murárdan.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

10. The season has caused a falling off in land revenue and customs.

11. The revenue amounts approximately to ₹43,00,000, while the expenditure was approximately ₹48,00,000.

12. The finances I consider to be in a sound state. The anxiety they at one time gave I have dwelt on in former reports. Instead of debt there will now be in ordinary years a large surplus to deal with. Even in a year like that under report there would be no deficit but for extraordinary expenditure and that on remunerative public works.

COURTS.

13. Now that the Marwar Darbar prints an Administration Report, it is not necessary to give here the statistics of the courts in detail. I consider all

to be working well. I have repeatedly dwelt on the value of the work of the Court of Sardars under Mr. Hardyal Singh, Rae Bahadur. Few of his decisions are appealed against, and very few of those appealed against are reversed. The Jagir Courts under his supervision are very rarely complained of, and they dispose, on an average, of more than 1,000 civil cases and 600 criminal. I think it may fairly be claimed that the definition of the Jagirdars' Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction in 1884 has been a complete success. The encumbered Estates Court, also Mr. Hardyal Singh's, has now dealt with 115 cases, involving debts to the amount of nearly twenty-eight lakhs. The Council does more judicial work than formerly, and on the whole I think its decisions are good. The credit of this is largely due to Pandit Sukhdeo Prashad, Judicial Secretary to the Council and the Musaheb Ala.

SETTLEMENT AND SUPPRESSION OF CRIMINAL TRIBES.

14. An elaborate system of supervision for the control of Meenas Baorees, Kolis, Bheels and Bagrees has been established under the superintendence of Mr. Hardyal Singh, while Mr. Chattarbhuj, Superintendent of Land Revenue, exerts himself to obtain land for those who want it. A supervisor and thirteen moharrirs are entirely occupied in watching the criminal tribes and in collecting facts about them, and fairly complete information is now obtainable. A great deal of land has been assigned to them, but in places more is wanted. I consider that to give the cultivators a deed, granting them occupancy rights, and so a sense of stability, is a measure likely to raise their character. Many of these deeds (*pattas*) have been given, but many more ought to be distributed during the next year. Another reform is the disallowment of "Chouth," or blackmail, to Meenas, and the substitution of chowkidars selected from the old "Chouth" claimants and paid by the villages. The levy of chouth was practised almost entirely by Meenas, and was always evaded when possible by villages, thus giving rise to attacks by Meenas.

REPRESSION OF CRIME.

15. The annual report of the Superintendent of Criminal Tribes contains a statement of the number of thefts in each pargana, and dakaity and robbery reports are carefully exacted by the Resident's office. In every case the sufferer's statement is required. Theft is kept within bounds, but both it, robbery and dakaity have increased during the past year, an almost necessary result of the security. Dakaities rose from 16 to 29 and robberies from 76 to 114.

16. The mail bags were carried off twice, but in both cases they were recovered without loss.

17. Last year I was too sanguine about a coming improvement in Godwar, where again dakaity has been renewed. Nearly half the whole number of the year's dakaities occurred in that pargana, but there has lately again been some remarkable success in arresting offenders and elucidating cases.

18. During the year 96 dakaits have been punished by the courts, and 11 convicted and released on security.

19. There are now 155 unsentenced convicts on the register, the careful maintenance of which is very important. The famine has caused a few to absent themselves, and five have been convicted and sentenced to heavy punishment. The system, when it does not reform offenders, places them within reach of the law, as each furnishes security for his attendance when wanted.

20. If the efforts to promote dakaity suppression during the last 12 years have met with some measure of success, it is, I think, mainly due—

(1) to the co-operation of the Darbars, and to interesting them in effecting arrests;

(2) to dealing severely with local magnates, who, like the Thakurs of Panchota, Rewara, Lohiana and Boyatra, profited by robbery and theft. The advantage of bringing pressure to bear on a Jagirdar, who neglects his duty as a police officer, has just been exemplified in the arrest of the notorious dakait Kalia of Nana by the Thakur of that village;

(3) to employment by the Darbar of a few active and intelligent Superintendents, with whom the Political Officer was personally in contact, and whom he encouraged by giving attention to their work, and by obtaining for them substantial rewards when successful;

(4) to the efforts made to control the criminal tribes, and to securing for them the means of honest livelihood;

(5) to inducing old offenders to surrender themselves, registering them after conviction, and releasing them unsentenced on security.

POST OFFICE.

21. I have observed some disposition during the past year to depreciate the value of the arrangement by which the Darbar obtains the right of franking covers, regular communication by post with remote pargaras, and avoids the expense of *cossids*. If an attempt is ever made to cancel it the correspondence which led to it should be studied.

THE RAILWAY.

22. The line connecting Bikanir with Jodhpur was opened during the year. The present scarcity has brought home to the people, in a manner never realised before, the blessing of the rail-road, which has carried enormous quantities of grain, and kept down its price. The railway has paid more than 8 per cent. on capital.

23. Mr. Todd, from Cooper's Hill, has been lately appointed an Assistant Engineer under Mr. Home. Mr. Gabbett, who has been employed on railway construction, has just left Marwar, where he has done good work, and a Mr. Bremner has been temporarily employed.

FOREST.

24. There has been a check in the progress of forest conservancy, owing to the non-acquisition of the Raepur Hills. I trust, however, this will not last long. The Darbar should, I think, control all the hill forests near the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

25. In 2 parganas only, Shergarh and Phalodi, out of the 21, has boundary settlement not yet begun. In one other it is not quite half finished. As soon as possible a series of pargana maps on a small scale, showing the limits of villages, should now be completed.

LAND REVENUE.

26. There is, of course, a large reduction in land revenue collections owing to the loss of crops.

27. The Superintendent of this Department also collects Hukamnamah, or succession fees, from Jagirdars, the Abkari revenue in Khalisa villages, and manages a certain number of Wards' estates.

28. An assessment of the land revenue has never been made, but I am of opinion that the maximum revenue which each village should pay in good years should be fixed; that more than that should never be collected; that each

year it should be determined, for permanently defined circles of villages, whether the year was "a sixteen-anna year," that is a full crop year or not; if not, how many annas or what fraction of a full crop year it was and the demand made accordingly. The average collection for 7 years has been about seven lakhs.

CUSTOMS.

29. The import duty on opium has been raised from ₹100 to ₹150 per maund; the import duty on rice from Sind which is consumed by the poorer classes has been abolished. The import duty on English and country gunpowder has been raised, and the duties on country cloth fabrics, hides, and ghee reduced.

ABKARI.

30. This department, only established in 1887-88, yielded over 61,600 last year. Formerly liquor was either lightly taxed, or not taxed at all. Generations ago Maharaja Bijje Singh forbade its manufacture, but that prohibition had long ceased to operate, and the present system, increasing, as it does, the cost of liquor, is a moral gain, as well as a substantial advantage to the Darbar.

SALT.

31. The Raj salt supervision needs attention; otherwise there may be a relapse into smuggling to the detriment of the Government revenue. The Darbar receives more salt than it can fairly dispose of, and if it does dispose of all its year's allowance, the matter should be looked into.

POLICE.

32. Last year's remarks apply. An official has been appointed to see that the fixed number of mounted and foot for each pargana is maintained.

MALLANI.

33. The transfer to the Darbar of the Civil jurisdiction of Mallani took place on 1st August last. It was placed in the hands of Mr. Hardyal Singh Rai Bahadur and so far his management has been very successful. He has disposed satisfactorily of many troublesome cases, and brought about reconciliation between bitter foes.

Criminal offences are more numerous than last year, as was to be expected, but not much more, and the success in repressing crime, I think, creditable to the Hakim.* In Marwar it is not the practice to punish very severely for false complaints against officials, because if to complain were very dangerous a useful check on oppression would be removed. But the effect is to multiply conspiracies against a Hakim, who punishes or reports for punishment persons (especially powerful jagirdars) resisting his legitimate orders, or persons employing force to gain their private ends. I have repeatedly investigated charges against the Hakim, and have found them false, and latterly, when his conduct has been called in question and criminal charges brought against him, I have refused to hear them until examined by the Superintendent of Mallani, whose subordinate he is. If any malcontent could bring an official to trial for extortion he would be paralysed by his fear of giving offence.

* Statement attached.

SEROHI.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

34. Serohi has for the first time sent me an administration report for the year, but it is for the Sambat year ending 21st July 1891. If the Roman calendar could be substituted for the Hindi, as is proposed in Jaisalmir, it would be an advantage.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

35. The revenue for the last Serohi year is reported as about ₹2,58,000 and the expenditure ₹2,55,000. I consider the financial condition of the State satisfactory.

THEFT.

36. Theft is, I think, being kept within moderate limits, but I do not think enough is being done to repress gang and other robbery. I am not aware of any notorious dakait having been brought to justice in Serohi during the past year. The Diwan pleads difficulties with the jagirdars, and no doubt they are hard to deal with in Serohi. But it arises in some measure from their not unjustifiable want of confidence in the Darbar. The Resident has often to exert himself to obtain justice for them, and to keep them under control. Occasionally the severe punishment of a jagirdar has to be insisted on.

NEW JAIL.

37. The construction of the new jail progresses.

MEETING OF MEENAS.

38. A few weeks ago an influential body of Meenas assembled at Sheogunj under the auspices of a Serohi and Marwar official to abjure robbery, to punish Meenas taking part in it, to regulate marriage expenses, and lay down rules calculated to diminish disputes. They also renounced beef, which native officials regard as the most satisfactory result of the gathering.

BOUNDARY CASES.

39. The Serohi boundary cases, about 20 in number, which some years ago were regarded as the most difficult, have all been settled, but new cases will probably appear with every rainy season until all the villages of the State have been demarcated.

SEROHI-DANTA BORDER.

39A. There has been trouble more than once during the past year on the Serohi-Danta border in consequence of the discontent of Serohi Grasias. As Serohi had long been representing that the pillars marking the border were not set up in accordance with the decision of a settlement of the boundary made many years ago, it was arranged that the Political Agent of Mahikanta should meet Lieutenant Colonel Loch on the border and examine the case. It was ascertained that the pillars were correctly placed. Subsequently the Grasias again made a demonstration and did some mischief inside the Danta border. The Serohi Darbar has been warned that it is bound to keep the Grasias quiet; and that it would be expedient to construct in the Grasia country some irrigation work, and plant more Mowah trees which the Grasias value. Such measures would tend to satisfy the people, and divert them from claims inconsistent with the decision of the Boundary Settlement Officers The Darbar has promised to act on my suggestion.

GRASS FOR ERINPURA IRREGULAR FORCE.

40. For years there has been trouble owing to the insufficiency of the grass "birs" held by the Erinpura Irregular Force for the wants of the cavalry. Marwar some years ago, gave a new "bir," which was subsequently enlarged. The Marwar State supports a large body of cavalry for imperial purposes. I do not think therefore, it should be asked for more grass for the Erinpura horse. The deficiency should be made up by Serohi, who in the early years of Erinpura assigned all the grass land which was needed for the force. As cultivation has extended, the "bir" grass being unsupplemented by a supply from village

wastes has become insufficient. Serohi has repeatedly helped with grass, but it should set apart a regular quantity, yearly sufficient with care and stacking for the wants of the force.

ABU FOREST CONSERVANCY.

41. The Abu forests were not last year inspected by the Ajmere Assistant Conservator, as desired by the Agent to the Governor General, because at the time most suitable the Assistant Conservator was urgently required in Ajmere.

BORDER COURT.

42. In May last a border court for the settlement of cases between Meywar and Serohi Grasias was held at Abu.

SEROHI JUDICIAL OFFICER.

43. Raj Saheban Tej Sing, of Manada, was appointed the chief judicial officer of Serohi, and his educated son, Dalpat Singh, a Tahsildar. This is the first time that jagirdars have held any office in Serohi, except that of Diwan.

SANITATION.

44. Steps were taken to improve the sanitary arrangements at Sheogunj, in so far as they affected Erinpura, and at Abu, for sanitary reasons, the low-lying cultivated land under the bazar was converted into a public recreation ground.

JAISALMIR.

45. Maha Rawal Saliwahan, a boy of five, son of Thakur Khushal Singh, of Lathi, was recognised by Government as the successor of the late Maharawal of Jaisalmir.

46. The State accounts were in great confusion, not having been attended to for many years. I took a respectable accountant with me to Jaisalmir during the cold weather, and at last the debts of the State and arrears of pay were made out. They amounted to ₹3,76,541. The average revenue is calculated at ₹1,56,000, and the expenditure has been fixed for the present year at ₹1,65,096.

47. The Diwan Mahta Jagjiwan, a Cutch gentleman, appointed two years ago by the late Maharawal seems to me a well-intentioned man of ability and firmness, but he has not been long enough in the State to enable me to judge confidently.

48. I believe it will not be difficult to improve the revenue, and to pay off debt, but it must be remembered that much of Jaisalmir is rocky ground.

49. In average years, and much more in good years, there is a considerable drainage of water from the rocky country into depressions called *kharins*, where, if it is detained by means of dams, large quantities of wheat can be raised. Most of these dams have during the last three generations fallen into disrepair, and instead of devoting the whole of any surplus revenue which may accrue to the liquidation of the principal of the debt, I think a portion should be spent on restoring the *kharin* dams, and a comprehensive plan for extending *kharins* should be gradually prepared.

50. Since the beginning of the century Jaisalmir has been suffering from the effects of the crushing oppression of an extraordinarily bad Minister, one Salim Singh, whose name is a bye-word in Jaisalmir. The State is now entering on a period of good government, which will remove all the evil which arose from Salim Singh's cruel administration.

51. I have for the use of my successor left notes on all the departments. The most important thing which, next to the finances, requires constant attention is the suppression of the predatory instincts of the Bhatees, who are notorious robbers, and it will be necessary to make great efforts to bring to justice

the worst of the thieving Thakurs on the Marwar-Jaisalmir border. The late Maharawal always exerted himself to protect them from punishment.

52. A dispensary has just been established at Jaisalmir for the first time.

53. An extradition agreement with Bikanir has been sanctioned.

TOUR.

54. I was 109 days at Abu in the hot weather, but this was an exceptionally long time, as previous Annual Reports will show. I have usually been less than 90 days on the hill during the year, and sometimes much less. I have spent 13 days on tour in Jaisalmir, and 22 elsewhere. For three months I officiated as Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner without giving over charge of Western Rajputana, and I was away from Jodhpur the whole of that time.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

55. In the course of last year Sir Pratap Singh, with the sanction of the Darbar, converted the Jodhpur Noble School into a preparatory school for the Mayo College, and reduced the number of attendants to be in future maintained for the boys of the Jodhpur house.

56. A new Residency was completed during the year at Jodhpur, and the old one at Sursagar, abandoned.

57. The Grand Dukes Alexis and Sergius of Russia visited Jodhpur in April, and in December the Agent to the Governor General spent four days there.

58. For the first time for generations a Bikanir Chief visited Jodhpur during the year.

59. On the occasion of the Maharaj Kunwar's wedding ten ruling Chiefs visited Jodhpur in February and March.

60. A new jail, on an approved plan, is being built at Jodhpur, and is well advanced.

61. Lala Hardyal Singh and Lala Kishori Lal were made Rai Bahadurs for services in the Jodhpur State.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

62. I am now on the eve of retirement, and of finally leaving Western Rajputana. When I was going on furlough in 1886, I dwelt in the Annual Report on the danger of relapse into the state of things which existed in 1880 which I described. I need not repeat those remarks, but relapse remains a danger, though I am confident that it will not occur as long as my successor Colonel Abbott is Resident of Western Rajputana. I heartily wish that the future may bring prosperity and progress in its best form to the land where I have worked for so many years, and where I have met with such hearty and friendly support from my chief fellow workers.

(Sd.) P. W. POWLETT, *Colonel,*

Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated by the Marwar International Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1892.

Period.	Dakaity.	Dakaity with wounding.	Dakaity with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Injury.	Theft of cattle.	Total.
Quarter ending 30th June 1891	5	...	..	4	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	12	37
Quarter ending 30th September 1891	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	14
Quarter ending 31st December 1891	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	6	...	4	24
Quarter ending 31st March	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7
Total	18	...	...	10	...	2	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	8	1	15	...	16	82

Statement showing the Working of the Marwar International Court of Vakils during the official year from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.

Agency.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrees and fine.	Appeals to Higher Court.					
							Remaining at the close of last year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed	Reversed.	Remaining.
						R a. p.						
Western Rajputana Residency	29	79	108	82	26	791 7 6	6	2	8	8	...	...

Statement of Crime in Mallani.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Remarks.
Dakaity	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	
Highway robbery	5	6	4	4	4	2	5	2 persons sentenced to four years each.
Murder	2	5	2	1	1	4	1	1 person sentenced to four years.
Cattle theft	95	70	79	100	111	120	131	36 persons convicted.
Other theft	66	61	40	63	74	61	54	14 ditto ditto.
Total	170	147	125	168	190	187	192	

(Sd.) P. W. POWLETT, *Colonel,*
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

(3)

JAIPUR ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 60-G., dated Jaipur, the 22nd April 1892.

From—Colonel H. P. PEACOCK, *Officiating Resident at Jaipur,*

To—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit the Report on the Administration of the States under this Residency for the year 1891-92. I was relieved by Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Abbott on the 7th May 1891 on my departure on furlough, and again took charge on the 5th January 1892.

JAIPUR.

2. The rainfall at the capital for the year is given in the following statement:—

April	1891	0·04
May	„	0·56
June	„	0·38
July	„	6·46
August	„	3·06
September	„	6·79
October	„	0·69
November	„	*Nil*
December	„	*Nil*
January	1892	2·57
February	„	0·10
March	„	*Nil*
		20·65

The kharif crop in the south-western corner of Jaipur was injured for want of sufficient rain, and from the attacks of locusts and insects, but efficient and timely measures were taken to relieve the people and cattle.

GENERAL.

3. The most prominent events of the year were the two marriages of the Maharaja, one with the daughter of the Khamore Jagirdar, in Shahpura, and the other with the daughter of the Thakur of Riris (Bikanir). On the latter occasion His Highness made some liberal remissions of debt and taxes, and some improvements for the public benefit.

Prince Damrong of Siam and Raja Sir Amar Singh of Kashmir visited Jaipur, and were guests of the State and treated with every courtesy.

His Highness the Maharaja, on hearing of the great scarcity of grass in Ajmere, placed 10,000 maunds at the disposal of that district.

ADMINISTRATION.

4. Thakur Pratap Singh, of Diggi, a member of the Jaipur State Council, died in February last. The vacancy in Council has not yet been filled up.

CRIME.

5. There were no cases of mail robbery nor of female infanticide during the year.

Three cases of poisoning and one of dakaity were brought to notice, and are under inquiry by the Darbar; one of the three cases of poisoning has been shown to be groundless.

The work done in the criminal and civil courts of the State is shown in Appendix I.

JAILS.

6. The health of the prisoners, both in the old and new jails, has been satisfactory. There were only 30 deaths during the twelve months (1891), compared with 81 of the preceding year, or 24·36 per thousand against 55·63. This decrease is said to be due to the absence of any epidemic, an improved scale of diet, a more equal distribution of the prisoners between the two jails, and to a generally healthy season.

Some additions and changes have been made in the old prison buildings to the advantage of the prisoners.

EDUCATION.

7. The attendance at the different schools in the State continues to increase. At the close of 1891-92 there were 167 schools under State support and 432 private institutions. The number of scholars in attendance at the former was 7,896 and at the latter 13,661, showing a total increase of 1,280 pupils and 96 schools. The total expenditure on education amounted to R80,407, being R4,125 in excess of that of the preceding year. This excess is due chiefly to the award of scholarships to the successful students at the University examinations.

The success achieved at the University examinations by the boys sent up from Jaipur was remarkable. Of the seven scholars who appeared for the B.A. test three graduated, and for the Intermediate, Entrance and Middle Class examinations of the 40 candidates who appeared, all were successful.

The students who went up for the Persian, Sanskrit, and other tests were also very successful, some passing with credit and two gaining the Sanskrit title. The usual educational statements (Appendices II, III, and IV) are attached.

There are eight schools for girls, having in all 594 pupils under the management of a Lady Superintendent, Miss Hemming.

PUBLIC WORKS.

8. The total expenditure during the year was R7,61,923, and of this sum R51,643 were spent on new works.

The railway survey by Mr. C. H. Croudace noticed in last year's report was completed in May. The estimated cost of a broad gauge railway on the line surveyed is R68,24,544, and the nett returns about 2·40 per cent.

The expenditure on irrigation was R96,885 and the revenue R2,43,831.

The total sum spent on irrigation since 1868 was R34,92,351 and the receipts R23,76,066.

Two new works were recently sanctioned by the Darbar at an estimated cost of R4,97,871 in the south-west of the State as a relief measure. It was considered that these works would afford relief to Jaipur subjects and also to those of Kishengarh and Ajmere.

Forest administration is progressing very favourably under the superintendent, Bhai Sadhu Singh. The total expenditure was R17,000 and the receipts R24,000.

The Cotton Press revenue for 1891 was R59,904, or 31·64 per cent. over the expenditure for the same period.

A new cotton press has been sanctioned at Mandawa, near the Hindon Road Station, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and work thereon has lately been taken in hand.

TRANSPORT CORPS.

9. Considerable progress was made during the year. The strength on the 31st March 1892 was as noted below. Workshops have been added to the lines

and several other changes and improvements made in the corps. The men have been properly armed and disciplined, and the carts and ponies are doing useful service. The hospital intended for the men is now completed and will shortly be opened.

Officers	5
Non-commissioned officers	48
Drivers	321
Veterinary establishment	2
Farrier department	5
Ponies	699
Carts	205
Saddlers, carpenters and others	28

Every effort is being made to raise the corps to its contemplated strength.

The corps was inspected during the year by His Highness the Maharaja, Colonel Trevor, and Colonel Melliss.

TOURS.

10. Colonel Abbott visited Shekhawati and was on tour 14 days.

My tour lasted 39 days in the western and south-western portion of Jaipur. In these parts, owing to the small rainfall last season, scarcity was much felt. The measures taken by the Darbar assured the people, and I nowhere found any acute distress. The people were given *takavi* advances, were allowed to cultivate bazra, carrots, etc.. etc., on khalsa lands; and the Forest Department reserves were opened to the villagers for grazing, free of the usual fees. Some thousands of cattle were grazing in the Sewai Madhopur forest lands. In this way Jaipur subjects were kept in the territory. Relief works were well chosen near distress, and are giving work to many, although I must confess that those I saw on the works were by no means famine-stricken.

Prices of food grains have not ranged very high.

FINANCE.

11. The income of the State for the past four years was as follows:—

		R
1888		61,96,090
1889		61,90,669
1890		65,54,850
1891	Estimated income	56,48,536
	Actual ditto	61,91,276

The expenditure for 1891 was:—

	R
Estimated	55,99,961
Actual	54,11,510

This shows an increase over the estimated income of R5,42,740, and a saving in expenditure of R1,88,451. Compared with the figures of the previous year it shows a falling off in receipts of R3,63:574, and an excess expenditure of R4,27,309. The former is due to the partial failure of the crops, and consequent remissions, etc., etc.: and the latter to the expenses sanctioned for relief works.

The receipts in the Customs Department were—

In weight	Maunds	10,91,001
„ value	Rupees	8,81,611

which shows a decrease of 31,449 maunds and 93,338 rupees on the receipts for the previous twelve months. The above figures include the income derived

from contract and *Siva Sigha*, which amounted to R1,251 and 17,883, respectively.

COURT OF VAKILS.

12. The work done in connection with the suppression of Thagi and Dakaity is shown in Appendix V. The following is a summary of the entire work of the court for the year :—

Cases from previous year	9
„ admitted during the year	21
„ disposed of	23
„ pending	7
Persons arrested	6
„ convicted	5
„ awaiting trial	1

The punishments awarded were :—

Life imprisonment	2
14 years' „	1
Six months' „	2

The claims for compensation amounted to R29,244-11, and the sum awarded in decrees to R85-11. The amount of fines was R2,680.

There were 6 appeals against the decisions of the court. The sentences in four of the cases were confirmed—one sentence was enhanced and one appeal was dismissed. Appendices VI and VII give the usual statistics.

KISHENGARH.

GENERAL.

13. The conferment of the title of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on His Highness the Maharaja, and His Highness' visits to Udaipur and Jodhpur are the notable events of the year.

RAINFALL AND AGRICULTURE.

14. The rainfall for the year was very scanty, there being only 7·68 inches against a fall of 10 inches for last year, and an average of 27 inches for the previous four years. The monsoon was, moreover, very unequally distributed; the greater part of the rain fell at the end of July and a few scattered showers during the months of August and September. The kharif crop was consequently a total failure, and there was barely sufficient moisture for the rabi or winter sowings. The present drought, following a partial failure of the monsoons for the last three years, has proved very destructive to vegetation of every kind, and disastrous results have only been averted by the facility offered by the railway for the imports of grain and fodder.

Swarms of locusts passed over the state, but without doing much damage.

The condition of the cattle has been very poor, and the mortality great, but this has been chiefly confined to superfluous animals. About 28 per cent. of the cattle were removed to neighbouring places for pasturage. The total estimated cost of relief works is R1,76,400. Various concessions have been given to the cultivators in the form of remission of revenue and advances, etc.

The public health has been good.

15. I visited Kishengarh and made a tour through the affected area, and visited the relief works. There has been great mortality among the cattle, but the cultivating and other classes have been well cared for, and no person need starve, for relief works are close at hand. His Highness the Maharaja is making great efforts in the relief of his people.

The price of food grains has not ruled abnormally high.

ADMINISTRATION.

16. There has been no change of any importance in the administration of the State, over which the Maharaja continues to preside. The courts have worked satisfactorily. The number of civil suits was less than that of the previous year, owing, it is said, to the prevailing scarcity. An increased police supervision prevented agrarian riots. The usual statistics will be found in Appendices VIII and IX.

There were no cases of mail robbery, female infanticide, nor of heinous crimes during the year.

The jail administration was satisfactory. It is proposed to introduce the mark system. The Municipal Committee has improved and shows greater interest in the work, and several improvements for the public benefit have been made in and about the capital. The model farms have been enlarged and agricultural experiments tried with some success. Efforts are also being made to improve the cotton cultivation. The Forest Department has been well managed under adverse circumstances. Three large irrigation works, which were commenced last year, are still in progress, and three new works, together with other minor works, have been sanctioned for famine relief.

FINANCE.

17. The income for *St.* 1947 (1890-91) was R3,45,929 and the expenditure R3,85,707. This shows a falling off in the revenue, which may be attributed to the failure of the crops owing to the defective monsoons. The expenditure includes the amount spent on relief works—

	R	
The estimate for *St.* 1948, (1891-92) it is	income	2,80,428
Expenditure		3,02,901

The closing balance is R2,49,826, which includes the balance remaining at the end of the preceding year. Owing to the heavy expenditure entailed by the present scarcity, it has been found necessary to sell out a portion of the Government securities.

LAWA.

18. This small Chiefship continues prosperous. While on tour I visited the place and found the people contented and heard but few complaints.

FINANCE.

19. The income for *St.* 1947 was R12,840, inclusive of the usual salt compensation and interest on the sum invested in Government promissory notes. The expenditure was R9,118, showing a saving of R3,722.

The balance in favour of Lawa is as follows :—

	R
In Government paper	25,000
At Lawa	16,100
With Residency Treasurer	4,899

It is proposed to invest a further sum in Government paper.

APPENDIX I.

JAIPUR COURT.

Abstract of Cases for the year 1891.

CIVIL SIDE.					
Name of Court.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.	Number of suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of suits disposed of during the year.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.
Tahsil Courts	77	2,054	2,131	2,063	68
Nizamat, Jaipur	131	2,174	2,305	1,997	308
Do. Malpura	5	376	381	372	9
Do. Hindon	6	424	430	424	6
Do. Sambhur	20	909	929	926	3
Do. Madhopur	93	850	943	907	36
Do. Gangapur	5	356	361	359	2
Do. Dowsa	23	641	664	615	49
Do. Torawati	39	1,852	1,891	1,709	182
Do. Shekhawati	7	1,003	1,010	1,007	3
Do. Kot Kasim	1	99	100	100	...
Do. Bandikui	7	46	53	52	1
Total	337	8,730	9,067	8,468	599
Munsiffi Courts of Small Causes	1,347	7,762	9,109	7,779	1,330
Adalat Dewani	71	1,311	1,382	1,343	39
Appeals	83	1,278	1,361	1,291	70
GRAND TOTAL	1,915	21,135	23,050	20,944	2,106

CRIMINAL SIDE.					
Name of Court.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.	Number of suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of suits disposed of during the year.	Number of suits pending at the close of year.
Tahsil Courts	25	3,070	3,095	3,042	53
Nizamat Jaipur	112	3,926	4,038	3,777	261
Do. Malpura	12	1,100	1,112	1,095	17
Do. Hindon	10	1,832	1,842	1,835	37
Do. Sambhur	12	1,195	1,207	1,203	4
Do. Madhopur	5	1,356	1,361	1,347	14
Do. Gangapur	19	549	568	554	14
Do. Dowsa	21	1,777	1,798	1,764	34
Do. Torawati	15	2,167	2,182	2,138	44
Do. Shekhawati	3	1,998	2,001	1,996	5
Do. Kot Kasim	...	201	201	199	2
Do. Bandikui	1	90	91	90	1
Total	210	16,191	16,401	15,968	433
Foujdari	1	1,258	1,259	1,258	1
Do. Naibat	5	2,812	2,817	2,815	2
Appeals	180	1,513	1,693	1,601	92
GRAND TOTAL	421	24,844	25,265	24,684	581

H. P. PEACOCK, *Colonel,*
Officiating Resident.

APPENDIX II.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Pupils in Jaipur at the end of the year 1891.

Total Area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.			PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				GRAND TOTAL.	Percentage of	
					COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.			TOTAL.							
					English.	Sanskrit.	Persian, Arabic.	Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.	Rajput School.	Training School.	School of Arts.		Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.	TOTAL.			
14,527·75	5,784	2,825,655	INSTITUTIONS.	For males	1	1*	1*	5*	26	123	1	...	1	159	1	30	401	432	591	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	9·91
				„ females	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	8		·13
				TOTAL	1	1	1	5	33	123	1	1	1	167	1	30	401	432	599		10·04
			PUPILS.	Males	50	52	32	1,538	1,306	4,187	52	...	85	7,302	261	2,121	11,279	13,661	20,963	Male pupils to male population of school-going age†	10·23
				Females	...	...	...	...	581	...	...	13	...	594	...	...	...	...	594	Female pupils to female population of school-going age†	·34
				TOTAL	50	52	32	1,538	1,887	4,187	52	13	85	7,896	261	2,121	11,279	13,661	21,557	Total pupils to total population† of school-going age	5·66

* In these tables the two departments of the Oriental College and the several Collegiate Schools are treated as separate institutions.

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

H. P. PEACOCK, *Colonel,*
Officiating Resident.

APPENDIX III.

Abstract Return of Colleges and Schools and Scholars attending them in Jaipur at the end of the year 1891.

Class of Institution.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Number of Scholars at the end of year learning.						Remarks.
	Under State management.				Under Private management.																
					Supported by Individuals.				Unaided.												
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls at end of the year.	Average Monthly number.	Average Daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls at the end of year.	Average Monthly number.	Average Daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls at end of year.	Average Monthly number.	Average Daily attendance.			English.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Arabic.	Hindi.	Urdu.	
I.—Collegiate education—																					
(1) English	1	50	46	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	
(2) Sanskrit	1	52	52	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	52	...	52	...	...	...	...	
(3) Persian, Arabic	1	32	27	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	...	...	32	32	...	...	
II.—Secondary education—																					
(1) English	1	549	486	384	1	261	164	170	...	...	...	...	2	810	708	...	...	...	70	...	
(2) Anglo-Vernacular	1	261	260	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	261	261	...	...	...	...	...	
(3) Sanskrit	1	132	129	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(4) Persian	1	433	399	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	433	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(5) Chandpole Branch School	1	163	137	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	163	1	10	23	...	50	80	
III.—Primary education	26	1,306	1,259	849	30	2,121	2,040	1,527	...	...	...	...	56	3,427	281	626	332	135	1,632	821	
IV.—Indigenous education	123	4,187	4,020	3,165	...	...	...	...	401	11,279	10,806	7,048	524	15,466	10	1,128	1,044	269	12,181	855	
V.—Female education	7	581	516	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	581	15	...	...	...	559	...	
VI.—Special education	3	150	150	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	150	83	...	3	...	97	17	
Total	167	7,896	7,481	5,538	31	2,382	2,204	1,697	401	11,279	10,806	7,048	599	21,557	1,409	1,811	1,434	436	14,589	1,773	

H. P. PEACOCK, *Colonel,*
Officiating Resident.

APPENDIX IV.

Abstract Return of State Expenditure on Public Instruction in Jaipur for the year 1891.

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.										TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.						Remarks.
	Collegiate Education.			School Education, General.			School Education, Special.			Total	Inspection.	Scholarships, prizes, &c.	Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total expenditure on Education.	
	English.	Sanskrit.	Persian, Arabic.	Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.	Rajput School.	Training School.	School of Arts.								
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Institutions. For Males	9,712 0 0	5,280 0 0	910 0 0	16,110 0 0	7,809 0 0	2,112 0 0	3,480 0 0	...	3,522 0 0	48,935	2,077	14,838	595	7,034	24,544	73,479	
Institutions. „ Females	...	...	...	...	5,531 0 0	...	...	186 0 0	...	5,717	...	411	...	800	1,211	6,928	
Total	9,712 0 0	5,280 0 0	910 0 0	16,110 0 0	13,340 0 0	2,112 0 0	3,480 0 0	186 0 0	3,522 0 0	54,652	2,077	15,249	595	7,834	25,755	80,407	
Average yearly cost of educating each pupil (found by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number of pupils)	211 2 3	101 8 6	33 11 3	11 6 9	6 3 3	0 8 6	69 9 6	16 14 9	39 9 3								

H. P. PEACOCK, *Colonel,*
Officiating Resident.

APPENDIX V.

Report on the Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaity for the year 1891.

Only three cases were instituted during the year which involved the trial of three persons, all of whom were convicted and sentenced as follows :—

Transportation for life	2
14 years' rigorous imprisonment	1

Two of these resided in Ulwar and the third in Bhartpur, where they were imprisoned for offences committed in those States, and were surrendered on requisition by the Thagi and Dakaity Department.

There were no appeals during the period under report, and there were no cases pending at the end of the year.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Working of the International Court of Vakils during the year 1891.

Year.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrees.	Appeals to Higher Court.					
							Remaining at the close of last year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised or reversed.	Remaining.
						R a. p.						
1891	9	21	30	23	7	85 11 0	1	5	6	4	2	

APPENDIX VII.

Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjusted by the Jaipur Court of Vakils during the year 1891.

Period.	Dakaity.	Dakaity with wounding.	Dakaity with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of Cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Criminal breach of trust.	Theft of Cattle.	Total.
Quarter ending 31st March . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	6
„ „ 30th June . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	5
„ „ 30th September . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4
„ „ 31st December . . .	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	8
Total .	2	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	11	...	2	23

H. P. PEACOCK, *Colonel,*
Officiating Resident.

APPENDIX VIII.

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Civil Courts of the Kishengarh State for the last six years, viz., 1886-87, 1887-88, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1890-91 and 1891-92.

No.	Name of Court.	Number of cases instituted.						Number of cases disposed of.						Number of cases that remained pending at the end of the year.						Amount of claims.						Percentage of cases disposed of to total number of cases.					
		1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
																				R.	R	R	R	R	R						
1.	Darbar	67	254	122	114	94	124	28	215	83	78	57	66	39	39	34	36	37	58	9,731	9,731	3,739	16,227	15,330	15,818	42	85	73	68	61	53
2.	Appellate Court	256	358	394	500	340	258	178	306	275	429	285	229	78	52	119	71	55	29	34,722	1,21,241	36,919	43,280	2,925	32,138	78	85	71	86	84	88
3.	Sudder Civil Court and Court of Small Causes.	2,652	2,538	3,439	5,393	3,657	2,245	2,102	1,841	2,685	4,455	2,643	1,549	553	695	754	938	1,014	696	1,35,959	1,66,510	1,74,516	1,92,258	1,99,348	1,53,803	81	65	79	83	63	69
4.	Buxi Jagir's Court	268	489	613	506	354	198	140	318	517	410	296	146	128	171	96	96	57	52	25,915	46,705	56,792	42,467	39,759	19,996	53	73	83	80	84	73
5.	Courts of Hakims (Mufassil)	1,219	1,655	1,739	2,279	1,683	952	1,019	1,059	1,497	1,986	1,452	895	200	601	242	293	231	67	49,881	45,342	56,379	89,266	65,594	33,375	84	64	86	87	86	94
	Total	4,462	5,294	6,307	8,792	6,127	3,777	3,464	3,439	5,063	7,358	4,733	2,885	9,098	1,560	1,245	1,434	1,394	892	2,46,479	3,89,530	3,28,347	3,83,499	3,49,057	2,55,130	78	71	80	84	77	79
	Average	5,793						4,490						2,604						3,25,340						78					

APPENDIX IX.

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Criminal Court of the Kishengarh State for the last six years, viz., 1886-87, 1887-88, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1890-91 and 1891-92.

No.	Name of Court.	Number of cases instituted.						Number of cases disposed of.						Number of cases that remained pending.						Percentage of cases disposed of to total number of cases.					
		1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
1.	Darbar	1	191	20	40	66	33	1	186	13	31	61	19	...	5	7	9	5	14	100	97	55	78	92	58
2.	Appellate Court	111	123	103	94	76	91	85	98	93	81	64	86	26	25	10	13	12	5	77	80	91	86	84	95
3.	Sudder Faujdari Court	1,135	658	649	600	488	582	1,023	613	610	533	751	556	112	45	39	67	37	26	89	96	94	89	94	96
4.	Courts of Hakims (Mufassil)	516	645	587	507	473	412	438	587	548	485	438	398	78	57	37	22	35	14	85	91	94	96	93	97
	Total	1,763	1,616	1,359	1,241	1,103	1,118	1,547	1,484	1,264	1,130	1,014	1,059	216	132	95	111	89	59	88	92	93	91	92	95
	Average	1,367						1,250						117						92					

H. P. PEACOCK, *Colonel,*
Officiating Resident.

(4)

REPORT ON EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

No. 655-G., dated Dholpur, the 2nd May 1892.

From—Lieutenant Colonel N. C. MARTELLI, *Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana,*
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Eastern States Agency for the year 1891-92.

2. On the 10th May 1891 I proceeded to England on furlough, and took charge again on the 11th February last, from Captain Herbert, who officiated in my absence.

KEROWLEE.

SEASON.

3. The rainfall during the year was 31·79 inches against 42·1 last year. Both the kharif and rabi crops were abundant.

HEALTH.

4. The general health of the people was good.

EDUCATION.

5. The return of the Kerowlee school received from the Darbar is attached.

FINANCE.

6. The financial statement received from the Darbar for the Kerowlee financial year shows that the income from all sources amounted to R5,26,535-15-3, and the expenditure to R4,64,122-14, leaving a closing balance of R62,413-1-3.

PUBLIC WORKS.

7. The work on the bridge over the Panchna river is in progress, and will be completed before the rains set in.

JAIL.

8. The total number of prisoners in the jail is 65, of whom 9 are life-convicts.

CRIME.

9. Four cases of dakaity occurred during the year, and property, amounting to R3,149-2-0 in value, was plundered; none of the offenders have yet been apprehended. No case of infanticide is said to have been committed during the year.

ADMINISTRATION.

10. His Highness the Maharaja continues to take a personal interest in the administration of the State, attends the Council sittings regularly, attends to the business before it, and passes orders in important cases. He has recently appointed his cousin, the Rao of Hadoti, member of the Council.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

11. The Agent to the Governor General visited Kerowlee in February last.

12. In March His Highness the Maharaja proceeded to Jodhpur, to attend the marriage ceremonies of the son of the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

BHARTPUR.

SEASON.

13. The rain was late in coming this year, and fear of distress was prevalent; it came, however, in time for the sowing of the kharif crop. The fall

was 35·51 inches against 25·30 last year. The crops were generally good and above the average.

HEALTH.

14. There was no epidemic of any kind, and the health of the people was good during the year.

EDUCATION.

15. The usual return of schools is attached.

COURTS.

16. The usual returns showing the working of the civil and criminal courts are appended.

FINANCES.

17. The total income from all sources amounted to R27,17,859-14-6, and the expenditure to R26,20,145-12-3.

JAIL.

18. The total number of prisoners in the jail is reported to be 208, of whom 10 are life-convicts.

CRIME.

19. There was no case of dakaity during the year.

WILD CATTLE.

20. His Highness the Maharaja has begun to take steps to control the movements of the wild cattle, and is having large enclosures made, into which they are to be driven. This will give great satisfaction to the cultivators, who suffer much from the damage done to their crops by these animals.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

21. His Highness the Maharaja in December last went to Meerut to be present at the review and march past of the troops assembled, and had, whilst there, the honour of exchanging visits with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

22. In February 1892 Colonel Trevor, the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, visited Bhartpur.

DHOLPUR.

SEASON.

23. The rainfall during the year was 31·82 inches, as against 24·94 registered last year. The crops were excellent, notwithstanding the delay in the fall of the rains.

HEALTH.

24. There was no epidemic, and the health of the people was good throughout the year.

EDUCATION.

25. The return received from the Darbar is attached. Education is still very backward in this State, but the Dewan is giving his attention to the matter.

JAIL.

26. The return received from the Darbar is attached, which shows the total number of prisoners to be 133, 6 of whom are life-convicts.

COURTS.

27. The usual returns of the civil, criminal, and revenue courts are attached.

CRIME.

28. Two cases of dakaity were committed during the year, one of which was committed by Kanwar Raj and his gang.

Kanwar Raj was arrested by the Gwalior authorities in Gwalior, subsequently tried by the Agra courts for dakaities committed in the Agra district, and sentenced to be hanged.

ADMINISTRATION.

29. Rai Bahadur Munshi Bishun Sarup has carried on the duties of Dewan very satisfactorily. His Highness the Maharaj Rana, to show his appreciation of his services, has recently confirmed him in his appointment.

STATE DEBT.

30. The mafi grants have been paid off, and a sum of one lakh, with interest, has been paid during the year to Seth Mul Chand towards the liquidation of his loan of ₹12,60,000.

PUBLIC WORKS.

31. The repairs to the bund of the large tank at Khanpur in Bari were completed before the rains, which gave much satisfaction to the neighbouring zamindars and cultivators.

SETTLEMENT.

32. The revision of the land settlement is in progress, and it is expected that it will be finished in time to bring the new assessment into force next year.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

33. His Highness the Maharaj Rana spent the greater part of the year away from Dholpur as usual.

34. In February 1892 the Agent to the Governor General visited Dholpur.

35. In March the Maharaj Rana paid a visit to the Maharaja of Jodhpur, on the celebration of the marriage of His Highness' son.

N. C. MARTELLI, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Eastern States.

Statement showing the Average Attendance of Boys of the Maharaja's School at Kerowlee, during the year 1891-92.

Department.	Present.	Absent.	On leave.	Sick.	Remarks.
English	42·11	14·84	8·04	5·21	
Persian	59·68	20·28	1·03	·25	
Hindi	92·70	33·33	12·09	8·61	
Total .	194·49	68·45	21·16	14·07	

Annual Return of Schools in the Bhartpur State for the Sambat year 1947.

Names of School.	Number of Schools.	Department and Attendance.					Number of Teachers.	Annual expenditure.		
		English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Total attendance.				
								R	a.	p.
Bhartpur College .	1	44	81	102	19	246	25	4,900	11	0
Sewar School . .	1	...	9	35	...	44	3	205	0	0
Tahsil School . .	12	...	254	581	...	835	41	3,729	11	0
Halkabandi School .	101	...	176	1,700	...	1,876	106	6,501	12	9
Visitor . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	267	8	9
Total .	115	44	520	2,418	19	3,001	176	15,604	11	6

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts of the Bhartpur State during the Sambat year 1947.

Name of Court.	Description of Cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Judge of Bhartpur . .	Appeal .	1	15	16	14	2
Ditto Ditto . .	Original .	39	256	295	246	49
Subordinate courts and Deorhi	Do. .	24	248	272	234	38
Judge of Deeg and Mewat .	Appeal .	...	19	19	19	...
Ditto Ditto .	Original .	...	142	142	142	...
Subordinate courts . .	Do. .	52	494	546	490	56
Total . .	...	116	1,174	1,290	1,145	145

N. C. MARTELLI, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Statement showing the work performed by Criminal Courts of the Bhartpur State during the Sambat year 1947.

Name of Court.	Description of Cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Magistrate of Bhartpur .	Appeal .	...	22	22	21	1
Ditto Ditto . .	Original .	...	1,537	1,537	1,533	4
Subordinate courts and Deorhi	Do. .	178	3,767	3,945	3,666	279
Magistrate of Deeg and Mewat	Appeal .	...	16	16	16	...
Ditto Ditto	Original .	...	1,579	1,579	1,579	...
Subordinate courts . .	Do. .	82	2,222	2,304	2,215	89
Total . .	...	260	9,143	9,403	9,030	373

Return of Dholpur Schools for 1891-92 from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.

No.	Heads.	Number of Scholars.				Number of Teachers.	Monthly expenditure.			Expenditure incurred during the year.		
		In English.	In Persian.	In Hindi.	Total.							
							R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1.	Dholpur City School .	21	45	47	113	8	134	12	0	1,617	0	0
2.	Old Chaoni Branch . .	...	...	...	...		...			.....		
3.	Bari Tahsili School . .	...	16	43	59	2	22	8	0	270	0	0
4.	Rajakhera Tahsili School .	...	17	26	43	2	20	8	0	246	0	0
5.	Kolari Ditto .	...	...	16	16	1	8	8	0	102	0	0
6.	Baseri Ditto .	...	...	21	21	1	8	8	0	102	0	0
7.	Angayi Ditto .	...	...	24	24	1	5	8	0	66	0	0
	Total .	21	78	177	276	15	200	4	0	2,403	0	0

Dholpur Jail Return for the Sambat year 1948 (A.D. 1891-92).

No.	Terms of Imprisonment.	Hindus.					Musalmans.					Grand Total
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	For life	5	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	9
2	„ 17 years . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	„ 15 „ . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	„ 14 „ . . .	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
5	„ 12 „ . . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	„ 10 „ . . .	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
7	„ 9 „ . . .	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
8	„ 8 „ . . .	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
9	„ 7 „ . . .	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
10	„ 6 „ . . .	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
11	„ 5 „ . . .	12	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13
12	„ 4 „ . . .	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
13	„ 3 „ . . .	6	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	7
14	„ 2 „ . . .	34	...	...	...	34	5	...	...	...	5	39
15	„ 1 „ . . .	20	...	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	1	21
16	„ 6 months . . .	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
17	Under 6 „ . . .	5	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	6
	Total . .	121	4	...	...	125	8	...	...	...	8	133

N. C. MARTELLI, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Eastern States Rajputana.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Civil Courts of the Dholpur State during the Sambat year 1948 (A.D. 1891-92).

No.	Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	The Dewan of Dholpur . . .	Appeals . .	4	69	73	66	7
	Do. do. . . .	Original . .	15	106	121	98	23
2	The Magistrate of Dholpur . .	Appeals . .	1	59	60	59	1
	Do. do. . . .	Original . .	10	72	82	70	12
3	Subordinate Courts . . .	Original . .	131	790	921	778	143
	Total . . .	.....	161	1,096	1,257	1,071	186

Statement showing the Work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Dholpur State during the Sambat year 1948 (A.D. 1891-92).

No.	Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	The Dewan of Dholpur . . .	Appeals . .	5	24	29	27	2
	Do. do. . . .	Original . .	2	16	18	18	...
2	The Magistrate of Dholpur . .	Appeals . .	1	9	10	10	...
	Do. do. . . .	Original . .	24	830	854	838	16
3	Subordinate Courts . . .	Original . .	46	1,148	1,194	1,093	101
	Total . . .	.....	78	2,027	2,105	1,986	119

Statement showing the Work performed by the Revenue Courts of the Dholpur State during the Sambat year 1948 (A.D. 1891-92).

No.	Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	The Dewan of Dholpur . . .	Original . .	7	444	451	445	6
2	Settlement	Original . .	235	676	911	633	278
	Total . . .	.....	242	1,120	1,362	1,078	284

N. C. MARTELLI, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

(5.)

HARAOTI AND TONK ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 45-G., dated Deoli the 11th May 1892.

From—Captain T. C. PEARS, *Offg. Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk,*
To—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the States of the Haraoti and Tonk Agency for 1891-92.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The rainfall was again below the average, being 20 inches 73 cents in Deoli, 20 inches 1 cent in Tonk, and 15 inches 66 cents in Shahpura, while in Bundi only 11 inches were recorded. The kharif crops were generally poor and in some districts they were damaged by locusts, while the rabi crops suffered from the small supply of water in the wells and tanks.

PRICES.

Prices have been slightly higher than in 1889-90, when the rainfall was also deficient, but there has been no actual distress except in Shahpura, where the area affected was 300 square miles, with a population of 5,000.

HEALTH.

The general health of the station was good throughout the year.

MEENAKHERAR.

No cases of crime have been reported from the Meenakherar.

INTERNATIONAL COURT.

The usual tables showing the work done by the Haraoti Court of Vakils during the year are attached, marked Appendix A.

DEOLI.

DISPENSARY.

The total number of out-patients treated in the Deoli dispensary was 4,589. Three hundred and fifty-seven vaccine operations were performed, of which only 36 were unsuccessful.

THE DEOLI STATION.

As was anticipated in last year's report, there has been some difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of good drinking water, but, provided that the rains set in early, there is not likely to be any actual scarcity. The supply of fodder for cattle is almost exhausted in the vicinity of Deoli, but there is a sufficient stock in reserve for the requirements of the cantonment.

BUNDI.

His Highness the Maharao Raja enjoyed good health throughout the year. In April His Highness proceeded to Jhabuna in Central India and there contracted a third marriage.

The marriage of His Highness' sister with the heir-apparent of Jodhpur was celebrated at Bundi on the 20th February 1892, the expenditure incurred on the occasion amounting to about R2,05,000.

RAINFALL AND CROP.

Only 11 inches of rain fell during the year, and the kharif crops were consequently much below the average. Owing to the scarcity of fodder, large numbers of cattle died. The water-supply too was, and still is, so very scanty

that the sum of R1,300 was spent by the State to assist the people by repairing and deepening their wells.

HEALTH.

The general health was good throughout the year, no epidemic having occurred.

DISPENSARY.

The number of patients treated at the Jubilee Hospital and Jail was 2,333. Ninty-seven children were vaccinated, 83 successfully.

JAIL.

The total number of prisoners in the jail was 63, four having been released and five admitted during the year.

CRIME AND POLICE.

Measures have been adopted to improve the police administration and to more effectually repress dakaity and other violent crimes. No case of dakaity has been reported this year.

His Highness has disbanded several detachments of irregular troops known as "Beras," and the men have been enlisted in the army or police.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The most important work now in progress is the construction of the roads from Bundi in the Deoli and Kota directions, 24 miles of which are in Bundi territory. Metalling is being steadily carried on, and during the year the sum of R10,908 was expended on the work.

CUSTOMS.

There has been a marked improvement in the receipts under this head, which is said to be due solely to increase in traffic. The total revenue derived from customs amounted to R1,55,539, as compared with R1,12,305 in the previous year.

COURTS.

There were 633 civil and 1,819 criminal cases for disposal, of which 469 and 1,296 respectively were decided.

FINANCE.

The revenue for 1890-91 was R6,81,901 and the expenditure R7,36,390, showing a deficit of R54,489. The receipts exceeded those of the previous year by R24,539, but there was an increase of R96,466 in expenditure, due chiefly to the large sums which were spent on the occasion of His Highness' second and third marriages, and the marriage of His Highness' sister. The deficit this year will be met from the savings of previous years.

TONK.

With the exception of some slight indisposition at the commencement of the year, His Highness the Nawab has enjoyed excellent health.

During the year three daughters of His Highness were, on the occasion of their marriage, presented with jagirs yielding an annual income of R2,060 each.

A jagir of the value of R1,900 a year was conferred on Ghose Mahamed Khan and his sons, in lieu of the cash allowance they have hitherto enjoyed.

Owing to the death of Nawab Ali Ahmad Said Khan and of the younger wife of the late Mian Azim Shah, their jagirs of R3,176 and R1,985, respectively, have been resumed by the State. In the cold weather His Highness went on tour through the Tonk and Aligarh parganas and made personal enquiries into the condition of the people

A commission of enquiry has been appointed with a view to the re-organisation of the army, the establishment of a military district police, and the reduction of expenditure in other branches of the State service.

GENERAL HEALTH.

The outlying districts of Nimbahera, Parawa, Chabra, and Sironj suffered severely from cholera, the total number of cases reported being 1,921 and the deaths 1,449. The public health was good in Tonk and Aligarh, which escaped any epidemic disease.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

In the parganas situated in Central India the rainfall was good and in all districts except Nimbahera the kharif and rabi crops were average ones. The crops in Nimbahera, however, suffered considerably from frost, locusts, and the partial failure of the rains, and a remission of one anna in the rupee on the revenue demand from all cultivators, except those assessed at privileged rates, was sanctioned by the Darbar on the recommendation of the Settlement Officer.

The sum of ₹10,000 was also allotted for "Takavi," advances to be granted for repairing and deepening wells and for the purchase of cattle and seed.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

Six boundary disputes between villages in Parawa and adjacent States were disposed of by Lieutenant Bruce, and ten cases in Sironj by Lieutenant Peacock. One dispute between Aligarh and Jaipur was settled by mutual agreement.

JUDICIAL.

The work of the original and appellate courts at Tonk and in the outlying parganas, which are under the supervision of Mahomed Najaf Khan, Judicial Member of the Council, has been satisfactory.

The abolition of the posts of Munsiffs was alluded to in paragraph 14 of last year's report; two of these appointments have, on the recommendation of the Judicial Member of the Council, been re-established, as it was found impossible to dispense with the services of Munsiffs in Chabra and Sironj.

CRIME AND POLICE.

Seven cases of dakaity were reported during the year—2 in Nimbahera, 4 in Sironj, and 1 in Parawa. Five persons were wounded by the dakaits, and the property carried off was valued at about ₹5,238-0-0. The capture and punishment of a noted dakait named Sobha, with 53 of his followers, who attacked and looted one of the Sironj villages, reflects credit on the police of the district.

In the case reported from Parawa the dakaits were driven off by the villagers without securing any loot.

JAIL.

The daily average of prisoners was 142·15, as compared with 148·59 the previous year, and judging by the small number of admissions to hospital, sanitary arrangements appear to be good.

In accordance with a suggestion made by the Agent to the Governor General, the Daroga was sent to Ajmere to learn the details of jail management, and the experience he has acquired will no doubt be useful, more especially in improving the quality of the jail manufactures.

A proposal has been made to His Highness by the Prime Minister to give some instruction to prisoners in the juvenile wards.

DISPENSARY.

The number of patients treated in the Tonk dispensary has risen from 18,292 in 1890-91 to 18,925 this year; 5,994 vaccine operations were performed, of which 5,775 were successful.

The sum of R2,000 a year has been allotted for establishing dispensaries in Nimbahera, Parawa, and Chabra, where they are greatly needed. There is already a dispensary at Sironj.

EDUCATION.

There was an increase of 106 in the number of boys attending the school supported by the State in Tonk, and there was also a marked improvement in the daily average attendance, which was 673·2 for a total of 869 on the rolls.

Four boys passed the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class examination, and 2 the Entrance E amination of the Allahabad University.

MAYO COLLEGE.

There are 6 boys attending the Mayo College, including the heir apparent; one boy was removed from the College during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure under this head amounted to R39,158, which includes R3,533 for Establishment charges.

CUSTOMS.

There was an increase of R762 in the Customs receipts this year, as compared with 1890-91: the total receipts being R1,88,195, as against R1,87,433.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

The Settlement Officer's proposals for the assessment of 5 out of the 6 parganas have been forwarded to the Darbar; the new rates have been published in Nimbahera and Chabra, and are now being introduced in Parawa and Sironj.

STATE COUNCIL.

The total number of cases brought before the Council was 190, of which 95 were disposed of.

FINANCE

The estimate and actuals for the Fasli year 1298 and the estimate for 1299 are given in Appendix B.

DEBTS.

Appendix C shows the progress made in the liquidation of the State debts up to the 31st March 1892, and the prospect of liquidation up to the 31st August 1893.

SHAHPURA.

GENERAL.

The year under report has been an unfortunate one for Shahpura. Two of the Ranis died, thereby causing sincere grief to the Raja Dhiraj, who has himself been suffering from some affection of the throat, which has hitherto resisted medical treatment.

The Rajkunwars, Omed Sing and Sardar Sing, have kept in good health; this year they visited Bombay, and one of them succeeded in winning the riding prize at the Mayo College.

The Kamdar, Bhola Nath, who was appointed last year, continues to give satisfaction to the Raja Dhiraj and the people of Shahpura, while Khan

Bahadur Maulvi Karimuddin, a pensioned tahsildar from the Punjab, has been appointed head of the Judicial Department. He assists the Raja Dhiraj in all legal matters, and has been placed in charge of the estates of the minor jagirdars. He is also entrusted with the decision of Jagir boundary disputes.

The rainfall only registered 15·66 inches, owing to which only a very limited area of land could be brought under cultivation for the kharif crops. The tanks and wells not receiving a sufficient supply of water, the area under rabi cultivation was necessarily less than usual.

EDUCATION.

Up to the present year Shahpura only possessed a very indifferent Hindi school. The Raja Dhiraj has now opened an Anglo-Vernacular School, teaching up to the Middle Standard of the Allahabad University, while a Hindi branch school is also maintained. The number of scholars at the former school was 81, and at the latter school 164. The average daily attendance was very good, being 83 per cent. It is proposed to erect a new school building, at a cost of ₹5,000, and to utilise the present English school as a Hindi school. A new Hindi school has been opened at Phulia.

HEALTH.

There has been no cholera in Shahpura, but small-pox was the cause of 303 deaths. During the year 669 children were vaccinated.

Lachman Panday the Native Doctor in charge of the dispensary, is reported to be unfit for his work, and the appointment of a more efficient officer is under consideration. The sum of ₹500 has been provided for the building of a new women's hospital.

JAIL.

The industries which have been introduced into the jail are reported to be a success. The average number of male prisoners was 34·50, and of female prisoners 1·75 per cent.

COURTS.

On the appointment of a new judicial officer, the forms of registers and returns in use in the Chiefship were revised, with a view to enabling the highest court to supervise and check the work of the subordinate courts. The forms have been made as simple as possible.

The number of pending cases in the criminal court has decreased from 114 to 45, and in the civil court from 689 to 474. Out of 406 criminal cases decided by the criminal court, only 38 appeals were made to the Mahkma khas, while of 281 cases decided by the tahsildars, only 2 cases were appealed to the criminal court.

CROPS.

As already stated, the outturn of the crops was unusually low, and it was at one time feared that a number of cultivators would leave the Chiefship for Malwa and Haraoti. To prevent this, the Bohras were induced to give assistance to the cultivators upon the security of the Raj, which also gave direct assistance by selling grain in stock at prices considerably below the market rate. Advances for food and agricultural purposes have also been made on very liberal terms; the loans to be paid back in two years without interest.

The balance of the Famine Insurance Fund, amounting to ₹6,000, with an additional sum of ₹20,000, has been spent upon tanks. This expenditure has enabled the cultivators to remain in the Chiefship, while it ought materially to increase the revenue receipts in future years.

MOGHIAS.

A sum of R800 was advanced to the Moghias of Borra, who now have excellent land and wells containing water. An advance has also been made to the Moghias of Dekola.

The last reports of the Superintendent of Moghias have been noticed unfavourably by the Government of India; consequently, in March the Political Agent met the Superintendent at Shahpura, when it was decided that all Moghias should receive leases, and that an official should be appointed to look after them. The fact appears to be that the Moghia residents of Khalsa villages are properly looked after, while the condition of those resident in Jagir villages is the real cause of complaints. The Raja Dhiraj is anxious to do all that is reasonable, and there is reason to hope that the condition of the Shahpura Moghias will not in future give any cause for adverse reports.

A certain number have absconded during the present year, but, considering the scarcity which has existed, this is not surprising.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The sum of R15,000 has been spent on public works, the most important of which are the Victor Courts. There are suitable buildings attached to the Raja's palace, and will, when finished, provide accommodation for the revenue, civil, and criminal courts. On their completion the women's hospital and the new school will be taken in hand.

FINANCE.

The financial condition is satisfactory. The revenue for the year ending 22nd July 1891 was R2,86,000, and the expenditure was R2,54,500, while the budget for the current year shows the estimated receipts to be R2,80,000, and the expenditure R2,34,000. The Raja Dhiraj has no extravagant tastes, nor has he any inclination for hoarding, consequently the financial administration of the Chiefship is directed on liberal principles.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE I.

Statement showing the Working of the Haraoti International Court of Vakils during the year 1891-92.

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending at beginning of year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Total amount of claims.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURTS.						REMARKS.
								Remaining at close of year.	Appeals during the year.	TOTAL.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Remaining.	
						R a. p.	R a. p.							
Haraoti and Tonk International Court from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892 .	11	33	44	35	9	11,129 3 0	3,809 11 6	1	6	7	2	1	4	Property recovered valued at R200.

TABLE II.

Abstract Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated by the Haraoti and Tonk International Court of Vakils during the year.

CRIMES.	Number of cases from 1st April to 31st March.	REMARKS.
Against Persons.		
Murder	2	
Assault with wounding	...	
Against Property.		
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	1	
Do. without do.	2	
Gang robbery with and without aggravated circumstances . . .	...	
Theft with aggravated circumstances	...	
Do. without do.	1	
Cattle-lifting	6	
Premeditated dakaity	11	
Arson	...	
Burglary	2	
Counterfeit coining	...	
Poisoning	...	
Miscellaneous	10	
TOTAL .	35	

DEOLI :
The —— May 1892.

T. C. PEARS, *Captain,*
Political Agent.

APPENDIX B.

1

RECEIPTS OF THE TONK STATE FOR FASLI 1298 ENDING 31ST AUGUST 1891 AND ESTIMATE FOR FASLI 1299 ENDING 31ST AUGUST 1892.

No.	Heads.	Fasli 1298.		Estimate Fasli 1299.
		Estimate.	Accounts.	
		R	R	R
I.	Land revenue	9,33,200	9,84,375	9,39,600
II.	Assessed taxes	16,100	14,367	11,100
III.	Customs	1,70,000	1,88,434	1,79,744
IV.	Stamps	15,000	16,104	14,100
V.	Law and justice	9,010	12,779	9,110
VI.	Mint	200	373	300
VII.	Nazarana	50,650	27,585	30,090
VIII.	Abkari	6,400	4,710	5,400
IX.	Miscellaneous	41,000	46,295	38,680
X.	Taccavi profit	30,000	16,116	44,000
XI.	Salt compensation	20,000	20,000	20,000
XII.	Deposits	25,800	59,695	38,136
XIII.	Advances recoverable	91,500	4,542	91,000
XIV.	Recoveries on account of loans	3,750	583	2,566
	Opening cash balance	1,31,300	1,43,150	1,30,600
	Total	15,44,210	15,39,108	15,54,426

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EXPENDITURE OF THE TONK STATE FOR FASLI 1278 ENDING 31ST AUGUST 1891 AND ESTIMATE FOR FASLI 1299 ENDING 31ST AUGUST 1892.

No.	Heads.	Fasli 1292.		Estimate Fasli 1298.
		Estimate.	Accounts.	
		R	R	R
	Allowance	3,14,301	3,13,126	3,18,084
	Army	2,24,198	2,22,791	2,27,828
	State charges	1,89,486	2,02,650	1,94,314
	Civil Service	2,95,706	2,86,370	3,02,279
	Public works	35,150	35,390	33,950
	Survey and settlement	45,000	90,833	45,000
	Remission	.....	11,515	.....
	Deposit refunded	64,800	10,013	86,136
	Advances	87,000	65,558	91,000
	Payment of debts	1,57,950	1,65,568	1,45,823
	Closing cash balance	1,30,619	1,35,294	1,10,012
	Total	15,44,210	15,39,108	15,54,426

T. C. PEARS, *Captain,*
Officiating Political Agent.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Progress made up to 29th February 1892 inclusive in the liquidation of the State Debts and the Prospects of Liquidation up to 31st August 1896.

No.	Creditors.	1st September 1886.		1st September 1887.		1st September 1888.		1st September 1889.		1st September 1890.		1st September 1891.		1st March 1892.		1st September 1892.		1st September 1893.		1st September 1894.		1st September 1895.		1st September 1896.	
		Amount.	Interest. %	Amount.	Interest. %	Amount.	Interest. %	Amount.	Interest. %	Amount.	Interest. %	Amount.	Interest. %	Amount.	Interest. %	Amount.	Interest. %	Amount.	Interest. %	Amount.	Interest. %	Amount.	Interest. %	Amount.	Interest. %
	Debts bearing Interest.																								
	Old Debts.																								
1 to 12	Debts completely paid up .	13,06,757	...	74,434	...	5,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Pergana debts . . .	54,011	...	54,011	...	52,397	...	47,768	...	47,239	...	10,000	...	10,000	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total old debts .	13,60,768	6 to 15	1,28,445	6 to 9	57,997	6 to 9	47,768	9	47,239	...	10,000	9	10,000	9	6,000	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Accounts opened since 1st September 1886.																								
1	Seth Rai Bahadur Samir Mal Omed Mal.	...	...	4,98,596	7	5,10,306	7	4,75,000	7	4,37,000	...	3,97,000	7	3,72,895	7	3,47,946	7	2,95,398	7	1,71,000	7	...	...	...	...
2	The Rutlam firm . .	...	...	4,30,000	5½	3,97,306	5½	3,63,000	5½	3,28,000	...	2,89,000	5½	2,68,947	5½	2,48,344	5½	2,05,420	5½	1,60,000	5½	1,15,000	5½	...	...
	Total new debts .	...	...	9,28,596	...	907,612	...	8,38,000	...	7,65,000	...	6,86,000	...	6,41,842	...	596,290	...	5,00,818	...	3,31,000	...	1,15,000	...	...	...
	Total debts bearing interest	13,60,768	...	10,57,041	...	965,609	...	8,85,768	...	8,12,239	...	6,96,000	...	6,51,842	...	6,02,290	...	5,00,818	...	3,31,000	...	1,15,000	...	...	...
	Annual interest charge .	1,22,719	...	68,025	...	62,644	...	55,717	...	47,407	...	41,000	...	...	...	36,600	...	30,182	...	9,000	...	6,000	...	...	...
	Debts bearing no interest.																								
1	Miscellaneous debts . .	22,127	...	19,127	...	19,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Debts known as established by late Captain J. Blair	55,338	...	55,338	...	55,338	...	44,936	...	20,458	...	19,338	...	12,320	...	10,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Arrears of pay settled by late Captain J. Blair and subsequent ones up to 31st August 1886.	1,21,267	...	1,21,267	...	1,21,137	...	1,06,664	...	6,000	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total debts bearing no interest.	1,98,732	...	1,95,732	...	1,95,602	...	1,51,600	...	26,458	...	22,338	...	15,320	...	12,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total of Debts .	15,59,500	...	12,52,773	...	11,61,211	...	10,37,368	...	8,38,697	...	7,18,338	...	6,70,162	...	6,15,110	...	5,00,818	...	3,31,000	...	1,15,000	...	...	...

Explanations.

To secure the prospects herein set forth the following payments, inclusive of interest, will be necessary from 1st September 1892 to 31st August 1896:—

Year 1892-93	.	₹ 1,50,000
1893-94	.	„ 2,00,000
1894-95	.	„ 2,25,000
1895-96	.	„ 1,21,000
Total	.	„ 6,96,000

Annual average ₹1,74,000. A sum of ₹65,000 or so will be set free from Survey and Settlement charges by 1st September 1893 for appropriation to other purposes. Even if this additional resource were not to hand these payments towards debts are practicable with the aid of the strong reserve created in the grain stocks, valued at nearly three lakhs. These grain stocks serve to keep cash away from the inroads of extravagance, besides doing good in other ways. They have been fully paying as investments.

(Sd.) VENAYEK RAO,
Finance Member of Tonk Council.

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(6)

ULWAR ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 317-G., dated Ulwar, the 9th April 1892.

From—Lieutenant Colonel E. A. FRASER, *Political Agent, Ulwar,*

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Ulwar Agency for the year 1891-92.

2. Colonel Abbott held charge of the Agency till the 29th October, when relieved by Colonel E. A. Fraser.

TOUR.

3. The Political Agent was on tour most of December, January, and February, returning finally to Ulwar from camp in the first week of March. During this time all the twelve parganas of the State, except Govindgarh, were visited. His Highness the Maharaja was generally in camp with the Political Agent throughout the above period.

PUBLIC EVENTS.

4. His Highness the Maharaja went to Jodhpur for a few days in February, to be present at the marriage ceremonies of the Maharaj Kunwar.

Much public sympathy was evinced throughout Ulwar on the occasion of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and every mark of respect was paid to the memory of His Royal Highness. A telegram of condolence was sent by the Maharaja to Her Majesty the Queen.

Colonel Trevor, Agent to the Governor General, entered Ulwar territory from Jaipur in January, and stayed some days in the State.

His Highness the Maharaja was at Naini Tal during the hot weather.

ADMINISTRATION.

5. Owing to the death of Hira Lall in October a vacancy occurred in the Council, which has been filled by the appointment of Kunj Behary Lall. In Hira Lall the State lost an experienced servant. Intelligence has also been received recently of the death at Khurja of Munshi Sham Lall, who, as Judge of the Appellate Court, had rendered good service. There was no change in the system of administration, which is conducted by His Highness the Maharaja and the State Council.

CENSUS.

6. Census returns were completed in September 1891, showing a total population of 766,757, as compared with 682,926 in 1881, and 778,596 in 1872.

CROPS, SEASONS AND AGRICULTURE.

7. The rabi crops were fair, about 12-16. For a time rains held back, and there was some cause for anxiety; but the long-expected rain came at last, giving an average kharif, with the exception of cotton, which failed. The rainfall was 19·70 inches. Takkavi advances to the extent of R13,724 were granted. Cultivators continue to settle in the State, 423 being the number reported for this year. Of these 211 were refugees of the famine of 1877-78. In view of the termination of Colonel Powlett's settlement, application was made to Government for the services of a British Settlement Officer, but no one being obtainable the present settlement has been prolonged for two years.

PRICES.

8. Prices of food-grains were somewhat higher than in the two preceding years, as will be seen from Statement A annexed. This is attributed to scarcity in other parts of Rajputana.

HEALTH.

9. General health was good, and there was no outbreak of cholera, results ascribed by the Agency Surgeon to improved sanitation and vaccination.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

10. Great interest continues to be taken in the Imperial Service Troops, cavalry and infantry, who are very well reported on. His Highness has spent a very large sum of money on the organisation of this force, and the new lines and buildings for their accommodation. Purchase of ponies to complete the transport still continues. A house for the accommodation of the Inspecting Officers on their visits, and also for guests of the Darbar, has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹19,000.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

11. Mr. Macdonald, the State Engineer, has submitted a separate report in the Public Works Department.

JAIL.

12. Mr. Heatherly continued in charge of the jail, which he ably superintends. The daily average of prisoners was 312. There were 10 deaths, 5 of which were from pneumonia.

SCHOOLS.

13. There are 100 boys' and 15 girls' schools in the State, maintained at a total annual cost of ₹40,926. One student passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University. Six out or 9 boys who presented themselves passed the Middle Class Examination of the Punjab University.

LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL.

14. The Lady Dufferin Hospital, which is entirely supported and paid for by His Highness the Maharaja, has continued to work well under the superintendence of Miss Smith, and was favourably reported on by the Chief Medical Officer at his inspection.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

15. Five cases of disputed boundaries, in one of which Nimrana is concerned, were under settlement by the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon during the cold weather. His proceedings have not yet been received.

JUDICIAL.

16. There were no cases of murder, satti, infanticide, mail robbery, or dakaity. Statements are subjoined of the working of the civil and criminal courts. A great increase in the number of civil cases in the lower courts is due to the Darbar having reduced the period of limitation of suits from 12 years to 6 years:—

Disposal of Civil Cases.

Year.	Court of Appeal.	Civil Court (Dewani Adalat).	Tahsildars.	Total.
1890 . . .	201	2,900	2,888	5,989
1891 . . .	37	5,249	3,404	8,690

	Appeals (Civil).		
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
From tahsildars	143	111	32
„ Civil Court	378	372	6
„ Court of Appeal	142	114	28

The number of criminal cases investigated, including those pending at the close of the previous year, was 4,546, involving 7,875 persons, of whom 3,522 were discharged, 4,344 convicted, and the remaining 9 were under trial or transferred. Those convicted were punished as follows :—

Imprisoned	490
Fined	2,814
Whipped	71
Dismissed	5
Expelled	12
To furnish security	952

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

17. Four cases involving 4 persons were tried by the Political Agent. Two cases were of theft, one of lurking house trespass with theft, and one of attempt to commit robbery.

FINANCE.

18. The following abstract shows that the satisfactory financial position of the State continues to be maintained—

	1890-91.		1891-92.
	Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.
	₹	₹	₹
Income	26,61,035	27,83,746	27,20,074
Expenditure	23,04,530	25,45,677	25,63,600
Surplus . . .	3,65,505	2,38,069	1,56,474
Cash balance at commencement of year . .	54,81,367	57,19,436	58,57,910
Total . .	58,37,872	59,57,505	60,14,384

A statement B of the Receipts and Disbursements in detail is attached.

NIMRANA.

19. This state continues under the management of the Political Agent and the Kamdar Ram Kunwar, who does good work.

Raja Janak Singh is still at the Mayo College, where his conduct and progress are well reported on. He was betrothed in February 1892 to the daughter of Thakur Surtan Singh, brother of the Maharaja of Ulwar.

CROPS AND HEALTH.

20. The rabi was fair, and the kharif much the same as in other parts of Ulwar. Takkavi advances, amounting to ₹645, were given for repairs of wells and purchase of bullocks. Rainfall nearly 16 inches.

FINANCE.

21. An abstract of the statement of accounts showing the Receipts and Disbursements for 1890-91 and Estimates for 1891-92 is subjoined—

	1890-91.						1891-92.		
	Estimates.			Actuals.			Estimates.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p
Income	35,767	8	0	36,460	7	8	36,025	0	0
Expenditure	19,816	0	0	19,895	5	1	20,825	0	0
Surplus . .	15,951	8	0	16,565	2	7	15,200	0	0
Balance at commencement of year .	79,351	13	6	79,351	13	6	95,917	0	1
TOTAL . .	95,303	5	6	95,917	0	0	1,11,117	0	1

The cash balance includes the sum of ₹95,000 in Government promissory notes, of which ₹15,000 were invested during the year.

JUDICIAL.

22. *Civil Justice.*—Twenty-two cases, involving ₹764, were disposed of during the year.

Criminal Justice.—Seventy-eight cases, involving similar number of persons, were enquired into and disposed of as follows :—

Imprisoned	11
Fined	53
Acquitted	14

STATEMENT A.

Comparative Statement of Prices Current of the Principal Food-grains in the Town of Ulwar for the years 1889-90, 1890-91, and 1891-92.

Month.	1889-90.						1890-91.						1891-92.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Joar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Joar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Joar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.
	R	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*	*R*
April	18· 1	25· 6	24· 0	22· 3	25· 2	26·10	15·12	21·10	22· 0	17·12	19·14	22· 0	15· 0	20·13	19· 4	16· 9	20· 8	19·11
May	16·12	22· 8	25· 3	20· 7	22· 2	23· 6	15·14	21· 1	22· 0	16· 9	19· 6	22· 0	16· 3	21· 8	19· 0	15· 9	20· 9	19· 0
June	16· 9	22· 0	22·10	20· 0	22· 6	22· 6	15·14	20·13	22· 0	16·15	20·10	21· 2	15·13	21· 5	18· 8	15· 0	20·12	18·15
July	16· 6	21· 7	21· 8	20· 0	21·12	22· 2	15·14	20·15	21· 8	16· 8	20· 9	21· 0	15·13	20· 4	16·13	14·12	20· 3	17·12
August	16· 8	23·10	21· 8	20· 0	23· 6	23·15	16·12	22· 0	21· 4	16· 8	20· 6	20·15	14·12	18·10	15· 9	13· 8	18·11	16· 5
September	17·10	24·15	21·13	21· 6	24· 8	26·10	15·13	20· 4	22· 7	16· 6	19· 4	20·13	14· 3	17·10	14· 8	12· 7	17· 6	16· 4
October	17· 6	24· 7	22· 0	20·12	24· 9	24·10	16· 4	21· 2	21· 0	18·12	19· 5	21· 9	14· 5	18·12	14·10	14· 5	18· 4	16· 6
November	16· 8	23· 8	22· 1	18·11	22·13	24· 2	16· 4	21· 8	21· 9	19· 0	20· 0	22·12	14· 4	19· 6	18· 5	16·10	19· 4	19· 6
December	16· 6	23· 3	22·11	19· 2	23· 0	23·12	16· 3	21·10	22. 5	19· 5	19·14	22· 9	14· 3	19·13	20·10	16· 8	19· 1	20· 1
January	16· 2	23· 5	22· 6	19·14	22·14	24· 1	15· 3	20· 2	20·11	18· 7	18· 6	21·14	13·14	18·15	20· 4	17· 7	19· 3	20· 6
February	15·15	22· 2	22· 1	19·13	22· 2	22· 8	14·14	19· 7	20· 0	17· 8	18·10	20·13	14· 3	21· 6	22·12	18·10	21· 4	21· 9
March	15·11	23· 6	22· 5	18·12	21· 9	21· 9	13·15	19· 3	19·12	17· 9	18· 5	19·10	14·11	23· 1	23·13	22· 6	23· 5	23·14
Average	16·10	23· 5	22· 8	20· 0½	23· 0½	23·13	15·11	20·13	21· 6	17· 9	19· 8	21· 7	14·12	20· 2	18·10	16· 2	19·13	19· 2

E. A. FRASER, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements for the Sambat year 1947 (September 1890 to August 1891) and Estimates for the Sambat year 1948 (September 1891 to August 1892).

Receipts.	1890-91. Estimates.	1890-91. Actuals.	1891-92. Estimates.
I.—Revenue—	R	R	R
Land revenue	20,25,000	20,48,143	20,40,527
Gardens and canals	29,699	25,608	28,000
Forest dues	8,100	7,880	6,335
Tribute	18,000	18,362	18,046
Grazing lands	18,000	29,681	21,370
Miscellaneous	11,300	13,713	15,530
Total	21,10,099	21,43,387	21,29,808
II.—Sewai Jamma—			
Customs	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000
Abkari	7,000	7,542	7,000
Copper mines and iron furnaces	2,536	1,748	2,134
Judicial fines, fees and stamps	57,000	95,292	67,819
Interest, savings of pay, etc.	1,40,000	1,59,359	1,41,855
Takkavi and miscellaneous advances	1,50,000	1,66,129	1,35,411
Schools and dispensaries	40,500	40,891	40,834
Miscellaneous	28,900	44,398	52,213
Total	5,50,936	6,40,159	5,72,266
Total Income	26,61,035	27,83,746	27,20,074
Cash Balance at Commencement of Year	54,81,367	54,81,367	57,19,436
GRAND TOTAL	81,42,402	82,65,113	84,21,510

Disbursements.	1890-91. Estimates.	1890-91. Actuals.	1891-92. Estimates.
	R	R	R
Khawas Chelas	33,000	32,311	38,673
Kitchen	25,000	24,510	20,649
Mahi Sigha	20,000	20,162	21,914
Shikar Khana	15,000	15,026	15,257
Tosha Khana	90,000	1,21,671	1,00,000
Miscellaneous	18,028	21,847	18,482
Total	2,01,028	2,35,527	2,14,975
Stables	95,000	1,13,270	1,14,508
Breeding stud	30,000	30,111	31,286
Elephant, Camel and Bullock Establishments	1,05,045	94,220	1,12,549
Administrative Establishment	2,17,722	2,24,207	2,09,091
Judicial Establishment	75,540	76,327	75,520
Army	7,38,794	7,75,577	7,79,383
Public works and workshops	3,13,500	4,79,249	5,14,056
Gardens and canals	28,400	31,321	23,400
Political Agency and Vakils' Establishment	39,485	37,016	39,824
Clothing and Tent Department	35,000	34,351	39,444
Takkavi and miscellaneous advances	1,10,000	1,35,038	1,00,000
Commissariat, Nazool, etc.	10,892	11,631	13,058
Miscellaneous employees	25,824	25,720	25,271
Jail and Printing Press	21,500	22,231	22,494
Schools and Dispensaries	85,000	82,190	82,888
Charitable endowments, gifts, etc.	1,45,400	1,18,588	1,41,007
Miscellaneous	26,400	19,103	26,846
Total	21,03,502	23,10,150	23,48,625
Total Expenditure	23,04,530	25,45,677	25,63,600
Cash Balance	58,37,872	57,19,436	58,57,910
GRAND TOTAL	81,42,402	82,65,113	84,21,510

E. A. FRASER, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

(7)

KOTAH ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 495-G., dated 18th April 1892.

From—Major W. H. C. WYLLIE, *Political Agent, Kotah,*
To—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotah State for the year 1891-92.

2. During the year under report Major J. Hayes Sadler held charge of the Kotah Agency from 13th July to 10th December 1891, while I officiated as Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

TOUR.

3. During my cold weather tour of 64 days I visited the head-quarters of all the kotris, except Anterdah, and 9 out of the 15 nizamats.

4. The Young Maharao Omed Singh, who continues his studies at the Mayo College, paid a week's visit to Kotah in October for the Dussera festival, and his coming was much appreciated by all the holiday-makers.

COUNCIL.

5. I regret to say that Pandit Moti Lal of Sarola, who for the last 15 years has been a prominent member of the Kotah Council, died on 13th March 1892. He was a man of considerable ability and of trained business habits; by his death the State loses the services of a valuable official whose place in Council will not be easily filled.

The arrears of work alluded to in my last year's report have been partially cleared, but there still remain a considerable number of papers to be disposed of.

FINANCE.

6. The following figures show the ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for 1890-91 (Sambat year 1947) and the estimate for 1891-92 (Sambat year 1948)—

	Estimate for 1890-91.	Actuals for 1890-91.	Estimate for 1891-92.
	₹	₹	₹
Ordinary Revenue	22,50,023	23 52,815	22,34,475
„ Expenditure	21,78,033	20,77,624	21,49,150
Extraordinary Expenditure	...	23,343	...

It will be seen from the above that the actual ordinary revenue for last year exceeded the estimate by ₹1,02,792, while the actual ordinary expenditure fell short of the estimate by ₹1,00,409.

The extraordinary items of expenditure were—

	₹	a.	p.
For the Census operations	3,659	0	0
Takkavi advances to cultivators for plough bullocks .	19,684	0	0

The necessity for the latter grant arose chiefly from the heavy mortality among cattle.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

7. The Public Works Department grant for 1891-92 was ₹4,57,585, inclusive of a special allotment of ₹60,000 for sinking wells and improving existing

sources of water supply in the different nizamats. The Executive Engineer's detailed report for the year will be submitted separately, as usual.

The State is temporarily losing the services of Mr. T. W. Miles, Executive Engineer, who is proceeding on furlough.

With the exception of one or two short periods of absence Mr. Miles has been in charge of the Public Works Department since July 1878.

At the time he joined his appointment, roads may scarcely be said to have existed in the Kotah State. Under Mr. Miles' supervision some 70 miles of metalled roads and 220 miles of fair weather roads have been laid down, four large causeways over the Kalisind, Purwan and Parbutti rivers have been built at an expenditure of R1,32,000, and two other causeways, estimated to cost R62,000, are in course of construction.

Twelve new nizamats, eleven police thanas, four serais, and three dispensaries have been built in the districts, in addition to the Victoria Hospital for Women, and many other large public buildings erected in Kotah city.

Among Mr. Miles' chief irrigation works are (1) the Parbutti canal, 16 miles long, with 162 miles of Rajbahas and distributaries, costing R2,89,519, (2) the Aklera Sagar with an area (when full) of 1½ square miles and capable of containing 260 millions cubic feet of water, costing R72,000, (3) the Ayani tank, with an area (when full) of 362 acres and capable of containing 99 millions cubic feet of water, costing R24,000, (4) the Durra Nimodah irrigation works, costing R25,000, (5) the Ramgarh irrigation works, costing R24,500. Altogether 35 lakhs have been expended on public works during the last fourteen years.

Mr. Miles has always displayed tact, judgment, and good temper in his relations with the people, by whom he is much liked, while his energy and ability have also been fully recognised and appreciated by the Darbar and successive Political Agents.

COURTS.

8. The Sadr civil, criminal and appellate courts were presided over by the same officials as before.

The number of cases instituted and disposed of will be found in Appendices II and III. Civil suits have risen to 954, as compared with 685 instituted the previous year; no particular reasons are given for this increase in litigation.

POLICE.

9. It will be seen from Appendix IV that offences against property have largely diminished. Thirteen dakaities were committed, the same number that was recorded last year, but only one of these assumed serious proportions and was attended with loss of life. A band of 29, or more, men from Jehazpur territory in Meywar crossed the Bundi State, and on the night of the 8th January 1892 attacked the house of Bridhi Chand Mahajan in Thakerwara, a village on the Kotah side of the Chumbal, carrying off property to the value of R3,916. Bridhi Chand was badly wounded and subsequently died. Three or four of the dakaits have been arrested through the exertions of the Political Agent of Haraoti and Tonk, and a few articles of stolen property recovered.

Fifty-seven cattle-thefts are recorded, as against 120 the previous year, the total number of stolen cattle being 404, of which 305 are said to have been recovered.

The value of stolen property under all heads has fallen from R32,325 to R9,640, of which property to the value of R2,298 is said to have been recovered.

The returns for the past year show therefore some improvement, although their perfect accuracy may perhaps be questioned.

Maharaja Jai Singh, of Ba mbulia, who lately completed his education a the Mayo College, has been appointed General Superintendent of District Police.

One case of infanticide occurred during the year.

EDUCATION.

10. A new school was opened at Sultanpur during the year, making the total number of district schools 18. The daily average attendance at all schools is shown in Appendix V. The total number of boys receiving education is only 972, and, leaving out of calculation the new school at Sultanpur, these figures show a decrease of 90, as compared with those of last year.

The question of re-organising the city school and generally improving the educational system in the State is under consideration.

HEALTH.

11. The general health has been good, a few cases of cholera were reported from the districts during the months of August and September, but happily the disease did not develop into a severe epidemic.

4. New dispensaries have been established, 3 in the districts and one in the kotri of Indergarh.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

12. The services of Babu Sahib Roy were transferred to the Central Provinces in September 1891 and the Forest Department is now under the supervision of the Revenue Superintendent and Babu Gobind Pershad, the Irrigation Officer. An attempt at re-foresting on a considerable scale was made last July and August, but the rainy season proved unfavourable, and almost all the seedlings died.

KOTRIS.

13. A new kamdar was appointed at Indergarh in September last, and is doing well. The estate was taken under management in 1879, with a debt of R2,36,000, which has now been paid off.

Maharaja Sher Singh is still at the Mayo College.

The other kotris call for no special remarks.

RAINFALL.

14. During the year the total rainfall registered was 21 inches and 20 cents, of which 9 inches 4 cents fell in July, 5 inches 52 cents in August, and 4 inches 68 cents in September. No rain fell subsequently till late in January, when a beneficial fall of 1 inch 5 cents saved the gram and wheat on the unirrigated lands.

OPIUM.

15. The area under poppy cultivation was slightly below the average, but the poppy still remains the favourite crop with all holders of well lands in spite of the fall in the price of opium, as shown below:—

Average prices.

	R
1877-78	740 per md.
1878-79	320 to 400 „
1879-80	300 to 375 „
1880-81	300 to 375 „
1881-82	298 to 380 „
1882-83	168 to 180 „

Average prices—contd.

	₹
1883-84	222 to 230 per md.
1884-85	198 to 230 „
1885-86	198 to 230 „
1886-87	192 to 210 „
1887-88	180 „
1888-89	280 to 296 „
1889-90	212 to 228 „
1890-91	192 „
1891-92	152 to 160 „

Although linseed, of which a larger quantity than usual was sown, has failed in many places, on the whole the rabi harvest is reported to be very favourable.

Large flights of locusts appeared in July, August, and September, but passed on without doing much damage to the kharif.

GENERAL.

16. In order to assist the numerous immigrants from Marwar, Kishengarh, and Ajmere, who have sought refuge from famine in the Kotah State, the Darbar in October last directed their exemption from all ferry and customs dues when crossing the Chambal, and provided each person with two free meals on first entering Kotah territory. Every facility for pasturing their cattle has been afforded them, and the forest rules have been largely relaxed in their favour. Special works were also opened for the employment of the needy, under the direction of the Executive Engineer.

The following is a statement of the immigration between the 25th September 1891 and the 31st March 1892:—

Men, women and children	19,795
Cattle	18,247
Goats	31,554
Buffaloes	3,578
Other animals	1,061
Carts	1,119

It is calculated that up to date about ₹38,000 have been spent in the relief of distress.

The majority of the immigrants are, however, fairly well-to-do people who have come to seek out grazing grounds for their flocks and herds; offers of land for cultivation on favourable terms made by the Darbar have been almost without exception rejected, the people invariably replying that they purpose returning to their homes by the first fall of the next monsoon rains. On the whole, they have been well behaved and have not given much trouble.

17. The formation of an Imperial Service Camel Corps is being organised by the Darbar.

APPEN

Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of the Kotah State during the Sambat year and Budget Estimate

No.	Particulars.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.			Actual Income of 1890-91.			Budget Estimate for 1891-92.		
		R	a.	p	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1	Land Revenue { Current	16,25,000	0	0	16,57,129	1	11	16,35,000	0	0
	Land Revenue { Arrears	50,000	0	0	55,802	0	3	50,000	0	0
2	Compensation from the British Government for abolition of dues on salt	19,175	0	0	19,175	0	0	19,175	0	0
3	Chhut	52,548	0	0	52,583	0	9	45,000	0	0
4	Kanungo Haq	10,000	0	0	9,793	3	8	10,000	0	0
5	Gardens	8,000	0	0	8,233	1	9	8,000	0	0
6	Forest	37,600	0	0	38,681	10	6	37,600	0	0
7	Tribute	50,000	0	0	53,853	4	9	50,000	0	0
8	Tulbana	1,000	0	0	1,833	0	3	1,000	0	0
9	Customs	2,50,000	0	0	2,76,338	1	8	2,50,000	0	0
10	Abkari	15,000	0	0	16,551	13	6	15,000	0	0
11	Mint	4,000	0	0	4,486	1	0	4,000	0	0
12	Judicial { Fines	7,000	0	0	7,788	2	1	7,000	0	0
	Judicial { Fees	1,000	0	0	1,974	12	6	1,000	0	0
	Judicial { Stamps	16,000	0	0	17,766	8	0	16,000	0	0
13	Advances recovered { Takkavi	3,000	0	0	4,712	0	3	10,000	0	0
	Advances recovered { Miscellaneous	2,500	0	0	11,207	12	5	2,500	0	0
14	Postal	1,200	0	0	1,440	11	1	1,200	0	0
15	Jail	2,000	0	0	1,557	6	4	2,000	0	0
16	Saving of pay, etc.	15,000	0	0	16,561	0	6	15,000	0	0
17	Exchange and Interest	40,000	0	0	54,265	7	2	30,000	0	0
18	Miscellaneous	40,000	0	0	41,081	5	8	25,000	0	0
	Total	22,50,023	0	0	23,52,814	10	0	22,34,475	0	0
	To balance in hand on 31st July 1890	.....			12,68,302	1	11	.....		
	GRAND TOTAL	.....			36,21,116	11	11	.....		

Kotah:
The 18th April 1892.

DIX I.

1947 (from 1st August 1890 to 31st July 1891) with the columns of the Estimates of 1890-91 for 1891-92.

No.	Particulars.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Actual Expenditure of 1890-91.	Budget Estimate for 1891-92.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Tribute to British Government	3,84,720 0 0	3,84,720 0 0	3,84,720 0 0
2	Do. to Jaipur	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0
3	His Highness the Maharao's personal allowance and Zenana Den	66,277 8 6	74,221 8 10	74,740 10 6
4	Political Agency	30,126 0 0	27,854 1 8	30,426 0 0
5	Council — Pay of Members	21,060 0 0	25,613 5 3	24,300 0 0
	Council — Establishment	5,717 0 0	5,550 6 0	5,573 0 0
6	Establishment and feeding charges. — Stables	54,559 14 0	55,829 9 8	53,931 14 0
	Elephants	14,903 0 0	14,694 12 3	14,903 0 0
	Bullocks	9,451 0 0	9,417 7 6	9,451 0 0
	Camels	12,113 0 0	11,068 0 9	10,613 0 0
	Farash Khana	9,415 9 0	9,399 15 11	9,487 9 0
	Wood and grass Establishment	831 8 0	805 0 9	831 8 0
	Other Establishments	6,177 0 0	6,177 0 0	6,177 0 0
7	Revenue — Malsadar	18,240 5 3	18,240 5 3	18,288 5 3
	Nizamats	1,18,224 0 0	1,18,119 9 0	1,19,040 0 0
	Forest conservancy	24,415 0 0	20,648 7 10	24,772 7 9
	Chhut	52,548 0 0	52,492 5 5	45,000 0 0
	Kanungo Haq	5,000 0 0	3,156 10 8	5,000 0 0
	Pateli Haq	25,000 0 0	24,351 14 9	25,000 0 0
8	Customs	20,084 0 0	19,844 0 3	20,113 0 0
9	Postal and Intelligence Department	5,246 12 0	5,154 8 0	5,246 12 0
10	Hisab (Audit office)	8,352 0 0	8,036 5 10	8,748 0 0
11	Treasury	5,814 0 0	5,814 0 0	5,814 0 0
12	Ambar	4,100 8 0	4,056 0 0	4,100 8 0
13	Mint	1,387 0 0	950 6 0	1,387 0 0
14	Judicial — Court of Appeal	7,116 0 0	7,116 0 0	7,164 0 0
	Judicial — Civil Court	4,119 0 0	4,119 0 0	4,263 0 0
	Judicial — Criminal Court	4,392 0 0	4,392 0 0	4,392 0 0
	Judicial — Establishment of Police	13,716 3 0	13,663 4 0	13,824 3 0
	Judicial — Thanas	16,098 0 0	14,799 3 0	16,098 0 0
	Judicial — Stamps	700 0 0	564 9 8	700 0 0
15	Army — Office Establishment	10,380 0 0	10,380 0 0	10,380 0 0
	Army — Artillery	61,383 8 0	61,338 9 0	61,383 8 0
	Army — Fort Garrisons	29,863 4 0	29,863 4 0	29,863 4 0
	Army — Regular Cavalry	75,576 0 0	75,576 0 0	75,576 0 0
	Army — Irregular Do.	31,236 0 0	31,236 0 0	31,416 0 0
	Army — Regular Infantry	66,423 0 0	66,423 0 0	66,423 0 0
	Army — Irregular Do.	1,54,849 0 0	1,54,849 0 0	1,55,797 0 0
16	Pensions	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,309 10 0
17	Public Works Department	4,38,847 0 0	3,38,847 0 0	3,97,585 0 0
18	Jail	18,450 0 0	17,170 10 6	18,450 0 0
19	Gardens	18,350 5 6	18,188 10 4	19,212 9 6
20	Vakils	6,286 3 6	5,797 0 8	6,286 3 6
21	Religious and Charitable Endowments	1,49,194 7 0	1,49,147 3 6	1,49,056 2 6
22	Festivals	11,242 15 0	10,834 0 8	11,708 0 0
23	Gifts — Marriages	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0
	Gifts — Deaths	4,000 0 0	2,512 11 6	4,000 0 0
	Gifts — Guests	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
	Gifts — Other	3,500 0 0	2,639 3 10	3,500 0 0
24	Stationery	10,854 0 0	10,854 0 0	10,902 0 0
25	Advances — Takkavi	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
	Advances — Miscellaneous	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
26	Schools	9,207 0 0	8,892 12 9	9,013 0 0
27	Medical	21,129 0 0	25,525 14 9	22,226 0 0
28	Exchange and Interest	1,000 0 0	732 9 6	1,000 0 0
29	Izlaighar Establishment	2,094 0 0	2,092 10 4	2,094 0 0
30	Refund of Deposits, etc.	2,500 0 0	2,228 13 0	2,500 0 0
31	Compensation to kotri Chiefs and Jagirdars for abolition of dues on salt	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0
32	Miscellaneous — Bhutta	8,000 0 0	7,791 3 11	8,000 0 0
	Miscellaneous — Other	31,000 0 0	30,990 2 9	31,000 0 0
33	Serai (Relaying of tiled roofs)	10,000 0 0	9,956 0 10	14,000 0 0
34	Mayo College	14,190 0 0	14,314 3 4	14,790 0 0
35	Band Establishment	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0
	Total Ordinary Expenditure	21,78,032 11 9	20,77,623 8 5	21,49,150 0 0
	Extraordinary Expenditure	.....	23,343 6 3	.....
	Total	21,78,032 11 9	21,00,966 14 8	21,49,150 0 0
	Balance in hand on 31st July 1891	.....	15,20,149 13 3	.....
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	36,21,116 11 11	.....

W. H. C. WYLLIE, *Major*,
Political Agent.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the Working of the Civil Courts in the Kotah State from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1891.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.					Pending on 31st March 1892.	Remarks.
				Decreed.	Dismissed.	Compromised.	Struck off.	Total.		
Sadar Civil Court										
Suits exceeding R5,000	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	
„ „ „ 1,000, but not exceeding R5,000	1	8	9	6	1	...	1	8	1	
„ „ „ 300 „ „ „ 1,000	4	38	42	32	4	2	...	38	4	
„ not exceeding R300	5	538	543	431	40	39	25	535	8	
Total	11	585	596	469	45	41	28	583	13	
Nazim's Courts.										
Suits not exceeding R300	65	369	434	243	23	57	58	381	53	
GRAND TOTAL	76	954	1,030	712	68	98	86	964	66	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Working of the Appellate Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1891.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.				Pending on 31st March 1892.	Remarks.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Total.		
Criminal cases received for confirmation	...	80	80	28	4	48	80	...	
Criminal appeals	6	76	82	47	20	3	70	12	
Total	6	156	162	75	24	51	150	12	
Civil Cases Appeals.									
Cases exceeding R5,000	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	
„ „ „ 1,000 but not exceeding R5,000	...	2	2	1	1	...	2	...	
„ „ „ 300 „ „ „ 1,000	2	9	11	6	1	2	9	2	
Cases not exceeding R300	14	93	107	60	22	10	92	15	
Total	17	104	121	67	24	13	104	17	
GRAND TOTAL	23	260	283	142	48	64	254	29	

Kotah :
The 8th April 1891.

W. H. C. WYLLIE, *Major*,
Political Agent.

APPENDIX IV.

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Criminal Courts of the Kotah State from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.

No.	Crimes.	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1891.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending on 31st March 1892.	Number of cases in which punishment awarded.	Number of Persons.				Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Number of cattle recovered.	Remarks.
								Arrested.	Punished.	Acquitted.	Under trial.					
												R a. p.		R a. p.		
1.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	1	6	7	7	...	4	5	4	1	...	.....	...	.....	...	
2.	Infanticide	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	
3.	Dakaity	2	13	15	12	3	1	3	2	1	...	6,134 1 6	125	55 15 6	11	
4.	Robbery	5	22	27	25	2	3	13	5	8	...	2,744 10 9	16	234 2 6	...	
5.	Theft . { Cattle . . .	...	57	57	57	...	42	118	89	29	...	.....	404	.....	305	
	{ Other . .	...	165	165	162	3	94	267	163	104	...	9,640 10 9	...	2,298 2 6	...	
6.	Poisoning	...	3	3	2	1	2	3	2	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	
7.	Grievous hurt	...	8	8	8	...	7	12	10	2	...	.....	...	.....	...	
8.	Buying or disposing of stolen property.	...	10	10	10	...	7	15	10	5	...	.....	...	.....	...	
9.	Arson	...	3	3	3	...	1	4	1	3	...	.....	...	.....	...	
10.	Abductions	...	17	17	17	...	12	18	12	6	...	.....	...	.....	...	
11.	Other crimes	8	504	512	503	9	218	577	304	273	...	809 8 0	1	133 8 0	1	
	Total .	16	09	825	807	18	392	1,036	603	432	1	19,328 15 0	546	2,721 12 6	317	

Kotah:
The 18th April 1892.

W. H. C. WYLLIE, *Major*,
Political Agent.

APPENDIX V.

Return showing the Number of Boys in the Schools of the Kotah State during the year 1891-92.

Name of School.	Number of Boys.					Daily average number of attendance.	Number of Teachers.	Remarks.
	In English.	In Urdu.	In Sanskrit.	In Hindi.	Total.			
Kotah City School	96	73	8	168	345	226	12	
Village School.								
Antah	...	2	...	23	25	23	1	
Atroo	7	...	...	22	29	20	3	
Baran	...	5	...	19	24	21	2	
Barodh	...	...	...	44	44	30	1	
Digod	...	...	...	27	27	24	1	
Etawah	...	8	...	39	47	42	1	
Kaithon	...	...	...	20	20	17	1	
Kanwas	...	...	...	27	27	23	1	
Khanpore	...	6	1	57	64	43	1	
Kishengunj	...	...	1	35	36	26	1	
Kunjer	...	...	...	30	30	27	1	
Mangrol	...	...	1	30	31	30	1	
Mandana	...	4	5	17	26	24	1	
Ramchunderpura	...	17	1	16	34	31	2	
Sangod	...	...	...	49	49	47	1	
Shergarh	...	6	...	28	34	26	1	
Siswali	...	3	...	46	49	45	1	
Sultanpur	...	...	...	31	31	27	1	
Total	103	124	17	728	972	752	34	

KOTAH:
The 18th April 1892.

W. H. C. WYLLIE, *Major*,
Political Agent.

(8)

JHALLAWAR ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 218-G., dated Jhalrapatan, the 5th May 1892.

From—The Political Superintendent of Jhallawar,
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Administration of the Jhallawar State for the year ending the 31st March 1892. A separate report is being prepared in the State for the Sambat year 1947 and will be despatched shortly. As all the returns and details which usually accompany the Political Superintendent's report are embodied in the State report, I shall confine my remarks to those subjects only which appear to call for special attention.

PERSONNEL.

2. Colonel Reynolds left on the 23rd May and was succeeded by Major Curzon Wyllie, who officiated till the 14th July, and again from the 18th January to the 17th March; for the rest of the year I officiated as Political Superintendent. For 8½ months the office of Political Superintendent was held jointly with that of Political Agent, Kotah.

TOURS.

2. The camping season was much cut up. In November I was on tour in the Kotah districts, inspecting the water-supply. In December I proceeded on tour in Jhallawar till I received orders early in January to proceed to Bombay on special duty with His Royal Highness Prince Damrong, from which I did not return till close towards the end of the year.

COUNCIL.

3. The Council has continued to perform their duties satisfactorily and to give the Political Superintendent their advice and assistance in all matters which have been referred to them. There was no change amongst the members during the year.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJ RANA.

4. With the exception of an attack of fever during the rains, the health of His Highness has been good throughout the year. He was absent from his capital in July on a short visit to the North-West Provinces.

On the sad news of the untimely death of His Royal Highness Prince Victor reaching the Maharaj Rana, His Highness sent a telegram of condolence to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. General mourning was observed in the state, and again on the day of the funeral.

FINANCES.

5. Attached to this report are the comparative statements showing the estimated and actual receipts and expenditure for Sambat 1947 and the Budget Estimate for Sambat 1949.

The actual receipts in Sambat 1947 under the heading "Tahsils" fell short of the estimate by nearly one lack; half the sum is recoverable as arrears; the other half is accounted for by remissions and relinquishments, and is a real loss. The receipts under "Arrears" were not estimated for, and therefore show an increase; there was also an increase of ₹19,291 under the heading "Miscellaneous."

The actual expenditure was ₹35,272 below the estimate, chiefly due to savings under the heads "Pargana" and "Remarks."

At the close of the year the cash balance had risen from R6,73,031 to R7,00,645, showing an increase over the figures of the preceding year of R27,614.

6. In the Budget for Sambat 1949 the decrease under "Tahsils" is owing to the fact that the Bains Barar Cess will not be levied during the year.

The increase of expenditure in courts and offices and establishments is to meet a rise in the price of grain purchased by the Kothar, the opening of three new dispensaries in the districts, and an increase in the sanitary staff of the Chaoni and Patan. On the other hand, curtailments have been made where a careful scrutiny of the Departmental Budgets showed that such was possible.

The Budget provides for an excess of revenue over ordinary expenditure of R1,61,491, or of one lakh if the item of 61,491 provided for Miscellaneous, Extraordinary is expended.

The Budget further provides for a cash balance at the close of the year of R8,50,000. I must, however, add that the finances of the present year will be affected by the loss the opium crop has sustained owing to the unusually hot and dry weather which prevailed in February and March last. The probable amount of this loss will not be ascertainable till the revenue demands become due; whatever it is, there will be a corresponding decrease in the balance at the close of Sambat 1949.

COURT OF WARDS.

7. On inspection of the affairs of the Sonthal state, which I made in January, not proving satisfactory, the manager was dismissed and a more capable man appointed in his stead.

There are heavy claims against this estate now before me for settlement.

ZENANA SIRDARS.

8. A committee was appointed to enquire into the claims against the ladies mentioned in paragraph 60 of last year's report, whose jagirs were resumed by the State and Bajee Rajawatjee, one of the widows of Maharaj Rana Maddan Singh, who died during the year under report.

A sum of R19,734 was disbursed to the creditors and servants of Majee Bhattianeejee, Ladijee Raj Gogal Dassjee and Khowas Manmohanjee in satisfaction of claims amounting to R28,944. The annual value of the jagirs and allowances resumed at the death of these three ladies is R16,080.

JAGIRDARS AND NOBLES.

9. A sum of R76,184 is outstanding against the jagirdars. Reckless expenditure in the past involved them in debt, from which they were relieved by advances made to them from the State, most of them are in very poor circumstances.

CRIME AND THE POLICE.

10. There were five dakaities during the year under report. In no instance were the police successful in arresting the offenders.

The large majority of the police are men serving in the Irregular Sebandi Force. Ill-trained and undisciplined as this force is, it serves most of the purposes for which it is required, but it is quite unable to cope with the organised attacks of dakaits with whom the border is infested, and against whom special precautions have to be taken.

The police dealt with 1,564 cases, the percentage of convictions to arrests was 40·82 and of property recovered to property stolen 46·65, which cannot be said to be satisfactory.

An addition of ten men was made to the Chaoni Force.

Deputy Inspector Faiz Mahomed, of the Thagi and Dakaity Department was sent to the Chowmehla in August and effected some arrests.

There have been four cases of murder, in two of which arrests have been made.

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE.

11. During the year under report the Political Superintendent decided 7 criminal and 7 civil cases in appeals against the orders of the Appellate Court; of the former the decisions of the Appellate Court were upheld in 6 cases and modified in 1, and of the latter confirmed in 5 cases and modified in 2.

The working of the Appellate Court for the ten months I have had the opportunity of watching it has not been altogether satisfactory. The presence of three members on the court leads to frequent bickerings and the recording of separate opinions, which tend to impair the efficiency of the court and deprive it of that hold over the public confidence which the important nature of its duties should ensure.

There are no changes to record in the composition of the courts. The work done shows an increase on the returns of the previous year.

JAIL.

12. From the report furnished by the Agency Surgeon it is observed that the daily average number of sick in the jail during 1891 was 6·10, as compared with 12·10 in the previous year. Twelve deaths are reported, the same number as in 1890.

There was no epidemic, and no outbreak from the jail occurred during the year under report.

TRADE.

13. The returns show an increase of 1,06,557 maunds, chiefly in grain; over the figures of the preceding year. This excess is about equally divided between import and export.

VITAL STATISTICS—HEALTH.

14. The season during the rains was a very unhealthy one--Diarrhœa in a malignant form and malarious fever were prevalent, both in the Chaoni and the districts, and there was an outbreak of cholera in the Chowmehla, which lasted for two months; it is hoped that the establishment of two new dispensaries in the latter district will mitigate the efforts of this scourge in future.

For the rest of the year the health was good.

Dr. Shore officiated for Surgeon Major Crofts for the five months the latter was absent from Jhallawar.

During the year under report the sanitation of the Chaoni and Patan was made over to Surgeon Major Crofts, the staffs have been increased, and both towns have commenced to profit by the vigour and zeal with which he has applied himself to put their sanitary arrangements on a better footing.

The vital statistics for 1891 have been submitted by the Agency Surgeon direct to the Chief Medical Officer for Rajputana. From the returns it appears there was an excess of deaths over births of 2,265, chiefly due to fever and cholera.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

15. The rainfall during the year was late and below the average. Fears were at one time entertained that there would be a scarcity and that the

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necessity for starting relief works would arise; luckily these were dissipated by timely fall in the first week in August, after which there was sufficient rain to ensure an abundant autumn harvest throughout the State. The rabi crops were generally good with the exception of opium, which suffered from the exceptional heat in February and March, and from an insufficient supply of water for irrigation.

"WALTER KRIT SOBHA."

16. The committee continues to do good and useful work; the principles of Sobha are now better understood and are gaining in popularity. During the Sambat year 1947 there were 50 marriages and 47 deaths amongst the Rajputs. In all, there were only 8 infringements to the rules, of which due notice was taken by the Local Committee. The result is satisfactory.

CENSUS.

17. The work of tabulating and summarising the results of the census of 1891 was completed during the year. A separate report has been submitted to the Agent to the Governor General on this subject.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

18. Calls for no remarks.

IMMIGRANTS.

19. Special arrangements were made to provide for the immigrants from the famine-stricken districts of Ajmere-Merwara. They were relieved of all tolls and duties, allowed to graze their cattle where they pleased, and offered employment on State works, and land, if they chose to settle down and cultivate. Further, kitchens were established at the Chaoni Patan and the head-quarters of the tahsils, both by the State and the leading inhabitants, where grain was disbursed gratis to the needy, and strict orders were issued to the district officers to be on the look-out for cases of distress and to arrange for their relief.

As a matter of fact, but few availed themselves of the offer of land, and until lately, when 350 were employed on deepening wells and tanks, they showed no disposition to take State work, though parties were employed in the fields harvesting the crops.

The influx commenced in September, and the majority made their way to the Malwa districts. The return tide set in about the middle of April, and they are now on their way back to their homes.

The return I have received as to the number of immigrants passing at different times through the State are too conflicting to be of any use.

20. In January a party of sowars was sent to Chipa Baroda to hunt a pack of wolves which had appeared in that district, and created a panic by carrying off cattle and children. These animals are very wary; up to date only one wolf has been killed and another wounded. Complaints of damage have not lately been received.

MAYO COLLEGE.

21. Seven boys from this state are now being educated at the College.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

22. As usual, the annual report on this department was submitted departmentally by Mr. Miles.

BOUNDARIES.

23. Six boundary cases were decided during the year, five with Gwalior and one with Indore.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure of the Jhallawar State for Sambat 1947 (1890-91).

No.	Receipts.	Estimate.	Actual.	Differences. Increase.	Differences. Decrease.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1.	Previous year's balance .	6,00,000 0 0	6,73,031 8 4½	73,031 8 4½	.....
	Arrears.				
2.	Parganas . . .	.....	23,270 15 9	23,270 15 9	.....
3.	Customs . . .	.....	3,074 3 10	3,074 3 10	.....
4.	Miscellaneous . . .	.....	38,082 15 4½	38,082 15 4½	.....
	Total .	.....	64,428 2 11½	64,428 2 11½	.....
	Current year.				
5.	Parganas . . .	13,07,783 0 0	12,08,439 7 1	.....	99,343 8 11
6.	Customs . . .	1,13,847 0 0	1,16,844 1 8	2,997 1 8	.....
7.	Miscellaneous . .	1,05,643 11 6	1,24,935 2 11½	19,291 7 5½	.....
	Total .	15,27,273 11 6	14,50,218 11 8½	.....	77,054 15 9½
	Total Arrears and Current	15,27,273 11 6	15,14,646 14 8	.....	12,626 12 10
	Total with Balances.	21,27,273 11 6	21,87,678 7 0½	60,404 11 6½	.....
	Recovery of advances.	1,05,000 0 0	1,09,968 8 6½	4,968 8 6½	.....
	GRAND TOTAL .	22,32,273 11 6	22,97,646 15 7½	65,373 4 1½	.....

No.	Disbursements.	Estimate.	Actual.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1.	Tribute to Government .	80,000 0 0	80,000 0 0	.....	.....
2.	Palace	46,659 10 6	46,115 3 11	.....	544 6 7
3.	Shagird Pesha (Court) .	30,997 10 0	30,400 1 4	.....	597 8 8
4.	Courts and Departments .	2,94,945 7 3	2,97,748 12 10	2,803 5 7	.....
5.	Establishment . .	1,21,013 1 6	1,24,894 15 3	3,881 13 9	.....
6.	Army and Police . .	3,43,620 6 0	3,37,426 7 1	.....	6,193 14 11
7.	Religious and Charitable .	24,169 13 0	24,468 8 6	298 11 6	.....
8.	Festivals . . .	13,150 0 0	11,562 7 9	.....	1,587 8 3
9.	Parganas . . .	1,97,107 15 6	1,82,850 7 0	.....	14,257 8 6
10.	Vakils	18,899 6 6	17,870 5 4	.....	1,029 1 2
11.	Public works . .	1,51,477 0 0	1,48,814 9 9	.....	2,662 6 3
12.	Guests	5,000 0 0	643 5 0	.....	4,356 11 0
13.	Rewards and gifts . .	25,000 0 0	2,230 8 6	.....	22,769 7 6
14.	Travelling and batta .	18,380 8 0	14,376 13 7	.....	4,003 10 5
15.	Miscellaneous, Ordinary .	3,614 3 3	4,664 2 11	1,049 15 8	.....
	Total .	13,74,035 1 6	13,24,066 12 9	.....	49,968 4 9
16.	Miscellaneous, Extraordinary.	15,32,38 10 0	63,675 0 11½	.....	89,563 9 ¼
	Total .	15,27,273 11 6	13,87,741 13 8½	.....	1,39,531 13 9¾
	Advances . . .	1,05,000 0 0	2,09,259 12 10½	1,04,259 12 10½	.....
	Total .	16,32,273 11 6	15,97,001 10 6½	.....	35,272 0 11½
	Balance in hand . .	6,00,000 0 0	7,00,645 5 0½	1,00,645 5 0½	.....
	GRAND TOTAL .	22,32,273 11 6	22,97,646 15 7½	65,373 4 1½	.....

Jhalrapatan:
The 4th May 1892.

J. HAYES SADLER, *Major,*
Political Superintendent of Jhallawar.

Estimate of Income and Expenditure of the Jhallawar State for 1892-93 (Sambat 1949).

No.	Receipts.	Amount. R	a.	p.
1.	Balance for the last year	7,50,000	0	0
	Current year.			
2.	Land revenue of Parganas (Tahsils)	12,97,155	5	5
3.	Customs	1,13,847	0	0
4.	Miscellaneous	1,05,284	14	6
	Total of Current Year	15,16,287	3	11
	Total of Balance and Current Year's Receipt	22,66,287	3	11
5.	Recoveries of advances	1,05,000	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL	23,71,287	3	11

No.	Expenditure.	Amount. R	a.	p.
1.	Tribute to Imperial Government	80,000	0	0
2.	Palace	45,064	4	0
3.	Risala Shagird Pesha Court	31,793	6	0
4.	Courts and offices	2,93,100	1	5½
5.	Establishments	1,26,718	10	3
6.	Army	3,48,150	6	3
7.	Parganas	1,92,564	7	10
8.	Religious and Charitable	25,101	2	9
9.	Festivals	13,277	5	3
10.	Vakils	16,145	6	6
11.	Public works	1,33,000	0	0
12.	Guests	2,500	0	0
13.	Rewards and gifts	25,000	0	0
14.	Travelling and batta	18,380	8	0
15.	Miscellaneous, ordinary	4,000	0	0
	Total	13,54,795	10	3½
16.	Miscellaneous, extraordinary	61,491	9	7½
	Total	14,16,287	3	11
17.	Advances	1,05,000	0	0
	Total of Expenditure	15,21,287	3	11
18.	Balance in hand	8,50,000	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL	23,71,287	3	11

Jhalrapatan:
The 4th May 1892.

J. H. SADLER, *Major*,
Political Superintendent of Jhallawar.

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BIKANIR ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 522-G., dated Bikanir, the 20th April 1892.

From—C. S. BAYLEY, Esq., C.S., *Political Agent, Bikanir,*
To—*The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Bikanir Political Agency for the year 1891-92.

2. I held charge of the Political Agency and Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel T. ffrench Mullen, M.D., officiated as Agency Surgeon throughout the year.

THE MAHARAJA.

3. His Highness the Maharaja continued his studies at the Mayo College, spending the summer vacation at Mount Abu and the Dasehra and Christmas vacations at Bikanir. His Highness paid two short visits to Jodhpur during the year, in October, at the commencement of the Dasehra holidays and early in February on the occasion of the festivities in honour of the marriage of the Maharaj Kunwar of Jodhpur. The Maharaja did well in his College examinations, and his health and conduct have been satisfactory in all respects. He is now in the 5th class. Pandit Ram Chandra Dube continued to do excellent work as Assistant Guardian and Tutor.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT.

4. The Agent to the Governor General was unable, owing to the prevalent scarcity, to make a tour through the State, but visited Bikanir itself from the 23rd to the 29th December.

SIRDARS.

5. Thakur Har Singh, Pattadar of Sandwa, a leading member of the Bidawat clan, died at Bikanir on the 31st January last.

ADMINISTRATION.

6. The death of Thakur Hir Singh caused a vacancy in the Council of Regency which has not yet been filled. With this exception no change took place in any of the higher administrative offices.

REVENUE.

7. The following table shows the rainfall of the year in the several tahsils:—

TAHSIL.	Inches.	Cents.
1. Anupgarh	2	10
2. Bahadaran	10	35
3. Bikanir	6	25
4. Churu (Reni)	4	97
5. Dungargarh	4	28
6. Hanumangarh	1	97
7. Lunkaransar	1	15
8. Mirzawala	3	75
9. Nuhar	6	8
10. Rajgarh	6	89
11. Ratangarh	6	5
12. Sardarshahr	3	60
13. Sujangarh	11	6
14. Suratgarh	6	5

The rainfall was below the average everywhere, the deficiency being most marked in the northern and western tahsils. In the northern tahsils the *kharif* crop failed for the eighth year in succession, but owing to the migratory habits of the people, to the good wheat crop reaped in the spring, and to the facilities for import of food-grains from the adjacent British districts, there was little or no distress. The Darbar income was, however, seriously affected by the remissions of revenue which became necessary. In the Bikanir and Lunkaransar tahsils and in part of the Dangargarh tahsil the autumn crop, on which the people entirely depend, failed altgether, and there was little or no grass for the cattle. A good deal of emigration took place, especially among the cattle-owners, and among those who remained there would have been considerable distress had not the Darbar promptly started relief works. Owing to the extension of the railway system, generally, which has taken place in recent years and especially to the opening, in December, of the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway prices of food-grains, except for a short time in September, never became excessive. The scarcity has thus been confined almost entirely to the village menial class, which has, as a rule, had little money to purchase food. Relief works were opened in September, and remained open during the remainder of the year. The highest average daily number employed at any one time was 8,771 in the week ending on the 15th March. Some decrease took place in the two succeeding weeks.

In the Sujangarh nizamat and in the Reni nizamat the year was on the whole a good one, though the grass crop was poor. The land revenue demand amounted to ₹7,73,000, and it was anticipated that owing to the previous bad harvests some ₹60,000 might have to be remitted in the north. The scarcity has, of course, upset this estimate. The amount realised is not likely to exceed ₹5,67,958. About a lakh of rupees will probably have to be remitted and the collection of nearly half a lakh will have to be postponed. The Darbar have again had under consideration the possibility of making some arrangement to secure irrigation to the north of the State in the neighbourhood of the Punjab canals. Independently of the injury from drought the crops were much damaged in some places by locusts. The rewards offered for the destruction of these insects and the vigorous efforts made by the local officials did much good, both by lessening the damage locally and by preventing its spreading.

8. Fifteen estates were under the management of the Court of Wards at the close of the year under review against 14 at its commencement, one estate, Jasana, having been made over to its proprietor and 2 having been taken under management. The system of management, though by no means all that it should be, worked fairly well, but the deficient harvest rendered it impossible to reduce the debts of the estates as much as could be desired.

9. Twelve applications for compensation for loss of customs duties were pending on the 1st April 1891, and two fresh applications were received during the year. Thirteen of these were disposed of, compensation being awarded in ten cases. Three applications were rejected. The total amount of compensation granted up to the present time is ₹54,633.

FINANCE

10. The receipts for the Sambat year 1947 (A.D. 1890-91) amounted to ₹19,97,672, and the expenditure to ₹25,37,292. In the latter amount were included ₹9,83,947, paid towards the construction of the Bikanir-Jodhpur Railway. Apart from this sum the actual expenditure amounted to ₹15,53,345, giving an excess of receipts, as compared with the estimate of ₹2,02,672. The excess of expenditure over the estimate was due chiefly to the large remissions on account of land revenue. The total credit balance at the close of the year

was R30,30,447, of which R20,34,300 were invested in Government securities. No further investment was made in Government securities during the year, but R8,40,000 were paid on account of the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway. Of this the greater portion will, as soon as the accounts are adjusted, be treated as a loan to the Jodhpur State.

JUDICIAL

11. The following table shows the result of the working of the courts during the year:—

Courts.	Cases.	Pending on 31st March 1891.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on the 31st March 1892.
Nizamats and Tahsils	Criminal	710	2,340	3,050	2,938	112
	Civil	388	2,556	2,944	2,606	338
	Revenue	44	1,859	1,903	1,881	22
Nizamat on the Appellate Side	Criminal	62	427	489	463	26
	Civil	23	185	208	200	8
	Revenue	3	118	121	116	5
Appellate Court	Criminal	34	360	394	334	60
	Civil	15	97	112	107	5
	Revenue	13	278	291	285	6
Regency Council	Criminal	8	176	184	166	18
	Civil	2	543	545	532	13
	Revenue	1	71	72	66*	6
	Total	1,303	9,010	10,313	9,694	619

* Including one case which was eventually tried by the Political Agent.

As noticed in the reports for 1889-90 and 1890-91 the number of civil cases instituted during those years was unusually large. During the year under review the number of institutions fell, and the effect of the alterations in the period of limitation was noticeable only in the increase in the appeals—chiefly second appeals coming before the higher court. Neither the Appellate Court nor the Regency Council, though each disposed of more cases than in the previous year were able quite to keep pace with the work coming before them. The pending cases are, however, comparatively few, and will doubtless soon be cleared off. It is very rarely the case that any suit or appeal remains pending over three months unless one of the parties or an important witness resides beyond the limits of the State. Taking all courts of all classes, while 1,303 cases were pending at the commencement of the year, only 619 remained untried at its close. Of the total number of 3,050 original civil cases which came before the courts during the year, 1,715, or 55·9 per cent., were decided in favour of the plaintiff, and 1,170, or 38·3 per cent., in favour of the defendant. That the work of the courts was satisfactorily done may be gathered from the results of appeals. Of the 463 appeals tried by the Nizamats 264, or nearly 57 per cent., were dismissed. In the Appellate Court and Regency Council the percentages of appeals rejected were 71·1 and 83·1 respectively.

The results of the working of the police and of the administration of criminal justice show some improvement, as compared with last year. The total number of criminal cases instituted rose from 1,700 to 1,859, which, taken with the 44 cases pending on the 1st April 1891, gave a total of 1,903 cases for

disposal. Of these 22 were pending at the close of the year, and 46 were transferred to other courts. In 1,041 cases punishment was inflicted, being 56·7 against 46·8 per cent. in the previous year. The increase in the criminal cases instituted is most marked in crimes against property, and is probably to be accounted for by the prevalent scarcity which drove persons to theft who might otherwise have earned an honest livelihood. The amount of property plundered decreased from ₹33,090 to ₹19,747, but there was an increase in theft of cattle from 518 to 623. Of the stolen property a little over one-fourth was recovered and of the stolen cattle over 56 per cent. It is still to be feared that a good deal of theft takes place which is not reported. Of 9 cases of homicide 3, in which five persons were involved, came before the full Council, with Political Agent sitting as President. Of the accused two were found guilty of murder, one of abetment of murder, and two of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Capital punishment was not inflicted in any case. Imprisonment for life was awarded to three persons, the remaining two were sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment each.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Highway robbery . . .	12	16
Cattle theft	260	327
Other theft	376	413

DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

12. The year was very unhealthy and the mortality from fever and chest diseases was much heavier than usual. After the rains cholera appeared in the north of the State and spread thence to the large towns in the east, where however it did not last long. The disease was present in one part or another of the State throughout the whole of the second half of the year. The first case recorded in the villages took place on the 23rd September. On the 5th November the first case was reported in Bikanir city. The disease disappeared in the villages during the last half of February, and the first three weeks of March, but has since re-appeared, though in a milder form. In the city it has continued almost without intermission. The number of cases, though generally small, became large for a time at the beginning of March. Up to the close of the year 297 cases, out of 521, had proved fatal in the villages and 523 out of 922 in the city and suburbs. Two thousand and fifty-nine in-patients and 48,178 out-patients were treated at the Raj dispensaries during the calendar year 1891, the corresponding figures for 1890 being 1,644 and 45,631 respectively. Three hundred and thirty-three major, and 4,418 minor, operations were performed during the year. Out of 21,667 vaccinations performed 99·70 per cent. were reported as successful. The figures for 1890 were 22,846 and 97·8 respectively.

JAIL.

13. The Bikanir jail held 493 prisoners on the 31st March 1892 against 402 at the beginning of the year. Notwithstanding every effort to utilise the whole existing space to the best advantage, it became necessary on two or three occasions, in order to prevent serious overcrowding, to release prisoners who were confined for trifling offences or who had but a short term to serve. New buildings are now being constructed which will nearly double the accommodation in the jail. A Nizamat jail was under construction at Sujangarh and will shortly be completed. Should the financial position admit of the work being undertaken, it is hoped to build a proper jail at Reni during the current year. These jails are intended to relieve the pressure on the Sadr jail and to obviate the necessity for sending into Bikanir prisoners sentenced for short periods.

INFANTICIDE.

14. No case of infanticide was reported during the year under review.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

15. No fresh disputes took place during the year.

SCHOOLS.

16. There were 555 pupils in the main school, 32 in the branch school, and 77 in the girls' school at the close of the year. The average attendance at the boys' school at Bikanir was 337·21 and at the girls' school 36·00. A proposal for the establishment of a school for boys of good birth who are either too young or not sufficiently wealthy to be sent to the Mayo College has been approved by the Council, and will be, it is hoped, carried out before long.

MAYO COLLEGE.

17. Eleven boys, including His Highness the Maharaja, were at the College during the year. Two have been withdrawn. Of these Thakur Sakat Singh of Jasana has taken over the management of his estate and Thakur Muhabbat Singh of Ghantial, whose estate is a small one, has received a commission as a Jamadar in the Camel Corps.

CONSERVANCY.

18. Through the exertions of the Committee, acting under the advice of the Civil Surgeon, the conservancy arrangements in the city have been considerably improved, and attempts are being made with varying success to keep the large towns clean.

SOCIAL REFORMS.

19. The rules for the reduction of expenses in connection with marriages and funeral ceremonies among the Rajputs have again worked satisfactorily, and the cases in which they were infringed were comparatively few. The local Sobha has framed a set of rules for the curtailment of expenses among the Sidhs of the State, who desired that some action might be taken in the matter.

ARMY.

20. The Camel Corps consisted at the close of the year of 387 men. The remainder will probably be enlisted during the current year. The inspecting officer has expressed his satisfaction with the working of both officers and men. The corps was inspected during the year by the Chief Inspecting Officer.

RAILWAY.

21. The Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway was completed and opened for traffic on the 9th December 1891. The formal opening by the Agent to the Governor General took place on the 23rd December at a Darbar held for the purpose by His Highness the Maharaja. The railway has already been of the greatest benefit to the State owing to the facilities which it has afforded for the importation of grain.

The telegraph line was opened about two months before the railway.

RAJWIS.

22. During the year Maharajas As'Singh, Nathu Singh, and Bheron Singh accepted the arrangements proposed for their maintenance. The remaining Rajwis have not yet come forward in the matter.

MINT.

23. The Calcutta Mint has been engaged during the year in the preparation of the die for the new Bikanir rupee. An impression has now been submitted to the Government for approval.

CENSUS.

24. The work of abstraction and tabulation mentioned in last year's report was completed and the final tables were submitted.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

25. No fresh case of mail robbery took place during the year. In the Badnu case noticed last year one of the thieves was caught and sentenced by the Court of Vakils at Jodhpur. The court acquitted the village of Ladnu in Marwar.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

26. Owing to the prevailing scarcity I was obliged to curtail my tour as far as possible. I visited the Bahadaran, Nuhar, Hanumangarh, Suratgarh and Mirzawala tahsils in the north and the Sadr Lunkaransar, Dungargarh and Sujangarh tahsils in the south.

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

27. The Office establishment has continued to perform its duties satisfactorily.

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tahsil Courts (Criminal Side) of the Bikanir State for the year ending the 31st March 1892.

No.	Crime.	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1891.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases transferred.	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1892.	Number of cases in which punishment is awarded.	Number of Persons							Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of cattle recovered.
									Arrested.	Punished.	Released.	Transferred.	Absconded.	Died.	Under trial.				
																R a. p.		R a. p.	
1.	Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Dakaity	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Highway robbery	2	16	18	18	...	...	11	33	21	12	...	...	...	...	799 13 6	40	0 5 6	32
6.	Theft of cattle	11	327	338	302	27	9	203	546	278	229	22	3	1	13	144 0 0	583	87 0 0	303
7.	Other theft	4	413	417	412	4	1	252	640	360	279	...	...	...	1	18,803 3 0	...	5,221 2 3	...
8.	Abortion	...	3	3	3	...	...	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Attempted suicide	...	13	13	13	...	...	9	14	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Grievous hurt	1	18	19	19	...	...	14	49	29	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Sale of children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	Abduction	...	29	29	29	...	...	10	51	17	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	Escape from lawful custody	...	13	13	13	...	...	13	27	20	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	Counterfeit coin	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Arson	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Other offences	24	1,024	1,048	1,023	13	12	525	1,787	884	889	1	2	1	10	...	...	...	...
	Total	44	1,859	1,903	1,835	46	22	1,041	3,156	1,625	1,475	24	6	2	24	19,747 0 6	623	5,308 7 9	335

Bikanir:
The 20th April 1892.

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tahsil Courts (Civil Side) of the Bikanir State for year ending on the 31st March 1892.

No.	Nature of Cases.	Instituted.			Disposed of.			No. of cases pending on the 31st March 1892.
		No. of cases pending on the 1st April 1892.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Transferred.	
1.	Money transactions	651	2,101	2,752	1,577	1,034	45	96
2.	Settlement of accounts	15	21	36	6	25	1	4
3.	Dispute regarding houses	25	91	116	60	45	4	7
4.	Mortgage	5	...	5	5	...	...	...
5.	Proprietary rights	6	50	56	26	26	...	4
6.	Right of pre-emption	3	12	15	10	5	...	...
7.	Marriage disputes	...	2	2	1	1	...	...
8.	Miscellaneous	5	63	68	30	34	3	1
	Total	710	3,340	3,050	1,715	1,170	53	112

Bikanir:
The 20th April 1892.

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tahsil Courts, Revenue side, of the Bikanir State for the year ending on the 31st March 1892.

No.	Nature of Cases.	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Transferred.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1892.
		Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1891.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Settled by Razinama.	Dismissed.		
1.	Claim to villages	10	28	38	13	2	19	...	4
2.	Boundary disputes	26	22	48	9	4	31	...	4
3.	Chandhar	4	20	24	6	1	14	1	2
4.	Dispute regarding Rakm	38	401	439	253	59	118	...	9
5.	Division of property	16	17	33	3	3	24	2	1
6.	Land dispute	24	169	193	47	28	107	1	10
7.	Settlement of accounts	1	18	19	10	...	8	...	1
8.	Cattle-grazing	1	21	22	9	3	10	...	...
9.	Stray cattle	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...
10.	Mutation of names	28	57	85	50	...	5	30	...
11.	Zamindari cess	...	18	18	13	...	5	...	5
12.	Tanks and wells	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
13.	Right in drinking water	1	15	16	6	2	7	...	1
14.	Claim for subsistence allowance	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
15.	Miscellaneous	238	1,767	2,005	1,498	26	126	49	306
		388	2,556	2,944	1,918	129	476	83	338

Bikanir :
The 20th April 1892.

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Regency Council, the Appellate Court, and the Nizamats during the year ending on the 31st March 1892.

Courts.	CIVIL.										CRIMINAL.									REVENUE.									
	Cases.			Disposed of.							Cases.			Disposed of.						Cases.			Disposed of.							
	Pending on 31st March 1891.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1892.	Pending on 31st March 1891.	Instituted.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases in which punishment awarded.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1892.	Pending on 31st March 1891.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	By Razinama.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1892.
Regency Council.																														
Cases on the Original Side.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	5	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	487	487	...		...	485	...	...	...	2
Cases appealed against	8	176	184	...	...	138	21	7	...	18	...	62	62	...	...	45	9	4	...	4	2	56	58	...	...	...	38	6	3	...	11
Total	8	176	184	...	...	138	21	7	...	18	1	71	72	5	2	46	9	4	2	6	2	543	545	..	...	...	523	6	3	...	13
Appellate Court.																														
Cases on the Original Side.	...	6	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	22	22	22	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases for confirmation	6	...	6	...	...	5	1	...	..	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases appealed against	28	354	382	...	...	233	32	61	...	56	11	256	267	...	...	201	42	18	...	6	15	97	112	...	..	...	92	9	6	...	5
Total	34	360	394	...	2	238	33	61	...	60	13	278	291	24	7	201	42	18	...	6	15	97	112	....	...	...	92	9	6	...	5
Nizamats.																														
Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	78	....	...	...	72	4	2	...	...
Cases appealed against	62	427	489	...	...	264	113	86	...	26	3	118	121	...	...	100	7	9	...	5	23	185	208	...	...	...	126	46	25	3	8
Total	62	427	489	...	...	264	113	86	...	26	3	118	121	...	...	100	7	9	...	5	23	263	286	...	...	...	198	50	27	3	8

Bikanir:
The 20th April 1892.

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of Prisoners in the Bikanir Central Jails for the year ending 31st March 1892.

No.	Crime.	For life.	14 years.	13 years.	10 years.	9 years.	8 years.	7 years.	6 years.	5 years.	4 years.	3 years.	2½ years.	2 years.	1½ years.	1¼ years.	1 year.	9 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	2 months.	1 month.	Under trial.	Total.
1.	Murder	31	1	...	5	1	3	2	1	12	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	71
2.	Dakaity	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
3.	Poisoning	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
4.	Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Highway robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	40
6.	Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
7.	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
8.	Grievous hurt	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
9.	Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
10.	Burglary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	1	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
11.	Theft of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	17	4	31	11	2	19	...	21	1	5	1	...	2	120
12.	Theft of cattle	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	11	3	60	34	2	24	1	8	...	...	...	...	8	155
13.	Hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	Attempt at suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
15.	Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Escape from lawful custody	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
17.	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	1	1	1	11	1	2	...	3	4	31
	Total	34	1	...	6	2	7	6	5	24	37	51	10	110	53	6	55	2	41	2	7	2	4	28	493

Abstract.

	Male.	Female.
Hindus	342	15
Mahomedans	129	7
	471 +	22 = 493

Bikanir:
The 20th April 1892.

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

(10)

Orders by the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,—No. 1203 G., dated 26th April 1892.

READ—

Letter No. 288-12, dated the 12th April 1892, from the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, submitting his annual Report for 1891-92.

RESOLUTION.—There were 68 boys on the College rolls in 1891-92, as compared with 73 during the previous year. The daily average number was 68·25 against 75·33, and the average number present 58·11 against 64·70. The daily average number of sick was 1·5 against 1·12.

The pupils on the roll were from all States excepting Banswara, Bhartpur, Bundi, Dholpur, Dangarpur, Jaisalmir, Kishengarh, and Partabgarh.

Their behaviour, with few exceptions, is said to have been excellent, and, excluding three serious cases of illness, their health was good.

2. During the year the College was examined by Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector, Northern Division (Bombay Presidency), and the suggestions made by that officer for improving its course of studies are reported to have been carried out.

3. The receipts during the year amounted to R36,660-10-10, as compared with R38,228-9-10 in 1890-91, showing a decrease of R1,567-15-0, which is principally due to the receipts under the head "Garden produce" being less than in the previous year by R1,699-4-5 owing to failure of the monsoon.

The expenditure amounted to R33,227-3-7 against R34,792-2-1 in the preceding year. This decrease of R1,564-14-6 is chiefly due to the expenditure under head "Conservancy of Garden and Grounds" having been reduced by R1,211-3-8.

The balance at the credit of the College was R25,808-0-10 against R22,374-9-7 during the last year.

4. The report is on the whole satisfactory and the Agent to the Governor General has again the pleasure of thanking the Principal and his assistants for their services during the year.

ORDER.—A copy of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, for information and guidance.

By Order,

(Sd.) C. HERBERT, *Captain*,
First Asstt., Agent to the Govr-Genl., Rajputana.

(11)

REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE, FOR 1891-92.

No. 288-12, dated the 12th April 1892.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM LOCH, A.-D.-C., *Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere,*
To—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit for the information of the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, a report on the Mayo College for the year 1891-92.

2. The number of boys at the end of the year 1890-91 was 73. The new admissions during the year under report have been 13, and the withdrawals 18, thus leaving 68 boys on the College roll.

New admissions.

3. The names of the boys admitted during the year are as follows:—

1.—Maharajah Zorawar Singh of Sangod, Kotah, joined 20th April 1891.
2.—Kanwar Ganga Singh of Bamori, Jhallawar, joined 1st July 1891.
3.—Sahibzadah Nasir Ali Khan of Rampur, joined 14th July 1891.
4.—Maharaj Doulat Singh of Jodhpur, joined 4th August 1891.
5.—Kanwar Pratap Singh of Sunkhwai, Marwar, joined 4th August 1891.
6.—Rao Raja Bhairun Singh of Jodhpur, joined 4th August 1891.
7.—Kanwar Bhaktawar Singh of Bera, Marwar, joined 4th August 1891.
8.—Rao Raja Bishen Singh of Jodhpur, joined 4th August 1891.
9.—Thakur Gopal Singh of Gundoj, Marwar, joined 9th November 1891.
10.—Maharaj Bhairun Singh of Bikanir, joined 9th November 1891.
11.—Thakur Shankar Singh of Gobindgarh, Ajmere, joined 11th November 1891.
12.—Thakur Khushal Singh of Bisrasar, Bikanir, joined 19th November 1891.
13.—Kanwar Umaid Singh of Chhapol, Kotah, joined 12th February 1892.

Withdrawals.

4. The names of the boys who left the College are as follows:—

1.—Kanwar Gukar Singh of Palaitha, Kotah.
2.—Thakur Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh, Ajmere.
3.—Kanwar Pratap Singh of Bagru, Jaipur.
4.—Kanwar Bhawani Singh of Fatehpur, Jhallawar.
5.—Maharaja Jai Singh of Bamolia, Kotah.
6.—Maharaj Man Singh of Fatehgarh, Kishengarh.
7.—Bhanwar Madhav Singh of Baterah, Meywar.
8.—Rana Zorawar Singh of Lohiana, Marwar.
9.—Thakur Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj, Ajmere.
10.—Sahibzadah Muhammad Karamat-ullah Khan of Tonk.
11.—Raja Kirti Shah of Tehri, Garhwal.
12.—Kanwar Durjan Singh of Savidar, Marwar.
13.—Thakur Ranjit Singh of Pranhera, Ajmere.
14.—Kanwar Bhupal Singh of Rupnagar, Meywar.
15.—Thakur Jai Singh of Salpur, Ulwar.
16.—Thakur Sagat Singh of Jasana, Bikanir.
17.—Thakur Jivan Singh of Baru, Marwar.
18.—Thakur Mohbat Singh of Ghatial, Bikanir.

Number of boys now on the College roll, and how distributed.

5. The College roll now consists of 68 boys, divided as follows :—

	No. of boys.
Ajmere	4
Bikanir	11
Jaipur	3
Jhallawar	7
Kerowlee	1
Kotah	8
Marwar	13
Mahikanta	1
Meywar	7
Purhat	1
Rampur	1
Shahpura	3
Tonk	6
Ulwar	2
TOTAL	68

I am glad to report that two new boys from the Kotah State will join the College at the beginning of next term, and I am not without hope that new admissions may be received from the Jaipur and Ulwar States.

States unrepresented.

6. The following States are unrepresented at the College :—

Banswara.	Dangarpur.
Bharatpur.	Jaisalmir.
Bundi.	Kishengarh.
Dholpur.	Pratapgarh.

Conduct and health.

7. The behaviour of the boys has, with two or three exceptions, been excellent throughout the year, and, excluding three serious and anxious cases of illness, Maharajah Sher Singh of Indergarh (small-pox); Thakur Shankar Singh of Gobindgarh (a major surgical operation); Thakur Sheo Singh of Almiawas, (pneumonia), the health of the College has been all that could be desired.

Daily average number of boys on College roll, present at College, and sick.

8. The daily average number in the College roll has been 68·25 against 75·33 last year; the average number present, 58·11 against 64·70; and the daily average number sick, 1·5 against 1·12.

Examinations.

9. In the first month of the year under report the College was examined by Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector of the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency. His report was submitted direct to the Agent to the Governor General, and was received by me under cover of your No. 2223-G., dated 7th May 1891. It will be observed that his suggestions, including the change of English text-books, the introduction of English poetry and general knowledge have been duly conformed to.

Classes and studies.

10. There are seven classes in the College, and the studies pursued in each will be found in detail in the statements attached to this report.

The 1st and 2nd classes consisted of 3 boys each; in the 3rd there were 10 boys; in the 4th and 5th, 13 each; in the 6th, 9; and in the 7th, 17 at the end of the year under report.

Public works.

11. The expenditure on Imperial works has been R2,546-9-4 during the year under report, against R2,950-11-5 last year, showing a decrease of R404-2-1—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Original works	576 11 6	230 10 9	—346 0 9
Repairs	2,373 15 11	2,315 14 7	—58 1 4
TOTAL	2,950 11 5	2,546 9 4	—404 2 1

No new works were carried out during the year, except deepening the well for the lightning conductor attached to the main building.

12. The expenditure on Contributional Works amounted to R4,342-8-5 against R5,682-14-7, showing a decrease of R1,340-6-2 owing to fewer Original Works having been carried out.

Statement of the College Fund.

13. The following is a condensed statement of the College Fund :—

	R a. p.
Balance in Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1891	22,374 9 7
Receipts during the year	36,660 10 10
TOTAL	59,035 4 5
Expenditure during the year	33,227 3 7
Balance in Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1892	25,808 0 10

Receipts.

14. The total receipts of the year, amounting to R36,660-10-10 against R38,228-9-10, show a decrease of R1,567-15-0, as specified below—

RECEIPTS.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference : + Increase. − Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Interest on Endowment and Accumulated Funds.	25,428 4 4	25,432 4 2	+3 15 10
Interest on contributions from Jodhpur, Bundi, Kotah, Kishengarh, Jhallawar and Dungarpur.	2,701 3 8	2,701 3 8	...
Contribution from Udaipur	1,187 13 9	1,187 13 9	...
Do. do. Jaipur	1,484 13 3	1,484 13 3	...
Do. do. Bikanir	...	593 15 0	+593 15 0
Do. do. Bhartpur	593 14 0	593 15 0	+ ... 1 0
Do. do. Kerowlee	178 3 0	178 3 0	...
Do. do. Ulwar	415 12 0	415 12 0	...
Do. do. Tonk	60 2 3	...	−60 2 3
Do. do. Serohi	59 6 3	59 6 3	...
Do. do. Partabgarh	118 12 6	118 12 6	...
Do. do. Jaisulmir	36 0 0	36 0 0	...
Book, Play, and Medical Fund subscriptions.	3,950 0 0	3,550 0 0	−400 0 0
Conservancy and Garden Produce	1,876 8 7	177 4 2	−1,699 4 5
Other receipts	137 12 3	131 4 1	−6 8 2
TOTAL	38,228 9 10	36,660 10 10	−1,567 15 0

The increase of R3-15-10 in the interest on Endowment and Accumulated Funds is due to the investment of R200 on account of the Dangarpur Darbar prize, representing the interest for six months only.

The increase under head Contribution from Bikanir is due to the contribution for 1890-91 having been paid in advance in 1889-90.

No contribution has been received from the Tonk State during the year under report, hence the decrease.

The decrease under head "Book, Play, and Medical Fund Subscription" is due to subscriptions having been received from 71 boys during the year under report, against 79 last year.

Conservancy and garden produce.

Owing to the complete failure of the monsoon the vegetable garden and college land yielded produce to the extent of the small sum shown, and hence the large decrease under this head.

Expenditure.

15. The total actual expenditure during the year has been R33,227-3-7 against R34,792-2-1, showing a decrease of R1,564-14-6, which is duly explained where the difference seems worthy of notice—

Expenditure.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference: +Increase. —Decrease.
Salaries and Establishments.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Principal	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....
Head-Master	5,596 12 5	6,000 0 0	+403 3 7
Masters and Teachers	7,800 0 0	8,400 0 0	+600 0 0
Personal allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvi	480 0 0	480 0 0	.....
Drill-Masters	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....
Clerks	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....
Servants	1,230 0 0	1,149 1 5	—80 14 7
Conservancy and Garden Establishment	2,411 14 1	2,434 3 5	+22 5 4
Book, Play, and Medical Establishment	957 12 5	972 0 0	+14 3 7
Local allowance to Hospital Assistant	120 0 0	180 0 0	+60 0 0
Allowance to Medical Officer	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....
Police Guards	454 8 0	436 5 11	—18 2 1
Contingent Charges.			
Stationery	230 0 5	169 0 2	—61 0 3
Purchase and repairs of furniture	328 6 11	74 11 8	—253 11 3
Conservancy of garden and grounds	3,650 12 11	2,439 9 3	—1,211 3 8
Travelling allowance	.....	.....	.....
Book, play and medical stores	2,926 10 0	2,232 7 10	—694 2 2
Library	602 10 11	458 8 2	—144 2 9
Pension and absentee charges	770 0 0	770 0 0	.....
Miscellaneous	1,071 5 6	620 3 3	—451 2 3
Prizes and rewards	761 4 6	761 0 6	—0 4 0
Honorarium to Examiners	.....	250 0 0	+250 0 0
TOTAL	34,792 2 1	33,227 3 7	—1,564 14 6

Head Master.

The increase under this head is due to the Head Master having been paid throughout the year, and not, as in 1890-91, for a broken period, as explained in paragraph 14 of my last year's report under this head.

Masters and Teachers.

Last year the post of the second master remained vacant for four months; hence the increase.

Servants.

The decrease is due to the reduction of one peon, the opportunity having occurred, as recommended by the Committee appointed under letter No. 274-C.,

dated 22nd March 1888, from the First Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, to the Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Local allowance to Hospital Assistant.

The increase is due to an additional local allowance of ₹5 per mensem having been granted to the Hospital Assistant from the 1st of March 1891 (*vide* your letter No. 801-G., dated 20th February 1891, to the Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination).

Purchase and repairs of furniture.

The decrease is owing to less expenses under this head having been found necessary.

Conservancy of garden and grounds.

The decrease under this head is chiefly due to the heavy expenditure of cutting and stacking hay, and the subsequent necessary sweeping of the whole park not having been incurred owing to the total failure of the grass crop.

Book, play and medical stores.

The decrease is accounted for by a less expenditure on several items which fall under this head.

Library.

The unexpended balance was retained to meet the subscriptions to the magazines for 1892, and for the newspapers for the first six months of the year.

Miscellaneous.

There has been less expenditure under this head.

Honorarium to examiners.

Rupees 250 were paid to Mr. Giles, as directed in your endorsement No. 3736—351I-G., dated 28th July 1891.

Services of staff.

16. Mr. E. F. Harris officiated as Head Master until the return of Mr. Herbert Sherring on the 15th of August 1891, and I beg to gratefully acknowledge his assistance and to bring to notice the excellent work done by him during his fourteen months' tenure of office. To Mr. Sherring for his continued zeal and interest, and ever ready help at all times, I would tender my sincere thanks, and desire to bring his good services also to the Agent to the Governor General's notice.

I would also beg to report for the Agent, Governor-General's information the services peformed by the remainder of the Educational Staff, as well as by the Hospital Assistant, Riding Master, and the House Guardians. They have all worked with a willingness and interest which is to be much commended. I would specially mention and thank Munshi Dip Chand, the Second Master, for rendering into vernacular a text-book on general knowledge.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1891-92 and 1892-93.

Receipts.	Estimated Receipts, 1891-92.	Actual Receipts, 1891-92.	Estimated Receipts, 1892-93.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Interest on Endowment Fund R6,12,900	24,454 11 4	24,454 11 4	24,454 11 4
„ Accumulated Fund, R11,600, in name of Agent to the Governor General, and Principal.	462 13 6	462 13 6	462 13 6
„ Accumulated Fund, R12,400, in name of Principal.	494 12 2	494 12 2	494 12 2
„ Accumulated Fund, R400, in name of Principal.	15 15 4	15 15 4	15 15 4
„ Accumulated Fund, R200, in name of Principal.	.....	3 15 10	11 15 6
Total	25,428 4 4	25,432 4 2	25,440 3 10
Contribution from Native States and Private Persons.			
From Jodhpur—by interest on contribution invested	1,181 0 8	1,181 0 8	1,181 0 8
„ Bundi do. do.	119 11 2	119 11 2	119 11 2
„ Kotah do. do.	817 15 2	817 15 2	817 15 2
„ Kishengarh do. do.	71 13 2	71 13 2	71 13 2
„ Jhallawar do. do.	482 12 8	482 12 8	482 12 8
„ Dangarpur do. do.	27 14 10	27 14 10	27 14 10
„ Udaipur by annual payment	1,187 13 9	1,187 13 9	1,187 13 9
„ Jaipur do.	1,484 13 3	1,484 13 3	1,484 13 3
„ Bikanir do.	593 15 0	593 15 0	593 15 0
„ Bhartpur do.	593 15 0	593 15 0	593 15 0
„ Kerowlee do.	178 3 0	178 3 0	178 3 0
„ Ulwar do.	415 12 0	415 12 0	415 12 0
„ Tonk do.	59 6 3	.....	59 6 3
„ Serohi do.	59 6 3	59 6 3	59 6 3
„ Partabgarh do.	118 12 6	118 12 6	118 12 6
„ Jaisalmir do.	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
Book, Play, and Medical Fund Subscriptions	3,750 0 0	3,550 0 0	3,750 0 0
Total	11,179 4 8	10,919 14 5	11,179 4 8
Miscellaneous.			
Conservancy and Garden Produce	1,200 0 0	177 4 2	1,200 0 0
Other receipts	.....	131 4 1	.....
Total	1,200 0 0	308 8 3	1,200 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	37,807 9 0	36,660 10 10	37,819 8 6

Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure, 1891-92.	Actual Expenditure, 1891-92.	Estimated Expenditure, 1892-93.
Salaries and Establishment.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Principal	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
Head Master	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
Masters and Teachers	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0
Personal allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvee.	480 0 0	480 0 0	480 0 0
Drill Masters	960 0 0	600 0 0	960 0 0
Clerks	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
Servants	1,240 0 0	1,149 1 5	1,160 0 0
Conservancy and Garden Establishment	2,470 0 0	2,434 3 5	2,470 0 0
Book, Play, and Medical Establishment	1,340 0 0	972 0 0	1,340 0 0
Local Allowance to Hospital Assistant	120 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
Allowance to Medical Officer	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
Police Guards	460 0 0	436 5 11	460 0 0
Total	26,270 0 0	25,451 10 9	26,250 0 0
Contingent Charges.			
Stationery	200 0 0	169 0 2	200 0 0
Purchase and Repairs of Furniture	300 0 0	74 11 8	300 0 0
Conservancy of Garden and Grounds	3,500 0 0	2,459 9 3	3,500 0 0
Travelling Allowance	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0
Book, Play and Medical Stores	2,410 0 0	2,232 7 10	2,410 0 0
Library	600 0 0	458 8 2	600 0 0
Pension and Absentee Charges	810 0 0	770 0 0	810 0 0
Miscellaneous	800 0 0	620 3 3	800 0 0
Prizes and Rewards	860 0 0	761 0 6	870 0 0
Honorarium to Examiners	400 0 0	250 0 0	400 0 0
Total	10,180 0 0	7,775 8 10	10,190 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	36,450 0 0	33,227 3 7	36,440 0 0

Mayo College, Ajmere:
The 12th April 1892.

Wm. LOCH, *Lieut.-Colonel, A.D.C.,*
Principal, Mayo College.

MAYO COLLEGE—AJMERE.

FIRST CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1891-92.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text-book.—*Royal Reader, No. VI.* (Teacher, H. Sherring, Esq.)	118 pages—(i) The Great Siege of Gibraltar; (ii) Battle of Corunna and Death of Moore; (iii) The Burial of Sir John Moore. (iv) The Bed of the Atlantic; (v) Battle of Trafalgar and Death of Nelson—Part I; (vi) Ye Mariners of England; (vii) Battle of Trafalgar and Death of Nelson—Part II; (viii) Edinburgh after Flodden; (ix) How they brought the good news from Ghent to Aix; (x) The Glove and the Lions; (xi) The Burning of Moscow; (xii) The Overland Route; (xiii) Cairo and the Pyramids; (xiv) The Valley of the Nile; (xv) The Lady of the Lake; (xvi) The Thermometer; (xvii) The Barometer; (xviii) The Siege of Jerusalem; (xix) Great Ocean Routes; (xx) The Balaclava Charge; (xxi) The Charge of the Light Brigade; (xxii) The Discovery of the Sea Route to India; (xxiii) The Story of Horatius; (xxiv) The Sahara; (xxv) The Last Fight in the Coliseum; (xxvi) The Destruction of Pompeii; (xxvii) The Seven Ages of Man; (xxviii) Life in Norman England; (xxix) Ginevra.
	Poetry learnt by heart (Teacher, H. Sherring, Esq.)	292 lines; (i) The Burial of Sir John Moore (ii) Ye Mariners of England; (iii) How they brought the good news from Ghent to Aix; (iv) The Glove and the Lions; (v) The Charge of the Light Brigade; (vi) The Seven Ages of Man; (vii) Ginevra.
	Grammar.—*Manual of Grammar* (Teacher, H. Sherring, Esq.)	The whole.
	Translation.—*Itihas Timirnasaka* (Teacher, H. Sherring, Esq.)	The first 20 pages.
	General knowledge:—	
	(*a*)—*The Way to Health* (*b*)—*Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.* (Teacher, Munshi Dip Chand, B.A.)	The whole. Mammalia—Pages 1 to 44.
SECOND LANGUAGE	Persian text-book.—*Muntakhbat-i-Farsi.*	*Division I*—The whole.
	Persian grammar.—*Miftah-ul-Qawaid.*	*Division I*—The whole.
	Persian text-book.—*Muntakhbat-i-Farsi.*	*Division II*—The whole.
	Persian grammar.—*Miftah-ul-Qawaid.*	*Division II*—From page 79 to end.
	Masdar Fayuz (Teacher, Moulvi Habib-ul-Rahman).	*Division II*—From page 103 to end.
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* (Teacher, Munshi Dip Chand, B.A.)	The whole, omitting Compound Interest, Stocks and Cube Root.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	English history.—*Creighton's*	Pages 55 to 139.
	Indian history.—*Wheeler's Tales from Indian History.*	Pages 116 to 271.
	General geography.—*Albert's Geographical Reader, Standard VI.*	Pages 96 to 240.
	Physical Geography.—*Geike's Primer* (Teacher, Munshi Dip Chand, B.A.)	The whole.

SECOND CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1891-92.

SUBJECT.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text-book.—*Royal Reader, No. V* (Teacher, H. SHERRING, Esq.)	113 pages—(i) A Perilous Adventure; (ii) The Prairie on fire, parts I and II; (iii) The Frigate Bird; (iv) The Spanish Champion; (v) The Mayflower; (vi) Scenes in Canton; (vii) Greenland, parts I and II; (viii) Lady Clare; (ix) The Battle of the Nile; (x) The Battle of the Baltic; (xi) Young Lochinvar; (xii) The Saxon and the Gael; (xiii) The Well of St. Keyne; (xiv) Capturing the Wild Horse; (xv) Hudson's Bay Territory; (xvi) The Skater and the Wolves; (xvii) An Indian's Trap; (xviii) Virginia; (xix) The slave's Dream; (xx) Pennsylvania; (xxi) Weathering Cape Horn; (xxii) The Eye, parts I and II; (xxiii) The Amazon; (xxiv) The Vision of Mirza.
	Poetry learnt by heart (Teacher, H. SHERRING, Esq.)	224 lines—(i) The Spanish Champion; (ii) The Battle of the Baltic; (iii) Young Lochinvar; (iv) The Saxon and the Gael.
	Grammar.—*Manual of Grammar* (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKER.)	Pages 69 to 140.
	Translation.—*Second Hindi Reader*. (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKER.)	Pages 1 to 29.
	General knowledge.—*The Way to Health.* (Teacher, MUNSHI DIP CHAND, B.A.)	The whole.
SECOND LANGUAGE	Sanskrit text-book.—*Shiksha* Sanskrit grammar.—*Rajkrishna's* (Teacher, PANDIT SHEONARAIN.)	Pages 1 to 52. Pages 1 to 99.
	Persian text-book.—*Muntakhbat-i-farsi.*	Pages 1 to 97.
	Persian grammar—*Miftahul Qawaid,* *Masdari Fayaz* (Teacher, MOULVI HAIB-UL-RAHMAN.)	Pages 3 to 30. Page 103 to the end.
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's.* (Teacher, MUNSHI DIP CHAND, B.A.)	Square Root, Simple Interest, Revision of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Reduction of Fractions and Decimals, Simple and Compound Practice, Rule of Three and Double Rule of Three.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY	Indian history.—*Creighton's* English history.—*Wheeler's Tales from Indian History.* (Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PERSHAD.)	Pages 89 to 179. Pages 1 to 61.
	General geography.—*Albert's Geographical Reader, Standard VI.*	Pages 1 to 95.
	Physical geography.—*Geik's Primer* (Teacher, MUNSHI DIP CHAND, B.A.)	Pages 1 to 69.

THIRD CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1891-92.

SUBJECT.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text-book.—*Royal Reader, No. IV.* (Teacher, H. SHERRING, Esq.)	94 pages—(i) The Forest; (ii) The Bird of Paradise; (iii) Casabianca; (iv) Little Robert the Trapper; (v) The Wreck of the "Hesperus"; Try Again; (vii) Monkeys on Board Ship; (viii) The Stinging Nettle; (ix) The Monkey and the Cats; (x) The Fox without a Tail; (xi) Mercury and the Woodman; (xii) A Faithful Dog; (xiii) The Loss of the "Royal George;" (xiv) The Tailor Bird; (xv) Observation; (xvi) The Chamois; (xvii) Fidelity; (xviii) The Arab and his Horse; (xix) Story of the "White Ship;" (xx) Androcles and the Lion; (xxi) Llewelyn and his Dog; (xxii) The Bison; (xxiii) Bison-Hunting; (xxiv) Lord Ullin's Daughter; (xxv) The Rorqual; (xxvi) The Inchcape Rock; (xxvii) Story of Bruce and the Spider; (xxviii) The Mocking-Bird; (xxix) The Battle of Bannockburn; (xxx) Crossing the Alps; (xxxi) The Soldier's Dream; (xxxii) The White-Headed Eagle; (xxxiii) The Burial of Sir John Moore; (xxxiv) Brave Women.
	Poetry learnt by heart (Teacher, H. SHERRING, Esq.)	236 lines—(i) Casabianca; (ii) The Wreck of the "Hesperus;" (iii) The Loss of the "Royal George;" (iv) Lord Ullin's Daughter; (v) The Inchcape Rock.
	Grammar.—*Manual of Grammar* (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKER.)	Pages 1 to 47.
	Translation.—*Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part II.* (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKER.)	Excercises XV, XVI and XVII.
	General knowledge.—*The Way to Health.* (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKER.)	Pages 1 to 20.
SECOND LANGUAGE	Sanskrit text-book.—*Rijupath, Part I* Sanskrit grammar.—*Upakramanika* (Teacher, PANDIT SHEONARAIN.)	Pages 1 to 43. Pages 52 to 80.
	Persian textb-ook.—*Iqd-i-Gul* *Iqd-i-Manzum* Persian grammar.—*Masdar Fayaz* (Teacher, MOULVI HABIB UL RAHMAN.)	Pages 1 to 42. Pages 1 to 32. Pages 1 to 50.
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKER.)	Simple Practice (pp. 84 to 88); Decimals (pp. 116-128); Double Rule of Three (pp. 137-141).
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY	Indian history.—*Wheeler's Primer* Geography.—*Blochmann* (Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PERSHAD.)	Pages 1 to 27. *1st Division.*—Pages 21 to 47. *2nd Division.*—Pages 21 to 25, and 34 to 40.

FOURTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1891-92.

SUBJECT.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text-book.—*Royal Reader, No. III* (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR.)	87 pages—(i) from beginning to page 62; (ii) The Daw in Borrowed Feathers; (iii) The Dog and the Shadow; (iv) The Better Land; (v) Stories of Tigers, part II; (vi) The Child's First Grief; (vii) The Fox and the Stork; (viii) The Speaking Chip; (ix) The Prince and the Judge; (x) The Heroic Daughter; (xi) Letter of Recommendation; (xii) Stories of the Elephant, part II; (xiii) Raleigh's Two Plants; (xiv) The Orphan Boy's Tale.
	Poetry learnt by heart . . . (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR.)	197 lines; (i) The Humming Bird; (ii) The Voice of Spring; (iii) We are Seven; (iv) The Beggar Man; (v) The Better Land.
	Grammar.—*Manual of Grammar* . (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR.)	Pages 7 to 40.
	Translation.—*Stapley's Graduated translation, Exercises, Part I.*	Exercises X, XI, and XII.
	Do. *Do.* *Part II* . (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR.)	Exercises XIII and XIV.
	General knowledge.—*The Way to Health.* (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKER.)	Pages 1 to 15.
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Sanskrit text-book.—*Chanakya-niti-sara-Sangraha.*	The whole.
	Sanskrit grammar.—*Upakramanika*.	Pages 17 to 51.
	Hindi text-book.—*Gatka, Part I* .	Pages 67 to 91.
	Hindi letter-writer.—*Patramalika* . (Teacher, PANDIT SHIB NARAIN.)	The whole.
	Persian text-book.—*Rukkaat-i-Nizamia Farsi-ki-Pahli kitab.*	The whole. Pages 20 to end.
	Persian grammar.—*Safwat-ul-Masadir.*	Pages 13 to end.
	Urdu text-book.—*Mazamin* . .	Pages 1 to 56.
	Urdu grammar.—*Qawaid Urdu, Part II.*	Pages 1 to 15.
	Urdu letter-writer.—*Inshai Urdu Shikista.* (Teacher, MOULVI HABIB-UL-RAHMAN.)	Pages 1 to 20.
MATHEMATICS . .	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* . (Teacher, MUNSHI SHIBADAN MAL.)	Vulgar Fractions (pages 94 to 108 and 110 and 111); Simple Rule of Three (pages 130 to 137, omitting certain sums); Tables of English Lineal Measure, Cloth Measure and Square Measure (pages 62 to 69, omitting certain problems, and pages 71 to 74).
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY . . .	Indian history.—*M. Jankinath's, Part III.*	The whole.
	Geography.—*Blochmann's* . . (Teacher, MUNSHI SHIVADAN MAL.)	Pages 1 to 20.

FIFTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1891-92.

SUBJECT.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text-book.—*Royal Reader, No. II* (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR.)	72 pages—(i) pages 7 to 70; (ii) The Whale; (iii) The Hare and the Tortoise; (iv) About Kings and Queens; (v) Tea and Coffee.
	Poetry learnt by heart (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR.)	128 lines—(i) The Bee; (ii) Tell the Truth; (iii) Little Things; (iv) The Wasp and the Bee; (v) Truth; (vi) The Golden Rule; (vii) The Lion and the Mouse; (viii) Persevere; (ix) Lessons; (x) Never put off; (xi) Play.
	Grammar.—*Grammatical Primer* (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR.)	Pages 1 to 24.
	Translation.—*Stapley's Graduated Translation, Exercises, Part I.* (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR.)	First 7 exercises.
	General knowledge.—*Object Lesson Cards.* (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR.)	(i) The Rabbit; (ii) Birds; (iii) The Cypress Tree; (iv) The Flax Plant; (v) The Hemp Plant; (vi) The Tea Plant and the Coffee Plant; (vii) Clay; (viii) Copper Bronze and Brass.
SECOND LANGUAGE	Sanskrit grammar.—*Upakramanika*.	Pages 8 to 17.
	Hindi text-book.—*Third Hindi Reader.*	Pages 48 to 78.
	Hindi grammar.—*Hindi Vyakaran sar.*	Pages 15 to end.
	Hindi letter-writer.—*Patramalika* (Teacher, LALA HAR BUX.)	Pages 17 to end.
	Persian text-book.—*Farsi-ki-pahli kitab.*	Pages 1 to 30.
	Persian grammar.—*Safwat-ul Masadir.*	Pages 1 to 13.
	Urdu text-book.—*Muntakhibat-i-Urdu.*	Pages 1 to 30.
	Urdu grammar.—*Qawaid Urdu, Part II.*	Chapter 1, the whole.
	Urdu letter-writer.—*Inshai Urdu Nastalik.* (Teacher, MOULVI HABIB UL RAHMAN.)	Pages 1 to 31.
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* (Teacher, MUNSHI SHIVADAN MAL.)	*Division I.*—Tables of Troy, Avoirdupois, Apothecaries and Indian Weights (pages 54 to 62, omitting certain problems); Indian Lineal Measure and Cloth Measure (pages 63 and 70); English Measures of Number and Time (pages 79 and 80); G. C. M., and L. C. M. (pages 91 to 94); Rs. A. P., Mds. srs. ch. and B. Bis. Biswan. in Vernacular. *Division II.*—Simple Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division; Table of English money; Reduction, Addition and Subtraction in English money.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY	Indian history.—*M. Janakinath's, Part III.*	The whole.
	Geography.—*Pandit Shivadyal's* (Teacher, LALA HAR BUX.)	Pages 1 to 17 and 37 to 59.

SIXTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1891-92.

SUBJECT.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text-book.—*Royal Reader, No. I.* (Teacher, MUNSHI SHIVADAN MAL.)	Pages 33 to 88.
	Poetry learnt by heart (Teacher, MUNSHI SHIVADAN MAL.)	116 lines—(i) Good Night; (ii) the Moments; (iii) Forgive; (iv) Spring; (v) Facts for Little Folks; (vi) the Last Cross Word; (vii) Evening; (viii) Morning, (ix) Before Meat; (x) God is in Heaven; (xi) Morning Song; (xii) Evening Song.
	Grammar.—*Englandya Vyakaran* (Teacher, MUNSHI SHIVADAN MAL.)	The whole.
	Colloquial (Teacher, MUNSHI SHIVADAN MAL.)	150 sentences.
	General knowledge.—*Object Lesson Cards.* (Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PERSHAD.)	(i) The Goats; (ii) The Honey Bee; (iii) The Ox and Cow; (iv) The Mulberry Tree; (v) Silver, Lead and Zinc.
SECOND LANGUAGE	Sanskrit grammar.—*Upakramanika* Hindi text-book.—*Third Hindi Reader.*	Pages 1 to 8. Pages 1 to 36.
	Hindi grammar.—*Hindi Vyakaran Sar.*	Pages 1 to 14.
	Hindi letter-writer.—*Patramalika* (Teacher, LALA HAR BUX.)	Pages 1 to 20.
	Urdu text-book.—*Hakaik-ul-Maujudat.*	Pages 1 to 52.
	Urdu grammar.—*Qawaid Urdu, Part I.*	The whole.
	Urdu letter-writer.—*Insha-i-Urdu Nastaliq.* (Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI.)	Pages 1 to 31.
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's.* (Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI.)	Multiplication and Division; Tables of English and Indian Monies; Reduction, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division in English and Indian Monies.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY	Indian history.—*M. Jankinath's, Part I.*	The whole.
	Geography (Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI.)	Map of India.

SEVENTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1891-92.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text-book.—*The Royal School Primer.*	*Division I.*—Reader, pages 1 to 32.
		„ *II.* Do. pages 1 to 18.
	Royal Reader, No. I	„ *III.* Primer, pages 20 to 26, Reader, pages 1 to 12.
	(Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PERSHAD.)	„ *IV.* Primer, pages 1 to 26.
		„ *V.* Do. „ 1 to 19.
		„ *VI.* Do. „ 1 to 9.
		„ *VII.* Do. „ 1 to 6.
	Poetry learnt by heart	*Division I.*—80 lines; (i) The Bird in the Woods; (ii) Who taught the Bird to build her nest? (iii) I will not hurt my little Dog; (iv) Mary's little Lamb; (v) One thing at a Time; (vi) Nursery Rhymes.
	(Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PERSHAD.)	
	Grammar.—*Englandya Vyakaran, Part I.*	*Division I.*—The whole.
	(Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PERSHAD.)	
	Colloquial	*Division I.*—100 easy sentences.
	(Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PERSHAD.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE	Hindi text-books.—*First and Second Hindi Readers.*	*Division I.*—Second Hindi Reader, pages 1 to 32.
		„ *II.* First Hindi Reader, the whole, omitting Chapters III and IV, and Second Hindi Reader, pages 1 to 12.
	(Teacher, LALA HAR BUX.)	„ *III.* First Hindi Reader, the whole, omitting Chapters III & IV.
		„ *IV.* First Hindi Reader, pages 1 to 18.
		„ *V.* Do., pages 1 to 11.
	Urdu text-book.—*Tashrih-ul-haraf, Second Urdu Book.*	The whole.
		The whole.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI.)	
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic	*Division I.*—Notation; Numeration; Multiplication Tables up to 12 times 12; Addition; Subtraction; and Multiplication by one or two figures only.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI.)	*Division II.*—Notation; Numeration Multiplication Tables up to 12 times 12 Addition and Subtraction.
		Division III.—Notation; Numeration and easy Addition.

(12)

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE POST OFFICE IN RAJPUTANA DURING THE YEAR 1891-92.

[*N.B.*—See Appendices on pages 132-34.]

Appendix I.—The following new post offices, ten in number, have been opened during the year:—

Bisalpur,	in the	Marwar State.
Gangani	do.	do.
Khimsar	do.	do.
Ripar Road	do.	do.
Asop	do.	do.
Merta Road	do.	do.
Baran	do.	Kotah State.
Anta	do.	do.
Indargarh	do.	Tonk State.
Sendra	do.	Ajmere district.

Three offices have been closed—

Khajwana	in the	Marwar State.
Parsoli	do.	Meywar State.
Rasmi	do.	do.

and six offices have been transferred to the Punjab Postal Circle—

Rajgarh in the Bikanir State.
Reni do. do.
Nohar, Bahadera, Hanumangarh, Suratgarh } in the Bikanir State.

These four offices are on the borders of the Punjab, and can be more conveniently visited and controlled by the postal officers of that circle. The opening of post offices at Baran and Anta has been the means of opening up a large tract of country, the main portion of the Kota State. Hitherto Kotah was the only post office in the State, and, as that place is situated near the North-West border of the State, all the country to the east, some 80 miles, was destitute of post offices. The number of letter-boxes has been increased by ten.

Appendix II.—There was an increase in the lines of railway of 179 miles. Of this 167 miles have been opened between Jodhpur and Bikanir, and 12 miles have been added owing to the portion between Khairthal and Ajeraka, the last office in this circle on the Bandikoi-Delhi Branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, having been omitted in Appendix II of this circle in previous years. There is a net decrease of 182 miles of camel lines and 28 miles of runners' lines, chiefly due to the opening of the railway to Bikanir. The result of increases and decreases of all lines in the circle is a net decrease of 31 miles.

Appendix III.—The total number of letters, post-cards, newspapers, and packets received for delivery during the last two years, and also the number of parcels, shown separately, are given below :—

	Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, and packets delivered.	Insured, Ordinary, and Value Payable Parcels delivered.
1890-91	7,157,696	55,510
1891-92	8,319,030	65,535
Increase	1,161,334	10,025
Percentage	16·2	18·05

In the number of money orders issued, there is a small falling off of 0·02 per cent., and there is also a falling off of 0·09 per cent., in the amount. In money orders paid there is an increase in the number of 7·5 per cent., but a falling off in the amount of 2·8 per cent. The decreases are small; but, as the general tendency of money order work in India is to increase, the small falling off implies a state of temporary stagnation, the reason of which is not apparent.

Appendix IIIA.—There is an increase in the number and value of insured articles and in the number of ordinary articles posted in Rajputana and in the insurance fees realised.

Appendix IV.—Only 2 highway robberies have occurred in Rajputana during the past year, against 5 in the previous year. There was also one attempt at robbery, but the attack appears to have been a feeble one, and the robbers made off without doing any harm. In the previous year there was also one attempt at highway robbery of the mail, in which no harm was done.

The Superintendent of Post Offices, Upper Rajputana Division, reports that, during the year under report, 51 head post offices in the North-West Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab, received salt indents and transmitted them for compliance to the Sambhar Depôt Office.

A summary of salt purchased through the Depôt Office, and money collected thereon, is given below :—

Year.	Number of indents.	Quantity of salt.	Amount.		
	Number.	Mds.	₹	a.	p.
1890-91	5,947	1,426,060	39,07,245	0	0
1891-92	8,144	1,780,843	47,86,017	0	0
Increase . . .	2,193	354,783	8,78,772	0	0

The increase is considerable, being about 36 per cent. in the number of indents, and 24 per cent. in the quantity of salt purchased and money collected through the Depôt Office. This appears satisfactory proof of the popularity of the system. That it entails considerable work on the Post Office is shown by the circumstances that 1,500 errors in connection with requisitions for salt were, it is said, detected in the year, *i.e.* about 18 per cent. of the indents were incorrectly prepared in some way or other.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices of all classes and letter boxes existing on the 31st March 1892, compared with the number existing on the 31st March 1891.

EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1891.					EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1892.					NET INCREASE.				
POST OFFICES.				Letter-boxes.	POST OFFICES.				Letter-boxes.	POST OFFICES.				Letter-boxes.
Head Office.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	TOTAL.		Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	TOTAL.		Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	TOTAL.	
8	55	167	230	124	8	55	168	231	134	...	...	1	1	10

APPENDIX II.

Showing the distance over which mails were carried by Railway Mail Cart, horses, camels, runners, boats, and steamers during the official year 1891-92, as compared with the previous year.

DESCRIPTION OF MAIL LINES.	Mileage on 31st March 1891.	Mileage on 31st March 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
Railway	722	901	179	...	
Camel lines	362	180	...	182	
Imperial mail runners' lines	2,332¾	2,304¾	...	28	
District mail runners' lines	192	192	...	...	
TOTAL	3,608¾	3,577¾	Net decrease 31		miles.

APPENDIX III.

Enumeration of articles delivered and money orders issued and paid during the past six years.

YEAR.	Letters.	Post Cards.	Newspapers and packets.	Parcels including value-payable parcel.	Insured parcels.	MONEY ORDERS ISSUED.		MONEY ORDERS PAID.		REMARKS.
						Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
							£		£	
1886-87	4,510,670	1,249,395	465,010	40,515	20,440	98,891	27,41,674	82,533	32,58,950	
1887-88	4,533,140	1,433,328	447,357	36,577	20,544	107,718	28,00,790	90,876	33,42,893	
1888-89	4,687,354	1,658,247	469,308	43,237	19,788	113,151	29,23,015	101,282	38,89,411	
1889-90	4,797,945	1,866,960	469,544	53,070	16,060	117,891	34,26,136	104,771	42,23,226	
1890-91	4,623,658	2,059,694	474,344	40,014	15,496	129,458	35,63,397	110,497	43,48,207	
1891-92	5,143,415	2,657,200	518,415	44,000	21,535	129,429	35,27,838	118,871	42,23,258	

APPENDIX IIIA.

Insured articles and ordinary parcels posted in Rajputana during 1891-92.

Months.	Insured Articles.						Insurance fees.			Number of ordinary parcels.	Remarks.
	Number.	Value.									
		R		a.	p.		R	a.	p.		
April 1891	1,186	3,43,332		0	0		887	0	0	2,123	
May „	1,023	3,21,501		0	0		819	0	0	911	
June „	1,303	4,33,388		0	0		1,072	0	0	2,191	
July „	1,420	5,03,334		0	0		1,275	0	0	1,903	
August „	1,181	3,26,654		0	0		892	0	0	2,692	
September „	1,028	2,80,411		0	0		724	0	0	2,173	
October „	1,361	3,87,572		0	0		1,058	0	0	2,631	
November „	1,277	4,42,343		0	0		1,146	0	0	2,298	
December „	1,194	3,72,249		0	0		995	0	0	2,053	
January 1892	1,295	4,01,074		0	0		988	0	0	2,479	
February „	1,251	3,95,391		0	0		1,038	0	0	2,207	
March „	1,319	4,08,755		0	0		1,065	0	0	2,379	
Total for 1891-92	14,838	48,16,504		0	0		11,959	0	0	27,040	
Total for 1890-91	13,654	44,15,888		9	9		11,313	8	0	26,548	
Increase	1,184	4,00,615		6	3		645	8	0	492	
Decrease	...	.....					...			...	

APPENDIX IV.

Showing the Highway Robberies of the Mail committed during the official year 1891-92 in the Rajputana Circle.

No.	Date of highway robbery.	Place or line where the highway robbery occurred.	Superintendent's Division.	Native State.	Parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature, and brief details of property stolen.	Brief statement of facts of case, and the result of enquiry.	Remarks.
1.	17th December 1891	Village Madasari, 7 miles from Didwana on mail line Didwana to Sujangarh.	Superintendent, Upper Rajputana.	Marwar	Sur Singh, a zamindar, of village Julinsar in Sikar.	The entire mail was carried off, but was subsequently recovered, excepting a silver pendent, value R5-4, belonging to the runner. The mail contained a large amount in currency notes.	The runner was attacked by two men on foot with sticks, who, having overpowered him, tied his hands and blindfolded him, left him lying helpless. They then carried off the mail, which was subsequently (in March 1892) found in the house of a zamindar named Sursingh. A few of the mail bags had been cut open, but their contents were found intact. Sursingh has been arrested, and his trial is now pending in the International Court of Vakils at Jodhpur.	Silver pendent of the runner not having been recovered, application for compensation for its value has been made to the Resident of the Western Rajputana States to recover the amount from the Marwar Darbar.
2.	20th February 1892	Village Dara on mail line from Jhalrapatan to Kotah.	Inspector of Haraoti.	Kotah	Unknown	*Nil*	This was an unsuccessful attempt to rob the mails. When the assailants found they were resisted by the runner and escort, they ran away, after throwing sticks at the runner.	
3.	18th March 1892	Two miles from Kherwara between Kagdar and Kherwara stages.	Assistant Superintendent of Meywar.	Meywar	Ditto	An insured parcel containing a watch, valued at R150, and an ordinary parcel containing — 1 aspirator. 1 galvanic battery, value R71.	Five or six Bhils, armed with swords, attacked the runner and escort, cuting them down. The mail bag from Udaipur to Kherwara was carried away to some distance. The runner and escort, though badly wounded, followed the robbers, but fell fainting from loss of blood, in which condition they were found by some sepoys of the Meywar-Bhil Corps, who carried them into Kherwara. The runner died on the 20th March. The escort sepoy is still lying in a precarious condition. The rifled mail bags and their contents were subsequently found, with the exception of the insured parcel and some surgical appliances, the contents of the ordinary parcel.	Application for compensation for R221, being the value of the insured parcel and the surgical appliances lost, has been made to the Resident of Meywar, and it has been pointed out that any extraordinary pension sanctioned for the family of that deceased runner will be a charge against the Meywar Darbar.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 73 F. D.—29-7-92—206.—[Exd. F. J. B.]

No. 2962-I.

FROM

THE ASSTT. SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

TO

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN RAJPUTANA.

Dated SIMLA, *the 25th July 1892.*

FOREIGN DEPT. SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2374-G., dated the 8th July 1892, submitting the report on the administration of the Rajputana Agency for the year 1891-92.

2. The report is generally satisfactory and calls for no comment from the Government of India.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Sd). HUGH DALY,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCI.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL NO. 55.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1892-93.

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REPORT

ON

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1892-93.

No. 1825 G., dated Abu, the 27th May 1893.

From—Colonel G. H. Trevor, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Political Administration of Rajputana for the year 1892-93.

PART I.

CHANGES AMONG POLITICAL OFFICERS.

Lieutenant J. Ramsay held charge of the Harowti and Tonk Agency from 1st to 30th April 1892, when he was succeeded by Major T. C. Pears, Settlement Officer, Tonk, who was appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the Agency in addition to his other duties till the 5th November 1892. On the latter date Major Pears was relieved of the charge by Major A. P. Thornton, the substantive Political Agent, who, on return from furlough on 1st August, had been temporarily posted as Officiating Resident, Jeypore, *vice* Colonel H. P. Peacock appointed to act for three months as Resident, Mysore.

Major T. C. Pears received charge of the Ulwar Agency from Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Fraser on the 13th March 1893, from which date the latter officer proceeded on special leave. Major J. H. Sadler held charge of the office of Political Agent, Jhallawar, from 1st April to 12th November, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill from 13th November to January 1893. The latter officer obtained furlough from the 18th January 1893, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Curzon Wyllie, Political Agent, Kotah, who held charge of both Agencies up to the close of the year.

TOUR.

During July and August the inspection of relief works in the Ajmere and Merwara Districts and measures which were required to bring relief operations to a close occupied most of my time. I also stayed for a week at Jeypore and paid a visit to Simla on duty in September returning to Abu on the 20th September.

My cold weather tour from 16th November 1892 to 9th March 1893 was briefly as follows: My camp marched to Jhalrapatan, where I joined it on 30th November after staying a few days at Oodeypore, at which place I had the pleasure of being present when the wedding of the Maharana's eldest daughter with the Maharao of Kotah was celebrated on the 21st November with due pomp and charming festivities. At Jhalrapatan I spent five days, initiating arrangements consequent on the partial restoration of ruling powers to the Maharaj Rana which the Government had been pleased to grant and which I had the honour of announcing to His Highness. From Jhalrapatan I marched to Barah inspecting the country through which it is proposed the railway from Rutlam *viâ* Jhalrapatan to Barah shall pass, and then proceeded to Kotah, where I arrived on the 16th December. On the 21st, under the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, I invested His Highness the Maharao with governing powers, limited to a certain extent at present on account of his youth. A large number of European guests had assembled in honour of the occasion, and friendly visits were paid by His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi and His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir. Lieutenant J. Manners-Smith, whose services were lent temporarily to the Kotah State for special duty with His Highness, was also publicly presented by me with the Victoria Cross, bestowed upon him in recognition of his gallantry in the attack on the Nilt *sungars* near Gilgit.

I left Kotah on the 22nd December, crossed the Chambal at Keshoraipatan and marched through Bundi and Indergarh to Karauli, where I remained two days, going on to Bhartpur. Here I broke up camp on the 20th January 1893, and made a rapid journey by rail and camel *dâk* to the distant and somewhat inaccessible State of Jaisalmir, which I specially wished to visit for the purpose of seeing the Maharawal, a child, and leading men, and looking into the administration of the country, which during the minority of the Chief must remain under the care of the Government of India. From Jaisalmir I marched *viâ* Pokharan to Jodhpur and took rail to Ulwar and thence to Jeypore. From Jeypore I paid a flying visit to Tonk, and then proceeded by rail to Ajmere and Erinpura, returning to Ajmere for the annual meeting of the "Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha," and thence again proceeding to Jeypore to meet His Imperial and Royal Highness Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria Esté. On the 14th February I had the honour of presiding at an interesting public ceremony arranged by His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore for the unveiling of a life-size portrait of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which the Maharaja has placed in the Albert Hall to commemorate His Royal Highness's visit to Jeypore in 1876. I reached headquarters at Abu on the 9th March. On the 3rd April I went to Jodhpur to meet His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Roberts.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

The chief notable events of the year were the sudden death at Naini Tal on the 22nd May 1892 of Maharaja Sir Mangal Singh, G.C.S.I., of Ulwar; the accession of his only son, Jey Singh, aged 11 years, on the 5th June; the installation of Maharao Oomeid Singh of Kotah on 21st December last; the re-investiture of Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh of Jhallawar with governing powers limited by certain restrictions; the trial at Ulwar of the murderers of Kunj Behari Lal, a member of the Ulwar Council.

His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria Esté visited Bhartpur, Ulwar, Jodhpur, and Jeypore in February and March. In compliance with the desire of Her Majesty's Government, His Imperial and Royal Highness was most hospitably entertained by the Durbars of the places abovementioned.

In May 1892 the Maharaja of Kishengarh was, by the command of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, invested by me at Abu with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

THE SEASONS AND CROPS.

Following a season of drought the rainfall of 1892 was most welcome. Though late and irregular it was copious throughout Rajputana, and on the whole favourable. Prices of food-grains remained high during the early part of the year, but they gradually fell and all cause for anxiety was removed. Generally speaking, the harvests were plentiful, and the supply of grass and fodder was everywhere abundant. Owing to excessive rain, the *kharif* crops were somewhat injured in Ulwar, Jhallawar, and Kotah; locusts also did some damage in Bikanir and Jaisalmir. The *rabi* crops which gave promise of an exceptionally rich harvest suffered more or less in most of the States from blight, frost, and rain when the grain was nearly ripe. The outturn of wheat in Tonk, Jhallawar, and Kotah, and that of cotton in Ulwar and Bundi have been very poor and much below the average.

Details as to the character of the rainfall and crops in the several States will be found in the reports attached. A narrative of the extent and chief features of the scarcity which marked the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 in the districts and States which suffered most from it, and of the steps taken to relieve the people is under compilation and, when ready, will be submitted to Government.

A statement of the rainfall in Native States during the year 1892-93 will be found among the appendices.

WALTERKRIT RAJPUTRA HITKARINI SABHA.

The report for 1892 issued by the General Committee of the Sabha records in detail the progress which this Society has been able to make during the last year. The result for 1892 compares favourably with that of 1891, as will be seen from the following table :—

	1891.		1892.	
	According to rules.	Against rules.	According to rules.	Against rules.
Marriages—				
In respect to Age	2,647	189	2,556	155
Ditto Expenses	2,607	68	2,4[illegible]5	37
Ditto Tyag	2,809	29	2,483	20
Funerals	1,449	31	2,447	29

Castes other than Rajputs subject to Native Chiefs are also beginning to realise the importance of the rules framed by this Society. Arrangements

for restricting by regulation the marriage and funeral expenses of the agricultural classes are, it is believed, under consideration in Jeypore and other States. In Bikanir there is hardly one principal caste which has now no rules to regulate its marriage and funeral expenditure.

NATIVE STATES.

Under this head I propose this year to refer very briefly to each State in alphabetical order, except where States are included in the same political charge, when it is convenient to place them together.

Bhartpur.—For years the wild cattle of Bhartpur have caused considerable damage to cultivation in this State. The subject having been pressed on the attention of the Maharaja, His Highness has lately caused a large enclosure to be constructed capable of holding from 200 to 500 head of cattle: steps are being taken to train the young cattle for agricultural purposes. If the experiment succeeds, of which there are great hopes, other enclosures will be constructed in the districts where the wild cattle are numerous. As is well known the Maharaja personally directs all affairs in this State.

Dholepore.—His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholepore gave the State ₹1,10,000 from his private purse, which enabled the Durbar to forego the temporary loans usually required to meet current expenses until the collection of the land revenue. The State debts, which now amount to ₹10,60,000 are being steadily liquidated. On the 12th February 1893 a son was born to the Maharaj Rana.

Karauli.—The reports on Karauli are again satisfactory, and testify to the desire of the Maharaja to treat his people well and keep on good terms with the Government of India. His Highness shows a laudable interest in the schools he keeps up, while his capital is one of the cleanest towns in Rajputana

Bikanir.—An agreement was concluded between the British Government and the Bikanir Durbar for the issue of a new coinage under Act IX of 1876. One lakh of the new rupees is now in the State treasury, and further sums will be obtained as the old coinage is called in. The administration of this State continues to be satisfactory.

Jeypore.—The financial condition of the Jeypore State remains excellent. The revenue for last year exceeded the estimate by ₹6,46,904, while the expenditure fell short of the estimate by ₹4,99,840. The statistics for the past five years are as follows :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	₹	₹
1888	61,96,090	49,34,251
1889	61,90,669	48,41,429
1890	65,54,850	49,84,201
1891	61,91,276	54,11,510
1892	61,66,559	54,89,704

The expenditure for the year ending 31st December 1892 on public works was ₹10,90,718 or within a fraction of 20 per cent. of the total expenditure of the State. Of this amount ₹2,18,851 were spent on works of irrigation of which there now are—

Completed	126
In progress	3
TOTAL	129

The main ducts comprise an aggregate length of 439 miles, varying in width from 5 to 20 feet with 524 miles length of distributaries. From 1868 to 1892 the total amount spent on irrigation schemes was R37,11,202, the revenue derived therefrom being R25,67,837. During the year under report, the number of plans prepared was 123, with estimates representing R13,76,000.

The Durbar is to be congratulated on the high state of efficiency of this branch of its administration. As remarked by Colonel Peacock, the results obtained reflect the highest credit on the State Engineer, Colonel S. S. Jacob, C.I.E.

Kishengarh.—The administration of this State continues to be satisfactory.

Owing to the large expenditure incurred in coping with the distress caused by the recent scarcity, the Sumbut year ending in July 1892 was financially less successful than usual, expenditure exceeding income by about R1,06,000.

Lawa Thakurate.—Thakur Dhirat Singh of Lawa died in May 1892. He was succeeded by Thakur Mangal Singh, aged 19 years. Till such time as the young Thakur becomes more experienced, the affairs of the Estate will be managed by the boy's father, Thakur Sooltan Singh, who is said to be a man in every way capable, and popular with the brotherhood.

Jhallawar.—In respect to administrative results as recorded of late years, Jhallawar can compare not unfavourably with many other States. Now that ruling powers have been partially restored to the Maharaj Rana, the point calling for attention is the ability of His Highness and the Council to work together under the dual system of control inaugurated since last December by the revenue administration having been entrusted to the Council. I endeavoured last December to meet this difficulty by advice to either side and by framing rules in consultation with both.

The new *regimé*, which was known to contain discordant elements, would have had a better chance of success if there had been a resident political officer on the spot to watch over it, but unfortunately the Political Agent appointed in November departed on leave in January, since which time the Government have not yet found it possible to give Jhallawar a separate officer.

Kotah.—The following extract from the Political Agent's report regarding Kotah will prove interesting:—

"When the Kotah State was brought under British management in February 1874, the treasury contained only R1,519 in cash, while the claims against the Durbar amounted to R89,51,940. Enquiry reduced the debts to R46,43,125, all of which have been paid and the cash balance in the State treasury on 31st March 1893 was R15,39,114. The total amount spent on the Public Works Department (including the present year's allotment) has been R45,95,187. Owing to the Maharao's youth and inexperience certain departments of the administration remain under the Political Agent's superintendence."

The education which His Highness has received at the Mayo College will, I feel sure, prove of much value to him.

Marwar.—By the death of Dewan Mehta Bijey Singh, His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur has lost an old and experienced officer. His place as a member of the Council has been filled by his son Mehta Sardar Singh. The actual income of the State for the year amounted to R45,79,682. The expenditure was R49,48,455 including a sum of R5,65,169 spent on the Makrana extension of the Marwar Railway. The judicial and criminal work is kept

well in hand. Lieutenant-Colonel Loch, who has for many years been connected with and done excellent work in the boundary and land revenue settlement, the customs, and the forest departments of the State, has just left Marwar on furlough—deservedly esteemed and appreciated by all classes from the Maharaja downwards.

Jaisalmir.—The State is under management by a Dewan and Council under the supervision of the Resident, Western Rajputana States, the Maharawal being a minor. The reports of the Resident and my own personal enquiries and knowledge of the Dewan, Mehta Jagjiwan, induce the belief that it is as well managed as can be expected considering its limited income and financial embarrassments.

Sirohi.—The condition of this State is satisfactory. A second son was born to His Highness the Maharao in November 1892.

Meywar.—The administration of Meywar has, I regret to say, been unfavourably reported on, but I hope the Maharana, who personally is anxious to promote the welfare of the State, will be able to remedy the defects brought to notice and see that the subordinate officials do their duty honestly and efficiently. The difficulties he has to contend with are now of long standing and can only be dealt with successfully by repressing irregularities in the collection of revenue and administration of justice, and encouraging responsible advisers whose integrity and competence are above suspicion.

Banswara and Dungarpore.—I regret there has been no improvement in the affairs of Banswara which has lately been the subject of a separate report. There have been complaints of Dungarpore chiefly as regards the relations between the Durbar and its feudatories, but they are not of a serious character.

Pertabgarh.—The condition of the neighbouring State of Pertabgarh is mending. Part of the old debt to the extent of ₹70,643 has been paid off.

Tonk.—It is pleasant to notice that His Highness the Nawab of Tonk is interesting himself personally in the welfare of his subjects. He has experienced and able advisers in his Council in Sahibzada Mahomed Obeidulla Khan, C.S.I., Vice-President of the Council, and Rao Bahadur Vinayek Rao, who, if trusted and encouraged as they ought to be, will enable His Highness to carry out useful reforms and maintain satisfactorily the revenue settlement recently brought to a close by Major Pears, whose labours during the past six years deserve cordial recognition.

Bundi.—The State pursues its quiet old-fashioned ways without giving ground for complaint to the Government or its subjects in general. Its police might be improved, and more might be done perhaps to remove or lighten duties on grain.

Shapura.—The Shapura Chiefship calls for no special comment. It suffered much in the previous year from the prevailing scarcity and very creditable efforts were made to relieve distress. The Political Agent reports favourably on the general administration of this Chiefship.

Ulwar.—During the minority of His Highness Maharaja Jey Singh of Ulwar, the administration of the State will be in the hands of the Council under the guidance of the Political Agent. The finances are in good order—there being an accumulated saving of ₹ 59,10,012 in hand with an anticipated yearly surplus of over two lakhs of rupees.

Suitable arrangements are in progress for the young Chief's education and training. The vacancy caused by the murder of Kunj Behari Lal, a member

of the Ulwar Council, was filled up in December last by the appointment of Munshi Balmakund Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, whose services were lent to the State by the Government of India.

IMPERIAL SERVICE CORPS.

The quarterly reports received from inspecting officers show that good progress is being made in the training and equipment of the Imperial Service Corps in Rajputana.

The Bhartpur Imperial Service Infantry and the Ulwar troops took part in the camps of exercise held at Jhansi and Meerut, respectively, and received praise for the manner in which they performed their duties. Not less creditable to them was the discipline which marked their marches to and from the camps; there were no complaints from the villages *en route*.

A shooting team consisting of three officers and ten sepoys of the Bikanir Camel Corps went to Meerut in January last and highly distinguished themselves in the competition with the other Imperial Service Troops.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhartpur offered to place his Imperial Service cavalry at the disposal of Government to garrison Muttra in the room of the 7th Dragoon Guards ordered on service to Egypt.

The strength in ponies of the Jeypore Transport Corps has increased from 700 to 935.

At the close of the year the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Roberts, visited Jeypore and Jodhpur for the purpose of inspecting the Jeypore Transport Corps and the Jodhpur Cavalry. A detachment of the Bikanir Camel Corps, 235 strong, was also paraded at Jodhpur before His Excellency, who was greatly pleased with the appearance of all the corps. His Excellency expressed warm admiration at the efficiency of the Jodhpur Cavalry and the completeness of all arrangements in the Jeypore Transport Corps, than which, I understand, no more useful contribution to Imperial defence could be made by any State. It was naturally very gratifying to the States which maintain troops and transport for Imperial Service, and also to the Inspecting Officers to find their efforts so warmly commended by such high authority.

The scheme for organising a camel corps for Imperial Service in Kotah has been abandoned owing to the country being unsuitable for camels.

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

The revenue settlement work in Meywar has been carried on under the supervision of Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E. It is anticipated that the work will be completed within the next year. The settlement of the Jehazpur, Rajnagar, and Choti Sadri pergunnahs has already been completed.

Major T. C. Pears, who for some years was employed as Settlement Officer in Tonk, has finished the revenue survey and settlement of that State. His final report is awaited. In Marwar an assessment of the land revenue is yet to be made.

Mr. P. J. Fagan, Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, whose transfer to the Bikanir State was mentioned in last year's report, joined his appointment as Settlement Officer on 12th August 1892, and the Political Agent furnishes the following account of what has been done since his arrival:—

"Since that time Mr. Fagan has been occupied principally in collecting the necessary establishment, training amins, girdawars and patwaris, and preparing apparatus for measurement. Schools for amins, girdawars, and patwaris have

been opened at Suratgarh and Reni, and upwards of 100 amins are now being trained or are engaged in measurement work, Measurements have been commenced in 25 villages of the Suratgarh Nizamat, and will be undertaken on a larger scale as soon as the necessary establishment is ready. Besides doing this preliminary work, the Settlement Officer has inspected the *khalsa* area of the Suratgarh and Reni Nizamats with a view to learn how the present assessment has worked and what the revenue-paying capacity of the land is. He has also endeavoured to ascertain by local inquiry the nature and extent of customary rights among the different classes of villagers in order to ensure a proper distribution of the revenue-payable by each village."

In Dholepore the revised land revenue settlement, carried on under the supervision of the Durbar's own officials, was completed and brought into force during the year with the result of adding R71,477 to the annual revenue. No details have been furnished of its working.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

The railway from Jodhpur to Marwar Junction on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, including the branch line to Pachbadra, paid R8·58 per cent. during the year. The railway from Jodhpur to Bikanir realised a dividend of 3·8 per cent. The extension from Merta Road to Kuchawan Road on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was opened for traffic.

A scheme for extending the railway from Rutlam *viâ* Jhalrapatan to Barah in Kotah is under the consideration of the Kotah and Jhallawar Durbars.

Three parties under the orders of Messrs. Savielle, Muscroft, and Williams have been engaged in making a preliminary survey for the Kotah portion of the proposed Muttra and Rutlam Railway.

His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore has agreed to construct the line of railway from Chitorgarh to Oodeypore a project which was favourably entertained by his predecessor some years ago.

His Highness the Nawab of Tonk, though at first unwilling to grant any concessions, has now assented to fix the rate of royalty on all stone removed from the Nimbahera quarries for the use of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway at eight annas per hundred cubic feet on building stone and R1 per hundred cubic feet on slabs for paving.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

A detailed report on the working of the Postal Department in Rajputana is annexed.

In Shahpura an internal *dak* system has been introduced by the Raja Dhiraj, whereby daily communication between the capital and the various circles into which the Chiefship is divided for administrative purposes is maintained.

This arrangement is said to be a great convenience to the people of the Estate, who are permitted to post letters free of charge.

TELEGRAPH.

The telegraph line was extended from Deoli to Kotah. The further extension of the wire to Jhalrapatan is now in progress.

PART II.

JUDICIAL AND POLICE.

The following statement gives the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the International Courts of Vakils in Rajputana.

Offences.	Number of cases.				
	Meywar.	Jeypore.	Marwar.	Harowti.	Total.
Against persons—					
Murder	...	...	2	...	2
Kidnapping	...	1	...	...	1
Total	...	1	2	...	3
Against property—					
Highway robbery—					
With aggravated circumstances	1	1	...	3	5
Without ditto ditto	1	2	14	1	18
Dacoity—					
With aggravated circumstances	1	...	...	...	1
Without ditto ditto	2	6	18	10	36
Theft of cattle	1	6	17	17	41
Theft	2	6	16	2	26
Burglary	...	...	14	3	17
Miscellaneous	2	4	19	7	32
Total	10	25	98	43	176
Grand Total	10	26	100	43	179

Offences against the person decreased from five to three. Two of the latter were cases of murder and the third one of kidnapping.

Offences against property increased from 152 to 176. The total number of cases was 179 against 157 last year.

The work done by each court is shown below with corresponding figures for 1891 :—

	Cases disposed of in 1892.	Cases disposed of in 1891.
Meywar Court	10	17
Jeypore do.	26	23
Marwar do.	100	82
Harowti do.	43	35
Total	179	157

The following table indicates the number of appeals disposed of by the Upper Court of Vakils at Abu during the year 1892 :—

Agency.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Marwar	...	2	2	...	...	1	1
Jeypore	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
Harowti	...	13	13	8	1	1	3
Meywar	2	3	5	4	...	...	1
Total	2	20	22	14	1	2	5

Two appeals were pending from last year and 20 new ones were preferred, making a total of 22.

The decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 14 cases, revised in one case, and reversed in two cases, leaving a balance of five at the end of the year as compared with two at the close of 1891.

As District Magistrate on the Railway, the Resident, Jeypore, tried seven cases. Among the criminals were two European British subjects, one of whom was convicted and sentenced to a fine of ten rupees or in default simple imprisonment for two weeks, and the other committed to the Sessions Court at Ajmere which sent him to the High Court at Allahabad by whom he was acquitted.

The Political Agent, Ulwar, in his capacity as Magistrate of the Railway jurisdiction, had but two cases of theft to dispose of.

CRIME.

One hundred and twenty-two dacoities were reported in 1892 against 115 in 1891. Details are given below :—

	1891.	1892.
Meywar	40	49
Marwar	29	17
Jeypore	1	10
Kishengarh	...	1
Bundi	2	7
Tonk	5	1
Bhartpur	...	2
Dholepore	2	1
Karauli	6	2
Kotah	13	7
Jhallawar	5	4
Ulwar	...	1
Bikanir	12	20
	115	122

Increase 7.

It will be seen that dacoities have increased in Meywar from 40 to 49; in Bundi from 2 to 7, in Bikanir from 12 to 20; and in Jeypore from 1 to 10. They diminished in Marwar from 29 to 17; in Kotah from 13 to 7; in Tonk from 5 to 1; in Karauli from 6 to 2; in Dholepore from 2 to 1; and in Jhallawar from 5 to 4. In Shahpura no dácoities are said to have occurred during the past two years. Of the seven dacoities in Bundi, three were serious in which two men were killed and six wounded, while property to the aggregate amount of R3,787-12-3 was plundered. None of the dacoits were arrested. The working of the police in this State requires, and is receiving, attention. None of the cases which occurred in other States were of a serious nature.

The number of cattle thefts has declined in Kotah from 57 to 44, and in Bikanir from 413 to 356.

A murder that was committed in Meywar some time ago has lately been brought to notice. The alleged culprit was an influential Palace official, and no action seems to have been taken against him for some months after the occurrence. Sixteen cases of homicide were tried by the Bikanir Council of Regency; four of the accused persons were punished with death, two with imprisonment for life, and two with shorter terms of imprisonment. Kunj Behari

Lal, a member of the Ulwar Council, was murdered in May last. Six persons were charged and tried by a special court composed of British officers. Of the accused two received a free pardon, two were sentenced to death, one to transportation for life, and one to imprisonment for seven years. One of the death sentences was commuted to penal servitude by order of the Government of India.

Two serious cases of affray over boundary disputes took place in Meywar between the jagirdars of Bhainsrorgarh and Dhangarmow and Tal and Lussani. The cases are under enquiry.

A question has been raised by the Dungarpore Durbar regarding the right of civil and criminal jurisdiction over the villages of Ramgarh and Datana made over as bloodwit by the Dungarpore Durbar to the Rao of Thana in Meywar about 150 years ago. The matter is under reference to the Meywar Durbar. There were six murders committed in Jhallawar. In four of the cases the culprits were secured, but in the other two the accused are at large.

Nine cases of poisoning were reported—two from Jeypore, two from Bikanir and one each from Meywar, Marwar, Tonk, Karauli, and Kishengarh. Three cases of infanticide occurred during the year—one at Kotah, one at Pertabgarh, and one in Bikanir. There was no case of witch-swinging or *sati*.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

A large number of Meenas of the Meywar portion of the Meena Kherar attacked the house of a mahajan of Kotah in January last. The culprits were secured and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in the Ajmere Jail.

There have also been numerous complaints of raids made by Meywar Bhils along the Meywar-Pertabgarh frontier. Rules for the mutual extradition of criminals between the two States are under consideration.

The Moghias have on the whole behaved well. Arrangements are being made for the better supervision of this tribe in times of scarcity, when, as shewn by recent experience in Marwar, they are likely to desert their settlements *en masse* and wander about with their cattle in various States searching for fodder.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

Two mail robberies occurred during the year, *viz.*:—

(1) In Marwar territory on the Jodhpur-Phalodi line on the 31st December 1892.

(2) In Jeypore territory on the Ramgarh-Fatehpore line on 1st February 1893.

Both the cases have been made over for adjudication to the Marwar and Jeypore Courts of Vakils respectively. The offenders are still at large, but rewards have been offered by the Durbars for information leading to their arrest. The Durbars have made good to the Postal Department the value of the articles plundered.

In the Oodeypore-Kherwara mail robbery case which was reported last year, no arrests have yet been made. The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, has been asked to use every endeavour to trace the perpetrators of the outrage.

BORDER COURTS.

A return of the number of cases disposed of by Border Courts is furnished below :—

Between	Dungarpore and Meywar	99
Do.	Meywar and Dungarpore	83
Do.	Dungarpore and Salumbar	*16*
Do.	Salumbar and Dungarpore	*3*
Do.	Dungarpore and Dhariawad	*52*
Do.	Dhariawad and Dungarpore	30
Do.	Meywar, Pertabgarh, and Banswara	156
	TOTAL	639

The Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh, and the Political Agent, Western Malwa, acting as a Border Court, effected a settlement of one hundred cases pending between the States in their respective charges.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENTS.

Mr. B. Egerton continued the settlement of internal boundary disputes in Meywar. He has disposed of 76 cases representing the demarcation of 90 miles of boundary. The total number of cases still requiring settlement is reported to be 664. The dispute between Rupalia of Shahpura (Kachola) and Mangrope of Meywar was settled by Mr. Egerton.

Twelve boundary disputes between Sironj (Tonk) and Gwalior were settled by Lieutenant A. Bannerman, and one between Nimbahera and Kassode (Indore) by Lieutenant H. Bruce.

Lieutenant Berkeley, Boundary Settlement Officer for Western Malwa, settled eight boundary disputes between Pertabgarh and Piploda, one case between Banswara and Rutlam, and one between Pertabgarh and Gwalior.

A petty boundary case pending between the Thakur of Thana and the Rao of Para in Meywar was settled by *panchayet*.

In Marwar boundary settlement work is reported to be practically finished.

Lieutenant-Colonel Loch, Assistant Resident, Western Rajputana States, and Babu Syam Sunder Lal, demarcated the whole of the Kishengarh border which marches with Marwar. The Marwar-Bikanir boundary was also demarcated during the year by Lieutenant-Colonel Loch and Mr. Bayley, the Political Agent, Bikanir.

Lieutenant R. L. Kennion decided three cases between Jhallawar and Gwalior. Two cases between Jhallawar and Indore were settled amicably.

EDUCATION.

Education is being encouraged in some States with really creditable results. In the Jeypore State out of the total number of boys and girls of school-going age, as many as 1 in 11 of boys and 1 in 370 of girls are reported to be receiving instruction. During my visit to Jeypore in February last I visited the Maharaja's College and presided at the distribution of the annual prizes. There are now 101 boys' and 15 girls' schools in the Ulwar State maintained at an annual cost of R38,385. Six out of seven students sent up from the Ulwar High School passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, and 11 out of 20 the Middle Class Examination of the Punjab and Allahabad Universities. Two students from the Oodeypore High School also passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, and five passed the Middle Class Examina-

tion of the same University. Five pupils from the High School at Tonk appeared for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, but the result is not yet published. Three students from that institution also appeared for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination of the Punjab University, of whom only one has passed. The total number of boys receiving education in Kotah has risen from 972 to 1,085. The schools at Karauli, Shahpura, and Bikanir continue to show signs of improvement. No educational advancement is noticeable in the States of Bhartpur and Dholepore. Want of funds prevented the proposed establishment of a school at Bikanir for sons of Thakurs. Female education is making but little way except in Jeypore and Ulwar.

MAYO COLLEGE.

The Principal's annual report, together with my review of it, will be found among the appendices.

The number of boys on the College rolls at the close of the year was 68. There were 11 new admissions to the College and 16 withdrawals.

The States remaining unrepresented at the College are those of Banswara, Bhartpur, Bundi, Dholepore, Dungarpore, Jaisalmir, Jeypore, Karauli, Kishengarh, and Pertabgarh. The College was examined and favourably reported on by Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector, Northern Division (Bombay Presidency). A student of the College (since left) passed last year the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University.

The financial condition of the College continues to be excellent, the credit balance being R28,990-1 against R25,808-0-10 at the close of the previous year. The Principal and his Assistants have done their work satisfactorily.

LOCAL CORPS.

The Merwara Battalion, the Meywar Bhil Corps, and the Deoli Irregular Force were inspected by Colonel E. Cunningham, Commanding at Nusseerabad, who expressed himself highly pleased with the efficiency of the Corps.

The inspection of the Erinpura Irregular Force was carried out by Brigadier-General Nicolson, Commanding the Deesa District. The report on this corps is also favourable.

SANITATION, VACCINATION, DISPENSARIES, AND JAILS.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Records of births and deaths have been received for five States and for sixteen of the chief cities. The returns for 1892 are more accurate than those for 1891, in several instances, but some are still obviously very incorrect. Endeavours are being made to secure greater attention to the registration of vital statistics in all the Native States, which it is hoped will prove successful.

SANITATION.

In many of the States sanitary affairs are progressing satisfactorily.

Jeypore, which already possesses a good water-supply and a light railway for the removal of refuse, spent largely on improving latrine accommodation.

In Jodhpur R1,500 monthly are spent in cleansing the city. The construction of a sanitary tramway is under consideration.

The condition of Bikanir has been improved, the municipal committee being active in remedying faults. The fort has been cleared of a large insalubrious collection of huts with a miscellaneous population, and the drainage, etc., of the Palace been altered much to its advantage.

In Ulwar the authorities are not satisfied with the present system of removing sewage, and they are discussing the method of incineration with a view to its adoption.

In several other cities, particularly Karauli, sanitation is receiving increased attention.

Rules for village sanitation have been issued in Ulwar and are being considered in Jeypore.

DISPENSARIES.

During 1892 seven new hospitals and dispensaries were opened by the different Durbars, *viz.*, three in Jhallawar, two in Kotah, one in Jeypore—the Lansdowne Hospital,—and one in Jaisalmir.

One dispensary was closed at Phalodi, as no longer required, by the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

Excluding agency and salt hospitals the entire number of hospitals and dispensaries supported by the Native States of Rajputana at the end of 1892 was 116.

NUMBER TREATED.

The total numbers treated were 759,015 out-patients and 12,443 in-patients, numbers considerably larger than in 1891. Excluding the institutions opened and closed during the year, an increase in the numbers treated occurred in all States and in 109 dispensaries.

DISEASES.

Fevers.

Malarial fevers were more common than in 1891, 24 per cent. as compared with 18 per cent. The mortality caused by them remained unaltered at 10 per cent. of the total.

Respiratory affection and Lung diseases.

In this class both the numbers admitted and the ratio of deaths were less than before the admissions, having been 6 instead of 7 per cent. and the fatal cases 16 per cent instead of 22.

Cholera.

A very fatal and widespread epidemic of cholera devastated Rajputana last year, sparing only one State,—Jaisalmir.

The disease, continuing from the previous season, had not died out in Bikanir when the year opened. It appeared in many different parts of the province in April, soon became general, and increasing during May, reached its maximum in June. There was a large mortality during July, followed by a decline in the numbers affected in August and September, while in October and November only a few cases occurred.

The districts to suffer most were Marwar, Bikanir, Ajmere-Merwara, Jeypore, Ulwar, and Dungarpore.

The total number of attacks reported was 51,793 and the deaths were 26,760.

Small-pox.

Deaths from small-pox to the number of 1,646 were reported from five States and thirteen towns, but as the returns are defective and no information has been received from the majority of the States, the figures given are of little value.

Leprosy.

Seven hundred and fifty-eight cases of leprosy were treated as against 726 in 1891. Lepers are not particularly numerous in any one State, and the yearly number applying for treatment remains fairly constant.

OPERATIONS.

The total number of major operations performed during the year was 2,013 with 26 deaths.

In 1891 the numbers, respectively, were 1,436 and 36.

There was again a striking advance in the numbers of cataract cases, which increased from 329 to 669; the majority, 574, were treated in the Mayo Hospital at Jeypore, by Drs. Pank and Hendley.

Of operations for stone, there were 66 cases of lithotomy and 16 of litholopaxy. The number of minor operations performed was 41,661.

EXPENDITURE.

The entire outlay on hospitals and in dispensaries was ₹1,90,227 as against ₹1,74,521 in 1891. Eleven per cent. of the total was spent on buildings. The cost of establishment and of diets went up during the year owing to increase in numbers.

JAILS.

Fourteen jails furnish returns, of which two only—at Karauli and Shahpura—contain fewer than 100 prisoners.

The daily average total number of prisoners was slightly in excess of that reported for 1891, *viz.*, 4,533·28 against 4,480·87.

The total number of admissions to hospital was also larger—6,322 instead of 5,792.

The daily average of sick varied a little, having been 164·32 as against 167·41.

The death-rate rose from 33·70 to 41·70 per thousand. Compared with 1891 the mortality was higher in the larger number of jails. For the two years the rates per thousand were—

	1891.	1892.
Jodhpur	41·69	62·46
Tonk	7·03	61·08
Kotah	15·79	33·63
Oodeypore	23·06	49·12
Bhartpur	47·25	50·40
Sirohi	10·71	34·09
Karauli	23·33	38·91
Shahpura	*Nil*	46·79
Jeypore { Central	31·29	39·72
Jeypore { District	14·10	27·57
Bikanir	42·71	7·50
Ulwar	28·84	16·21
Dholepore	108·55	65·84
Jhalrapatan	72·97	51·73

The admissions to hospital from malarious fevers were 34 per cent. as against 31 per cent. in 1891, and there was a small increase—1 per cent.—of those admitted for dysentery and diarrhœa, and a similar difference in cases of chest disease.

Mortality chiefly followed dysentery and diarrhœa, 42 per cent; lung and respiratory diseases, 22 per cent. (in which however that ratio fell from 29 per cent. in 1891), malarious fevers, 9 per cent.; and cholera, which is credited with 7 per cent. of the deaths.

This latter disease attacked 39 prisoners, *viz.*, 28 in the Jodhpur Jail, 5 in Bikanir, 5 at Dholepore and 1 at Ulwar, of whom 14 died.

The old jail at Jodhpur is still in use, but a large and commodious new prison is now approaching completion, the occupation of which will almost certainly reduce the present high death-rate.

At Sirohi a new jail to accommodate 180 prisoners has been completed.

At Oodeypore a new barrack for under-trial prisoners has been finished, a mortuary been built, and a shed for grinding grain been provided, while the jail garden has been increased in size. This jail has been much improved of late years but is still too small for its population.

The Bikanir Jail has been enlarged by the addition of three new barracks to contain 150 prisoners, and three others of equal size are now being built.

The jails at Ulwar, Kotah, Tonk, Bikanir, Sirohi, and the Jeypore District Jail have been very favourably reported on. In some of the others necessary alterations are being carried out; and in all existing defects have been brought to the notice of the Durbars concerned.

FEMALE HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Miss Smith having worked for some years with great tact and success in the Lady Dufferin Hospital at Ulwar resigned her appointment in September last, and after a short interval, was succeeded by Dr. Miss Hannan from Kotah, who is devoting much care and energy to her duties.

The Victoria Hospital at Kotah is at present without a qualified lady doctor, the work being carried on by a smart female hospital assistant, who, however, is not sufficiently trained to make the most of her opportunities.

The Walter Hospital at Oodeypore continues to do a satisfactory and increasing amount of work under the care of Mrs. Lonorgan.

The buildings for the Walter Female Hospital at Tonk have been completed, equipment and supplies are being ordered and enquiries are being made for a qualified lady practitioner to assume charge of it.

At Karauli a small women's hospital, opened in November 1891, has continued to work successfully under the care of a female hospital assistant, Bibi Asharfi.

The two female hospital assistants attached to the Mayo Hospital at Jeypore worked well during the year, and in addition to their duties in the wards attended 9 cases of labour and 66 cases of illness at patients' homes in the city.

The qualified English midwife, Mrs. Ives, remains in her post at Sirohi.

Two girl pupils are maintained at the Agra Medical School by the Tonk Durbar, of whom one is expected to qualify in May 1893, and then to take her place in the new women's hospital in that State.

VACCINATION.

The numbers vaccinated during last season were smaller than in 1891-92, especially in Marwar and Bikanir, where famine emigration and cholera, together with the outburst of malarious fevers after the rains, were causes quite sufficient to account for the falling off.

In a lesser degree, fewer children were vaccinated in Jeypore, Kotah, and Tonk; in all the other States the numbers operated on shew an increase.

The entire number of primary vaccinations was 215,771, with a percentage of success of 97. The corresponding previous numbers were 233,014 and 98.

The number of vaccinators was 190, two less than before, and the cost of each case was 23 instead of 20 pies.

The total sum spent on vaccination in the Native States was R25,535 compared with R24,558 in 1890-91.

PUBLIC WORKS.

GENERAL.

The expenditure on public works in Rajputana, including that incurred by the different States, but exclusive of the outlay on irrigation works in the British districts of Ajmere-Merwara, which is accounted for in a separate report, aggregrated, so far as is known, R47,19,428 during the year under review, as follows :—

	R
Imperial—	
Military, including barrack furniture	69,282
Civil Works	3,02,663
Local Incorporated Funds	10,553
Contributions—	
Cantonment Funds	4,750
Other contributional works	68,448
Native States of Rajputana	42,63,732
TOTAL	47,19,428

The expenditure of R42,63,732, shown above as incurred in the Native States and detailed below, represents the outlay in only such of the chief and minor States as submit annual reports of public works :—

	R
Meywar	2,17,809
Marwar, including the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway	17,99,100
Jeypore	10,90,719
Ulwar	5,25,691
Kotah	4,42,311
Jhallawar	1,11,815
Bundi	17,215
Tonk	22,350
Shahpura	36,722
Karauli	(*a*)
Dholepore	(*a*)
TOTAL	42,63,732

(*a*) Not furnished.

An aggregate expenditure of R42,09,795 was incurred on public works in Meywar, Marwar, Jeypore, Ulwar, Kotah, Jhallawar, and Tonk, which are carried out under the supervision of Public Works officers lent by the Imperial Government to those States.

The expenditure of the year under report was in the aggregate R8,76,177

less than the expenditure of the preceding year, as will be seen from the table:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	R	R
Imperial Military and Civil Works	3,73,837	3,71,945
Incorporated Local Funds	8,349	10,553
Contributions	2,28,780	73,198
Native States in—		
Meywar	3,27,200	2,17,809
Marwar—		
Public Works	28,41,176	17,99,100
Capital outlay on Railway		
Revenue working expenses		
Jeypore	7,61,924	10,90,719
Ulwar	4,65,115	5,25,691
Kotah	3,99,116	4,42,311
Jhallawar	1,25.042	1,11,815
Tonk	39.158	22,350
Bundi	10,908	17,215
Shahpura	15,000	36,722
Karauli	(a)	(a)
Dholepore		
TOTAL	55,95,605	47,19,428

(a) Not furnished.

Colonel G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., Secretary to the Agents to the Governor General, Rajputana and Central India, in the Public Works Department, was transferred to the Punjab as Chief Engineer and was replaced by Mr. H. F. White, M.I.C.E., from Burma.

Owing to the inconvenience of the existing arrangement in Rajputana after two years' experience of its working, sanction was accorded by the Government of India to the reconstitution of two Public Works Divisions with headquarters at Ajmere and Abu in place of the single Ajmere Provincial Division.

MILITARY WORKS.

The following major works were carried out during the year, funds having been especially allotted for them:—

	R
(1) Fixing shelves and arm-racks in the European Infantry Lines at Deesa	3,300
(2) Soldiers' Institute at Abu	2,900

MINOR WORKS.

The grant for these was at the disposal of the Director-General of Military Works. The works for which funds were allotted were carried out by this Department at Deesa, Abu, Deoli, Erinpura, Sehore, Agar, and Goona.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

New Supplies.

Owing to the location of a European infantry regiment at Deesa a large supply of barrack and hospital furniture had to be obtained from Bombay. The cost was met by re-appropriation and an additional grant sanctioned by the Government of India.

Repairs.

The grant for repairs to military buildings, etc., and barrack and hospital supplies in Rajputana and Central India being very limited, only such repairs as were essential were carried out during the year.

CIVIL WORKS.

BUILDINGS.

Only two major works were undertaken during the year, *viz.*:—

Restoration of the marble building on Ana Sagur Lake (work still in progress). Additions and improvements to the Commissioner's house in Dawlut Bagh, Ajmere, (completed).

The grant for the rest of the major works provided for in the budget estimate was surrendered for famine relief works.

MINOR WORKS.

Only a few essential minor and petty works were carried out, also those sanctioned by the Directors-General of the Posstal and Telegraph Departments.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The continued scarcity throughout Rajputana, and particularly in Ajmere-Merwara, necessitated the carrying out of the following works to afford relief to the poorest classes of the people:—

1. Improving Kherwa-Masuda Road, work in progress of past year.
2. Ditto Masuda-Pakhariawas Road.
3. Ditto Ajmere-Pisangan Road.
4. Ditto Nai Bar Road, work in progress of past year.
5. Ditta Jalia and Kalalia Road, work in progress of past year.
6. Ditto Masuda Ghat Road, work in progress of past year.
7. Ditto Shahpura Ghat Road, work in progress of past year.
8. Ditto Beawar-Chitor Road, work in progress of past year.
9. Metalling Suraghata Road, work in progress of past year.
10. Ditto Beawar-Taragarh Road, work in progress of past year.
11. Constructing Bhim Barakhan Sujal Road, work in progress of past year.
12. Ditto Dewair-Todgarh Road, work in progress of past year.
13. Ditto Cart Road along Dewair Pass Road, work in progress of past year.
14. Metalling Taragarh-Todgarh Road, work in progress of past year.
15. Completing Barah Todgarh Road, work in progress of past year.
16. Improving Taragarh-Bhim Road
17. Further improvement, Taragarh-Barakhan Road.

And many other petty works.

Famine labour was also employed on the ordinary maintenance of roads in the Ajmere and Merwara Districts.

As most of the grant was spent on the above works the maintenance of the roads outside Ajmere-Merwara was limited to essential repairs only.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The new reservoir for Ajmere-Merwara, referred to in the previous year's review and named Foy Sagur after its designer, Mr. E. G. Foy, was completed, and water was supplied from it to the city of Ajmere and railway from November 1892. A large number of famine labourers were also employed on this work.

The clock-tower in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee started during the preceding year is still in progress.

A dhobie's ghât at Nusseerabad, at a cost of R6,200, was undertaken for the Cantonment Fund.

The summer-house at Mount Abu for His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir and the Sirohi Jail at Sirohi were completed during the year.

A well for the use of the bazar people, Mount Abu, the gift of His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, was begun during the year under review.

Owing to relief works having been continued the expenditure in Ajmere-Merwara was nearly as much as in the previous year. The establishment, supplemented by Mr. Dover, Assistant Examiner, and some Accountants, worked well under the pressure of extra work, and the success with which the relief works were designed and managed is mainly due to the energy and skill of Mr. E. G. Foy. Mr. Manners-Smith, and Mr. J. A. Devenish, who was temporarily lent from the North-Western Provinces on Mr. Manners-Smith's transfer to foreign service, also did good work in Merwara.

MEYWAR OR OODEYPORE.

The total outlay during the year on public works in the Oodeypore State amounts to ₹2,17,809 distributed as under—

	₹
1. Buildings	54,836
2. Roads, repairs	18,059
3. Repairs to district schools and dispensaries	748
4. Connaught Bund	13,357
5. Relief Works	13,340
6. Irrigation Repairs	3,585
7. Miscellaneous Works	77,228
8. Railway Survey	1,109
9. Establishment	23,475
10. Stores and implements	12,072
TOTAL	2,17,809

As compared with the preceding year, the expenditure on public works this year shows a falling off of ₹1,09,391 which is mainly attributable to less expenditure on irrigation and buildings.

The only important items of expenditure under the above heads are—

(i) Constructing Lansdowne Hospital. | (ii) Constructing Connaught Bund.

The first was taken in hand at the beginning of the year, and is now very near completion.

The second has practically also been completed with the exception of finishing off at the back.

The relief works undertaken during the scarcity of the previous year were likewise all completed excepting two bunds at Delana and Gaghera.

The survey for the proposed railway from Chitor to Oodeypore was made and the working drawings and estimates prepared.

A detailed survey and estimates for a large irrigation tank at Karera in Kapasin District were also prepared. The cost is estimated a little over two-and-a-half lakhs, and is expected by Mr. Thomson, the State Engineer, to give a dividend of more than 9 per cent. after paying all working expenses.

Excepting the Lansdowne Hospital no new works were undertaken during the year.

MARWAR OR JODHPUR.

The expenditure on public works in this State during the year, inclusive of the outlay on railways, amounted to ₹17,99,100 as detailed below:—

RAILWAYS.

	₹
Expenditure on construction of lines debitable to Capital	10,17,516
Working expenses of the Jodhpur and Bikanir Section debitable to Revenue on open line	4,46,900
Other public works inclusive of establishment charges	3,34,684
TOTAL	17,99,100

The total length of the line open on the 31st March 1893, was 364 miles and at the commencement of the year 291 miles, showing an increase of 73 miles during the year. This increase is on account of the line opened on 13th March 1893 from Merta Road, Kuchawan Road Section. The opening of this section completes the system as at present contemplated by the Durbar. The existing line is the property of the Jodhpur and Bikanir States. The first 320½ miles from Marwar Junction are owned by the Jodhpur State, and the remaining 43½ miles by the Bikanir State.

There are no lines under survey or projected. The single telegraph wire on the main line had to be supplemented by another station-to-station wire. The staff system of train signalling has been abolished on the main line, and the second wire is used chiefly for train signalling purposes.

The gross earnings of the whole system was R8,85,200 and the working expenses R4,46,900 as compared with the year 1891-92, *viz.*, R3,55,189 and R8,57,735, respectively, giving a net profit of R4,38,300. The percentage of the working expenses on gross earnings during the year comes to 50·26.

The inward traffic in food-grains on account of famine was exceedingly heavy during the first half-year. With the exception of food-grains, most of the other articles of traffic fell off owing to the people of the country being too poor to import luxuries. Special famine rates for grains and grass allowed in the previous year were discontinued on the 1st September and 1st October 1892, respectively.

PUBLIC WORKS.

IRRIGATION.

The most extensive irrigation work in progress is the Bilara Tank (which is now called Jaswant Sagur).

The total outlay on this tank during the year amounted to R88,248, as under—

	R
Main Work	69,084
Bank No. 1	16,087
Bank No. 3	33
Main Sluices	4,239
Miscellaneous charges	1,195
TOTAL	88,248

The work on the Daiji Bund was finished before the rains and with it was completed the scheme for enlarging the capacity and catchment area of the Balsamand tank. The original catchment area was one-and-a-half square miles, and the present is over six square miles, the water of which is brought in by a canal five miles long. The cost of the above works from the commencement of operations amounted to R2,91,665.

The Durbar being anxious to procure a pure supply of water for the city, a tank is being built at Kapasin, a village four miles to the west of the city, the catchment area of which is about 14 square miles, which would give an ample supply. The work is being proceeded with so as to enable the foundations to be got ready before the rains.

ROADS.

The road connecting Jaswantpura with the top of the Sunder hill was completed before the rains. The total cost of this road, which is nine miles long, amounted to R63,987.

The roads about Jodhpur, *viz.*, 23½ miles, have been maintained at a cost of R6,915.

A new road, 10,000 feet in length, was made from the Residency to the Maharaj Kunwar's bungalow, at a cost of R4,907.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The barracks known as "Kaim khani Risala," containing accommodation for two squadrons mentioned in last year's report, were completed this year at a cost of R17,413.

Besides this, officers' quarters, a guard-room, and cook-houses were built. Work has also been started in building horse-stands for four more squadrons. The new jail referred to in last report was completed at a cost of R79,368. A water-pipe is now being laid on to the building from the Balsamand drain.

RESIDENCY BUILDINGS.

This and other connected buildings to it have been completed.

An office building was commenced and completed at a cost of R12,200 against an estimate of R18,668.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Expenditure on gardens, ice, and sodawater manufactory, was incurred as usual.

The total amount of expenditure on public works was R3,18,306 and the share of establishment charges thereon R16,278, giving a percentage of 5·11, which is satisfactory. The Marwar railways and public works have again, as in former years, made excellent progress under the management of Mr. Home and the liberal encouragement afforded by the Durbar.

JEYPORE.

A printed report on the working of the Public Works Department in the Jeypore State during the year ending 31st December 1892 has been submitted by Colonel S. S. Jacob, Superintending Engineer of the State, and is very interesting reading of good work done.

The total expenditure incurred on public works during the twelve months ending 31st December 1892 was R10,90,719 as compared with R7,61,924 of the previous year. This was distributed among the several heads as under—

	R
New Works	50,081
Repairs	1,24,668
Irrigation	2,18,851
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	90,303
City Water-works	1,60,519
State Cotton Press, Jeypore	66,106
Ditto Works (Mandaor)	1,19,026
Gas-works	38,286
Establishment	51,334
Imarut Works	1,39,557
Miscellaneous other items	31,988
TOTAL	10,90,719

The total charges on account of supervision amounted to R75,041 or a percentage of 7·39 on the total outlay on works and repairs as compared with 8·76 per cent. in the preceding year, which is satisfactory.

The several departments, Imarut, Cotton Press, Jeypore Water and Gas Works, and the Ram Newas Garden have all worked well during the year.

Separate printed reports have been furnished by Colonel Jacob, prepared by the heads of the Imarut Department, Gas Works, and the Cotton Press.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

A few new works of importance were undertaken during the year, *viz.*, the following:—

Raj buildings at Mount Abu. | Rahdari buildings in Eastern Lines.
Nazim's house at Neemka Thana.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Road from Gunjapore to Binori and from Binori to Lalsote.
New road from Ramganj to Gultee Gate.

The main expenditure incurred during the year was on the following works:—

REPAIRS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

	R
Ajmere Road	7,187
Jeypore and Tonk Road	10,795
City and Camp Roads	24,869
Agra Road	10,601
Hindown Road to Karauli	9,459

BUILDINGS.

Works at Huthroi Kothi	44,242
Repairs to Moha Fort	3,172
Repairs to buildings in Runthumbore Fort	2,835

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Cotton Press, Jeypore, Capital Account	28,520
Repairing Bussika Bagh for Transport Lines	32,997
New Engine for Amanisha Water-works	86,054
Cotton Press at Mandaor	1,18,389
Ram Newas Garden Maintenance	36,933
City Water-supply	56,044
Laying 6-inch pipe from Joria Kund to Huthroi Kothi	7,681
Laying water-pipes from Joorla Kund to Cotton Press, Lansdowne Hospital, and Transport Pony Lines	6,578

IRRIGATION WORKS.

Repairs to district tanks	17,253
Caparwara Irrigation Works	1,01,247
New bund, Gonaithi	3,873
New bund, Ghanara	26,519
New bund, Matholao at Newai	4,499
Boochara Irrigation Works	4,775
Works at Kaligh Sagur	2,583
Core-wall in a portion of embankment Galbhundari supply cut	3,158
Galbhundari of old tank, Islampore	2,669
Galbhundari Shri Ram Nagur Tank at Toda	3,051
Raising three feet bund, Punwar	6,598

STATE COTTON PRESS, JEYPORE.

Up to 31st December 1892 the total capital outlay amounted to R2,24,240, while the net revenue was R75,192, giving a return of 33·53 on the total outlay.

The number of bales pressed was 21,193.

The State Cotton Press at Mandaor is ready for pressing, but no cotton has been brought yet to the Press.

GAS WORKS.

The total expenditure of the year, incurred in this branch, was R41,115 and the revenue R2,829. The total quantity of gas generated and the cost of gas for a thousand cubic feet, etc., is as shewn below:—

	1891.	1892.
Average number of jets	No. 601	No. 670
Gas consumed	C. ft. 3,122,220	C. ft. 2,884,170
Cost of gas per thousand cubic feet	R a. p. 9 3 6½	R a. p. 9 0 1½

FORESTS.

The Forest Department Administration Report has not been forwarded for the year owing to the Superintendent, Bhai Sadhu Singh, having returned to the Imperial Forest Service in the Punjab in October 1892, the Government of that Province having expressed its inability to spare his services any longer.

Bhai Sadhu Singh joined the Jeypore State Forest Department in November 1885, and during the whole period of his service in the State proved himself to be an excellent officer. Colonel Jacob speaks highly of his tact, energy, and ability as deserving of special mention.

The Council has taken upon itself to see to forest matters in future.

CITY WATER-WORKS.

During the year under review the total number of gallons delivered was 32,86,25,728, or a daily average of 8,97,884 gallons. The cost of raising the above quantity of water was R51,879 that is about 2½ annas per thousand gallons.

IRRIGATION.

The total number of irrigation works in the State is as under—

Completed works	126
Works in progress	3
TOTAL	129

There are 439 miles of main ducts 5 to 20 feet wide and 524 miles of distributaries.

Omitting the supply from streams which depend upon rainfall, and taking into account only the water which is stored in reservoirs, these, if filled, represent a total quantity of 9,575·27 millions cubic feet, and allowing 40,000 cubic feet as the amount of water required per bigha, there is sufficient to irrigate 2,39,256 bighas.

The area actually irrigated during 1892 was 74,557 bighas against 97,570.

The cost of storage per million cubic feet, taking the 126 completed tanks, the total capacity of which amounts to 9,575·27 million cubic feet of water, is R376 per million cubic feet.

The expenditure during the year on the works was R2,18,850 and the revenue R1,91,771.

The result on the whole was satisfactory. The expenditure of this Department on irrigation works from 1868 to end of 1892 was R37,11,202 and the revenue realised for the same period was R25,67,837.

The Public Works Department in all its branches was very creditably managed under the able and experienced superintendence of Colonel Jacob to whom the State is greatly indebted. The Durbar has long shown an enlightened perception of its duties in this Department, and its efforts to increase irrigation in the country and provide the capital with a good water supply are worthy of special praise.

ULWAR.

The official year in the Ulwar State counts from 1st September to 31st August of the following year; so this report is for the year ending 31st August 1892.

The total outlay during the year under review as shewn in the accounts was R5,25,691 against R4,65,115 in the preceding year shewing an increase of R60,576.

Of these R60,576, however, R46,500 were on account of a book debit made by the State Accounts branch for articles received during 1890-91 which should have been accounted for in that year. Hence the actual expenditure during the year amounted to R5,25,691—46,500, *viz.*, R4,79,191 and the excess over last year to only R14,576.

The following is an abstract of the expenditure including the book debit of R46,500:—

	R
Establishment	30,485
Original Works	3,51,637
Annual { Repairs	85,388
Annual { Communications	19,496
Imarutkhana	8,647
Workshop	24,192
Company Garden	2,876
Butœt	7,283
Purchase of tools and instruments	2,154
Total	5,32,158
Work done for Municipality, etc.	9,183
GRAND TOTAL	5,41,341
Deduct—Work done by other Departmets	15,650
Actual expenditure by Engineer Department	5,25,691

The main expenditure on original works was under the heads—

	R
Military	1,79,362
Civil	1,37,792
Irrigation	28,213

MILITARY.

Most of the charges against Military were for constructing lines for the men of the Futteh Pultan, and 1st Lancers and quarters for the officers attached to those corps. The expenditure in connection with them is as under—

Constructing—	R
(1) Lines and officers' quarters, Futteh Pultan	73,102
(2) Quarters for the Officer Commanding Futteh Pultan	7,486
(3) Lines and officers' quarters, 1st Lancers	80,900

The above were all completed during the year with the exception of half the quarters for Subadars and Jemadars in item No. 1.

CIVIL.

The following are among the principal items of expenditure under civil buildings:—

	R
(1) Building stables for ponies round the enclosure walls of a lofty tomb near the Ulwar station, and quarters for their syces, etc., round the tomb	7,326
(2) Constructing Thana and Tehsil Bahrar	8,948
(3) Completing Ulwar Kothi at Abu	19,043
Constructing—	
(4) Kothi for State Engineer at Ulwar	14,562
(5) Lansdowne Kothi	38,099
(6) Kothi at Siriska	17,965

Items Nos. 3 and 4 were completed by the end of the year, as also item No. 1, excepting the roofing which had to be put off to next year for want of roof slabs.

The remaining Nos. 2, 5, and 6 remained incomplete.

IRRIGATION.

Under this head there were six works in hand of which the three following are the most important:—

	R
Constructing bund at—	
(1) Kho	9,378
(2) Baori	4,612
(3) Tahla	9,678

The second was stopped by orders of His Highness the late Maharaja after a portion of the earthwork was finished. The first and second remained incomplete.

REPAIRS.

Under repairs the heaviest outlay was on Repairs—Irrigation, Repairs—Civil, and Repairs—Communications; that under each being R37,664, R30,885 and R19,495, respectively.

Repairs to the earth bund at Reni is the only important item of expenditure under Repairs—Irrigation. The repairs consisted in raising and strengthening the bund, and were executed at a cost of R13,401.

The establishment charges on the ratio of outlay on works and repairs were 6·16 per cent., a very satisfactory result.

No new works of any magnitude were undertaken during the year.

KOTAH.

The expenditure on public works for the year ended 31st March 1893 was R4,42,311 distributed as under—

	R
Original Works, Buildings	81,744
Repairs, Buildings	55,580
Original Works, Communications	88,120
Repairs, Communications	31,137
Original Works, Miscellaneous	69,716
Repairs, Miscellaneous	23,001
Irrigation	76,776
Establishment	16,237
TOTAL	4,42,311

	R
* Original works	3,16,356
Repairs	1,09,718
Establishment	16,237

By far the greater part of this outlay was on original works. *

The principal items of expenditure under the above heads are the following:—

ORIGINAL WORKS—BUILDINGS.

	Expenditure during the year. R
New hospital, Kotah	18,416
Dispensary at Atroo	3,773
Dispensary at Mandana	4,226
New bungalow for Agency Surgeon	3,364
New lady doctor's bungalow at Kotah	7,861
Marble chatries on Kotah tank	3,192

The new hospital at Kotah is ready and now fixtures and fastenings to the dispensary and operating room and furniture for the same are being supplied.

A block of servants' houses and cook-room in connection with the hospital is also in course of construction.

The two new dispensaries at Atroo and Mandana were undertaken during the year, and are already very near completion.

The new lady doctor's bungalow at Kotah was completed during the year.

REPAIRS—BUILDINGS.

	R
Repairing Danda Killa near Khutri Gate towards River Chambal	12,491

The sum provided for this work is ₹45,868. The expenditure incurred on the same last year was ₹14,403. The work is still in progress.

ORIGINAL WORKS—COMMUNICATIONS.

	Expenditure during the year. R
The Tatter Barode Road	11,555
The Mangrole and Etawah Road	17,816
Purwara River Causeway at Shergarh	11,675
Kali Sindh Causeway on Tatter Barode Road	15,220

Of the above, the two first named which were in progress, are practically complete. The other two are expected to be completed in 1893-94.

REPAIRS—COMMUNICATIONS.

	R
Annual repairs to—	
Durrah Road	16,554
District Fund Roads	9,298

Of the total mileage of 76 miles and 7 furlongs of metalled roads in the State, 24⅜ miles were renewed during the year.

ORIGINAL WORKS—MISCELLANEOUS.

	R
Kotah clock tower	11,550

The total expenditure up to end of March 1893 amounts to ₹12,385. The work is still progressing, and is expected to be finished before the rains.

Extensive works of improvements and repairs to the Palace and Fort wall were also carried out during the year.

REPAIRS—MISCELLANEOUS.

	R
Repairing ghâts of River Chambal	11,195
Dismantling and removing rubbish of ruined houses at Kotah	3,455

Both the above are still in progress.

IRRIGATION.

	₹
Sinking, deepening, and repairing wells in Kotah State for drinking supply	47,020

Funds to the extent of ₹1,19,417 have been sanctioned for this purpose.

Eighty-seven wells are at present in hand and every endeavour is being made to get all finished before the coming rains. The wells should be a great boon to the villagers and their cattle in many parts of the district.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The percentage of cost of establishment (including Irrigation Establishment) to total expenditure is 4·57. This shows economical control and is very satisfactory.

Mr. Miles, Executive Engineer, went on furlough at the end of April 1892 and was succeeded by Mr. Manners-Smith.

JHALLAWAR.

The total expenditure on public works during the year was ₹1,11,815 distributed over the several heads of expenditure as below :—

	₹
Original Works	50,350
Repairs	40,843
Irrigation	4,316
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,020
Establishment	11,286
TOTAL .	1,11,815

The chief items of original works on which the expenditure was incurred during the year are as follows :—

	Estimated cost.	Expenditure in previous years.	Expenditure during the year.
BUILDINGS—	₹	₹	₹
Alterations to jail in Chaoni (providing extra accomodation for 25 men) . . .	5,094	...	3,223
Additions to Futteh Pultan Lines . . .	2,799	...	2,788
Stables on Durrah Road	2,308	...	2,434
ROADS—			
Eklera and Manohur Thana Road (completed with nullah crossings, etc. . . .	44,930	42,576	1,345
Awar Road (Pigaria and Deeg Road) 16 miles in length	20,163	15	3,291
Improvements to Teen Dhara Causeway . .	10,044	1,512	6,875
Lengthening Purwan Causeway at Manohur Thana	3,942	738	3,106
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—			
Deepening wells and tanks in Chaoni . .	2,582	...	2,351
Branch water-duct to Agency . . .	2,960	25	2,877
IRRIGATION—			
Rajpura Tank	13,843	10,681	2,818

The above abstract shews that no new works of magnitude were undertaken, most of the expenditure being on works commenced in previous years except the first named three works and deepening wells in Chaoni.

Surveys for the following tank projects were made during the year under review :—

At Ramniwas Ghatode.	At Misrauli.
„ Nipania.	„ Pandla.

Of these the only large project is the one at Pandla which has been held over for the present.

The tank at Misrauli has been sanctioned and the work has been started. This tank will be capable of irrigating 117 bighas, but is required chiefly as a supply for drinking purposes for the villagers and cattle.

Several wells in Chaoni were deepened to increase the water-supply, and the beds of two tanks were excavated to deepen them, the earth excavated therefrom being used to strengthen the dams. These works were carried out to give employment to the emigrants from Marwar who had moved down to Harowti on account of famine.

The buildings and roads in charge of the Public Works Department were kept up in good repair.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The percentage of charges on the ratio of outlay on works and repairs is 10·09 which is 3·13 per cent. less than in the last year.

Mr. Manners-Smith, Executive Engineer, took over charge of the State's Public Works Department from Mr. Miles who proceeded on furlough in April 1892.

BUNDI.

Of the sum of ₹18,000 sanctioned for metalling the road between Deoli and Bundi, ₹17,215 were expended during the year. Eleven miles have already been metalled, seven miles run over hard and rocky ground and hence require no metalling, whilst for the remainder metal has been collected and work will recommence during the next rains.

TONK.

The expenditure incurred in this State, including charges on account of establishment, amounted during the year to ₹22,350. Of this sum nearly ₹17,000 have been expended on the Walter Hospital and the Tonk Dispensary and in the construction of the Tonk portion of the Deoli and Tonk Road.

SHAHPURA.

Rupees 36,722 were expended during the year on tanks and buildings and ₹5,695 as tuccavi advances.

KARAULI.

The bridge over the Panchna River in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress was completed during the year and is open to traffic. This river was during the rains impassable, sometimes for several days at a time, and the bridge across it now is a great boon to the public. The cost of construction was ₹30,000.

The Maharaja of Karauli is to be congratulated on the satisfactory completion of so useful a work.

DHOLEPORE.

The bund of the tank at Chataria close to Dholepore was repaired and raised. Materials for the kutcherry buildings at Dholepore are being collected on the site.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

Statement showing rainfall in Native States during the year 1892-93.

No.	Station.	April 1892.	May 1892.	June 1892.	July 1892.	August 1892.	September 1892.	October 1892.	November 1892.	December 1892.	January 1893.	February 1893.	March 1893.	Total.
1	Abu	...	2·40	4·15	19·47	42·59	32·95	0·52	...	0·10	0·33	0·78	0·55	103·84
2	Sirohi or Erinpura	...	0·94	1·10	3·99	11·82	15·49	1·45	...	...	0·42	0·76	0·34	36·31
3	Marwar	...	0·93	0·61	4·54	8·14	4·27	...	...	0·29	1·41	0·17	0·12	20·48
4	Kherwara	...	0·24	1·38	4·66	13·82	15·2	...	...	0·77	...	0·43	0·67	37·17
5	Pertabgarh	0·16	0·49	5·4	12·43	9·1	13·7	...	...	1·12	1·16	0·54	0·10	43·12
6	Meywar	...	0·30	1·52	4·24	7·35	13·83	0·20	...	0·1	0·19	0·53	0·85	30·01
7	Jhallawar	...	0·65	1·84	13·0	8·63	13·09	...	...	1·22	0·22	0·91	0·79	40·35
8	Kotah	...	0·44	3·8	14·72	10·83	9·89	...	...	0·80	0·52	0·47	1·17	41·92
9	Deoli	...	0·21	1·64	12·99	12·23	7·24	0·5	...	0·8	0·44	0·41	0·89	36·18
10	Tonk	...	...	1·40	9·37	13·52	12·56	...	0·4	0·20	0·47	0·33	0·06	37·95
11	Shahpura	...	0·25	1·93	15·18	14·65	9·92	1·9	...	0·25	0·23	0·50	0·55	44·55
12	Ajmere	...	0·40	0·68	5·08	7·09	6·36	...	...	0·07	1·53	0·67	0·30	22·18
13	Jaypore	...	0·81	3·79	13·96	21·83	12·06	...	0·02	0·13	1·07	0·66	0·94	55·27
14	Karauli	...	0·16	2·29	10·26	11·70	7·82	...	...	0·22	0·42	0·76	0·28	33·89
15	Dholepore	...	...	0·7	8·25	14·34	4·37	...	...	...	0·49	0·41	...	27·93
16	Bhartpur	...	0·86	0·96	12·19	14·96	5·93	...	...	0·94	1·0	1·4	1·2	38·90
17	Ulwar	...	1·17	2·55	7·46	10·97	6·37	...	...	0·15	1·67	1·56	1·05	33·95
18	Bikanir	...	1·29	3·1	7·27	2·96	3·45	0·14	...	1·50	0·81	0·46	0·4	20·93

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1892-93.

Name of States.	Name of Roads.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Annual cost of maintenance.	Remarks.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	₹	
Jodhpur.	Jodhpur City Roads	.....	.....	(a) 23½	2	...	6,973	(a) Two miles constructed during the year from Residency to Shekhawatji's Tank.
	Roads about Jaswantpura	.....	.....	...	(b) 9	...	...	
	Pali Road	.....	.....		½	...	...	
	Ajmere-Abu Road	.....	.....		96	...	69	(b) Two miles made during the year.
				23½	107½	131		
Sirohi.	Kherari-Kotwali Road	.....	.....	...	½	...	...	
	Kherari Railway Station	.....	.....	½	...	...	...	
	Sirohi-Pindwara Road	Sirohi	Pindwara	...	16	...	87	
	Road at Sirohi	Suraj Pal	Kesarbilas	1	...	...	19	
	Part of Rohera-Kherari Road	.....	.....	...	14	...	...	
	Rohera-Kotra Road	Rohera	Kotra	...	16	...	15	
	Ajmere-Abu Road	Anadra	Erinpura	...	48	...	60	
				1½	94½	96		
Ulwar.	Road in the city and environs of Ulwar	.....	.....	7	...	...	B165 average cost of maintenance divided by total number of metalled miles.	All roads are from 20 to 36 feet wide, with 10 to 15 feet metalled with kunkur.
	Ulwar to Siliserh	Ulwar	Siliserh	8¼	...	...		
	Do. Akburpur	.....	Akburpur	6¼	...	...		
	Do. Nagar	.....	Nagar	20½	...	...		
	Do. Rajgarh	.....	Rajgurh	8¼	16	...		
	Do. Tijara	.....	Tijara	...	32	...		
	Khirtal to Tijara	Khirtal	.....	16¾	...	...		
	Malakhera to Luchmungarh	Malakhera	Luchmungarh	16	...	...		
	Khairly to Khaloowar	Khairly	Khaloowar	...	9½	...		
	Ranigarh to Ferozepore	Ranigarh	Ferozepore	15½	...	...		
	Ulwar-Kishengarh	Ulwar	Kishengarh	6	17	...		
				104½	74½	179		

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1892-93—contd.

Name of States.	Name of Roads.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length	Annual cost of maintenance.	Remarks.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	₹	
Oodeypore.	Oodeypore-Chitor Road	Oodeypore	Chitor	70	...	...	160 per mile,	
	Oodeypore-Kherwara Road	.....	Kherwara	...	50	...	25 „	Partially metalled.
	Kherwara-Kotra Road	Kherwara	Kotra	...	48	...	Unknown.	Under Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts.
	Oodeypore-Eklingjee Road	Oodeypore	Eklingjee	...	13	...	...	Partially metalled.
	Eklingjee-Nathdwara Road	Eklingjee	Nathdwara	...	17	...	...	
	Nathdwara-Desuri Road	Nathdwara	Desuri	...	38	...	10 per mile	
	Deoli-Teeker Road	Deoli	Teeker	6	...	...	250 „	
				76	166	242		
Jhallawar.	Durrah Road	Jhalrapatan	Kotah	19½	...	...	For metalled roads, ₹313 per mile. For unmetalled roads, ₹43 per mile.	
	Bilwara Road	.....	.....	10	...	...		
	Raipore Road	.....	.....	8¾	...	...		
	Patan-Tindara Road	Jhalrapatan	Tindara Causeway	5	...	...		
	Short roads in and environs of Jhalrapatan	.....	.....	20½	...	...		
	Patan-Chipa-Barode Road	Jhalrapatan	Chipa Barode	...	44	...		
	Bilwara-Pagaria Road	Bilwara	Pagaria	...	40	...		
	Shahabad Road	.....	.....	...	31	...		
	Richwa Road	.....	.....	...	3	...		
	Eklera and Manohor Thana Road	Eklera	Manohor Thana	...	22	...		
				63¾	140	203¾		
Jeypore.	Roads in the city and environs	.....	.....	50	...	...	32,109	With the exception of the roads in the city of Jeypore, which are from 50 to 100 feet wide, metalled and paved on each side, all the roads are 36 feet wide, the centre 12 feet is metalled with kunkur, and the nullahs are mostly unbridged.
	Dosa and Lalsote Roads	Dosa	Lalsote	15	...	...	2,057	
	Lalsote-Chambal Road	Lalsote	Chambal	...	67½	...		
	Agra Road-including Naila Sections	.....	.....	80½	...	...	10,601	
	Ajmere Road	.....	.....	52	...	...	7,187	
	Jeypore to Tonk Border	Jeypore	Tonk	48	...	...	10,795	
	Mandawar to Karauli Road	Mandawar	Karauli	43	...	...	9,459	
	Hindown and Gungapore Road	Hindown	Gungapore	...	24	...	650	
	Deoli Road, (Jeypore Section)	.....	.....	...	16	...	78	
	Gungapore-Lalsote Fair-weather Road	Gungapore	Lalsote	...	26	...	3,322	
	Rajmehal-Deoli Branch	Rajmehal	Deoli Branch	8	...	...	833	
				296½	133½	430		

Tonk.	Jeypore and Tonk Road	.....	.....	10	...	...		
	Deoli and Tonk Road	.....	.....	...	36	...		
				10	36	46		
Kotah.	Bara Road, 1st Section	.....	.....	11¼	...	...		
	Oomedgunge Road	.....	.....	6	...	...		
	Abehra Road	.....	.....	3½	...	...		
	Raj Roads	.....	.....	12	...	...		
	City Roads	.....	.....	5¼	...	...		
	Durrah Road	.....	.....	38½	...	...		
	Bara-Bhawargarh Road	Bara	Bhawargarh	..	59¼	...		
	Mangrole Road	.....	.....	...	16	...		
	Bara and Jhalrapatan Road	.....	.....	...	47	...		
	Badora Road	.....	.....	...	6	...		
	Rungpur Road	.....	.....	...	7	...		
	Durrah and Kanwas Road	Durrah	Kanwas	...	7	...		
	Rungbari Road	.....	.....	...	4	...		
	Bapaor and Sangode Road	Bapaor	Sangode	...	8	...		
	Maudaor Ghat Road	.....	.....	...	4	...		
	Badora and Shergarh Road	.....	.....	...	5	...		
	Sangode and Kanwas Road	.....	.....	...	13	...		
	Tater and Barode Road	.....	.....	...	25	...		
	Mangrole and Etawah Road	.....	.....	...	19	...		
				77	220½	297½		

For metalled roads ... R460 per mile.
For unmetalled Roads ... R34 per mile.

H. F. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.*,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, P.W. Dept., Rajputana.

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the road communications maintained by the Imperial Government in Rajputana, Public Works Department, during 1892-93.

Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Annual cost of maintenance.	Remarks.
Imperial Roads.			Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	₹	
Agra and Ahmedabad Road	14th mile	30th mile	...	...	...	...	
Kishengarh Section	Ajmere	Towards Jeypore	17	...	17	77	
Ajmere 1st Section	Ajmere	End of 13th mile, Kishengarh boundary.	13	...	13	226	
Ajmere 2nd Section	Ajmere	Mangliwas	16	...	16	206	
Ajmere 3rd Section	Mangliwas	Beawar, 34th mile	18	...	18	209	
Burr Pass Section	Beawar, 34th mile	Marwar Frontier	10¼	...	10¼	267	
Nusserabad Link Road	Ajmere, 2nd mile	Nusserabad Cantonment boundary.	11	...	11	353	
Mangliwas Link	Nusserabad Cantonment boundary.	Mangliwas	13	...	13	118	
Deoli Link Road	Nusserabad Cantonment	Deoli Cantonment	57	...	57	145	
Ajmere Section, Mhow and Nusserabad Road	Nusserabad	Khari river near Burl village	28½	...	28½	54	
Imperial roads within Cantonment boundary, Nusserabad	.....	.....	6¾	...	6¾	261	
Roads in Civil Line at Deoli	.....	.....	2	...	2	169	
Meywar Road, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sections	Burl	Nimbahera	39½	81	120½	1,179	
Deesa and Erinpura Roads	Deesa, Anadra, Erinpura	Erinpura, Oomedgunj, Bulwana	6	95	101	801	
Deesa Cantonment Road	.....	.....	9⅔	⅓	10⅓	1,416	
Abu Cart Road	Abu	Abu Road Station	4	13	17	5,689	
Abu Ghat Road	Do.	Oomedgunj	...	5½	16	3,250	
	Do.	Oria	...	4½			
	Abu Gate	Junction of Oria Road	...	1			
Dilwara Road at Abu	In Station		...	5			
	Club Gate	Dilwara Temple	...	1	1	...	
District Fund Roads.							
Pushkar Road	Ajmere Municipal Boundary	Pushkar	6	...	6	571	
Mangliwas-Pisangan Road	Mangliwas	Pisangan	...	12	12	22	

Ajmere and Srinagar Road	Ajmere Municipal boundary	Srinagar	...	10	10	92	
Ajmere and Ararka Road	Do. do.	Ararka	...	14	14	...	
Harmara and Tilonia Road	Harmara	Tilonia	2	...	2	...	
Nusserabad-Srinagar Road	Nusserabad Cantonment boundary.	Srinagar	4½	3½	8	42	
Nusserabad-Ramsar Road	Nusserabad	Ramsar	...	10	10	...	
Bandanwara-Masuda Road	Bandanwara	Masuda	...	12½	12½	...	
Do. Kekri Road	Do.	Kekri	...	34	34	...	
Beawar-Taragarh Road	Beawar	Taragarh	...	20	20	11	
Do. Masuda Road	Do.	Masuda	...	13	13	11	
Do. Sheopura Ghat Road	Do.	Sheopura Ghat	...	10	10	11	
Do. Chitor Road	Do.	Chitor	...	11	11	11	
Do. Bulad Road	Do.	Bulad	...	3	3	11	
Do. Kotra Road	Do.	Kotra	...	8	8	11	
Taragarh-Jussakhera Road	Taragarh	Jussakhera	...	6			
Jussakhera and Todghur Road *vid* Barakhan	Jussakhera	Todghur	...	16			
Jussakhera-Bhim Road	Do.	Bhim	...	8	65	14	
Bhim-Bara Road	Bhim	Bara	...	7			
Bara-Todghur Road	Bara	Todghur	...	5			
Todghur-Dawair Road	Todghur	Dawair	...	23			
Suraghat Road	Sixth mile Beawar and Todgurh Road.	9½ mile towards Patan village	...	9½	9½	11	
MUNICIPAL ROADS.							
Ajmere Municipal Suburban Roads	Ajmere City wall	Ajmere Municipal boundary	13⅓	13	26⅓	122	

H. F. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.*,
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and
Chief Commissioner, P. W. Dept., Rajputana.

PART III.

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(1) Meywar Residency Administration Report and enclosures.
(2) Western Rajputana States Residency Administration Report and enclosures.
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(5) Harowti and Tonk Agency Administration Report and enclosures.
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(7) Kotah Agency Administration Report and enclosures.
(8) Jhallawar Agency Administration Report and enclosure.
(9) Bikanir Agency Administration Report and enclosures.
(10) Resolution by the Agent to the Governor General on the Mayo College Admini tration Report.
(11) Mayo College Administration Report and enclosures.
(12) Postal Administration Report and enclosures.

(1)

MEYWAR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 130 P., dated Oodeypore, the 22nd April 1893.

From—Colonel S. B. Miles, Resident, Meywar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Meywar Residency for the year 1892-93, together with the reports of officers in local political charge of States.

I held charge of the Residency throughout the year.

The notable events of the year were—

I.—His Highness the Maharana, for the first time since his accession to the *gadi* of Meywar, left his territory to pay a visit to the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

II.—The marriage of His Highness' eldest daughter with the Maharao of Kotah was celebrated at Oodeypore on the 21st November 1892.

III.—Colonel G. H. Trevor, C.S.I., the Agent to the Governor General, visited Oodeypore on the occasion of the wedding.

IV.—His Highness the Maharana has at last agreed to construct the line of railway from Chitorgarh to Oodeypore, and the plans and estimate, prepared by Mr. Campbell Thomson, have been submitted for the examination and approval of the Government of India.

V.—Rao Bahadur Rao Takht Sing of Bedla died on the 11th June 1892, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Karan Sing, who has been made a member of the Mahandraj Sabha in the place of his father.

SEASON AND CROPS.

After the bad season of 1891, there was considerable anxiety during the hot weather of 1892 regarding the approaching season. The outturn of the previous harvest had been much below average, but prices had been controlled by the railways, and though there was some scarcity, there was no necessity for organised relief. A lakh of rupees was specially sanctioned to provide work where necessary, and the hakims of districts expended some thirty thousand rupees from funds at their disposal. The need for charitable assistance was almost confined to the migration across Meywar of persons seeking shelter in Malwa. Some cultivators left Meywar, but most have since returned. The hakims were empowered to postpone collection of the second instalment so far as they thought it necessary. The difficulty for fodder continued.

In June the rainfall was scanty, and over Western Meywar may be said not to have begun till the middle of July, and sowings were retarded. Eastern Meywar fared better, but the rain fell in heavy showers and irregularly. In July good rain became general, and up to the end of the season abundant rain continued. There has also been more than the average during the cold weather. The result is one of the finest agricultural seasons on record. Notwithstanding some injury to the *kharif* in places from excess of moisture, and to the *rabi* from frost, rain, or hail, affecting wheat considerably and opium slightly, the outturn of both harvests has been in excess of the average. Grass has been luxuriant and plentiful, and cattle are in good condition and likely to keep so. Over East Meywar, the total fall recorded varied from 30 to 48 inches, the highest figure being obtained at Chitor. Over West and South Meywar, the fall varied from 21 to 37 inches. The price of cotton has been higher than usual, but from October last, *makki* and *jowar* have been plentiful, and prices of food-grains are now low, though not so low as they would have been but for the previous depletion of stocks.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Residency Surgeon reports as follows:

Cholera occurred in Oodeypore city and throughout the district; it was apparently imported from Ajmere and Central India. The first seizure took place at Oodeypore on 17th June and the last on 11th September 1892. The disease extended to Oodeypore from the neighbouring villages, and there were 283 deaths out of 387 seizures reported, but the number of the latter is understated; altogether, including the whole Meywar State, there were 1,774 seizures and 672 deaths reported. As there was free communication between the city and the infested villages, there was no possibility of the disease being kept out; every precaution was, however, taken, both sanitary and medical, to localise the disease as much as possible. The scarcity of food has been given as the principal cause of the spread of the epidemic through the State owing to deficient rainfall. For three seasons food was both dear and of inferior quality.

DISPENSARIES.

With the exception of Nathdwara Dispensary, which is entirely supported by the Maharaj Gosain, the attendance at the various dispensaries shows a good result.

JAIL.

Some additions and alterations have been made in the Jail buildings to the advantage of the prisoners, and thus the complaint regarding over crowding has to a great extent been removed.

There were 27 deaths during the year. The rate per thousand of deaths from all causes, according to the daily average number of sick, was 22·30.

The daily average number of prisoners was 549·65.

The sanitary condition of the Jail is fairly good.

ADMINISTRATION.

The general decay of authority in this State and the evils consequent thereon, due to the weakness of the present *regimé*, have been reported on.

A commission under the presidency of Mr. A. Wingate, Revenue and Settlement Commissioner, was appointed by the Meywar Durbar to enquire into extensive defalcations that had taken place in the Durbar Treasury and other departments, and in which certain officials were concerned. Great

laxity was revealed, and the result was that the main offender, Pundit Brij-nath, the Minister of Customs, was dismissed from State employ and several of the officials punished. The city firm of the Residency Treasurers, Messrs. Jowahir Mul and Chog Mul, was found to be connected with these transactions and to be indebted to the Durbar but their case is still pending.

I regret being still unable to report improvement in the administration of justice. The Fouzdari Hakim, Raj Narain, died in December last, and has been replaced temporarily by a clerk, who is inexperienced and illiterate. With the criminal justice administered by this man, and the civil court in the hands of an official dismissed once before for corruption, much cannot be expected.

CRIME.

No fresh case of mail robbery took place during the year. In the Binjari case, noticed last year, the criminals have not yet been traced. Four Bhils of the village of Sisode in Dungarpore were arrested on suspicion, but they were released owing to there being no sufficient evidence to warrant their conviction.

During the months of July and September, two serious cases of affray over boundary disputes took place between the jaghirdars of Bhainsrorgarh and Dhangarmow and Tal and Lussani. The result of these unfortunate occurrences was the loss of two lives and the wounding of seventeen persons. The first case was investigated by the Mahendraj Sabha, but owing to the influence possessed by the aggressive and more powerful party, the case remains unsettled. In the second case also nothing has been done.

Forty-nine dacoities and one case of poisoning are said to have been locally committed during the year. The criminals in some instances have been apprehended and punished and some are under trial. No cases of *sati* or witch swinging have been brought to notice.

The Durbar has at last been induced to take notice of a murder case that occurred in Oodeypore seven months ago. The victim had been tied up for two days and beaten to death, but the case was hushed up, as the offender was a Palace official and the son of the Court Chamberlain.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

The financial condition of the Meywar State is represented to be satisfactory. In the Sambat year 1948, which ended on the 24th July 1892, the total income of the State was ₹25,63,468 Imperial; while the expenditure is said to have amounted to ₹24,78,586.

SALT.

Complaints regarding the illicit manufacture of *khari* salt in small quantities by the poorer classes of people continue to be received, owing to there being no preventive establishment maintained by the Durbar.

I have repeatedly impressed upon the Durbar the necessity of fulfilling the obligations imposed upon them by the Salt Agreement, and an Inspector has now been appointed, on probation, for the supervision of the *khari* salt tracts in Meywar, and to meet the official deputed by the Salt Commissioner to visit the State.

OPIUM.

During the year under report, 4,012 chests of opium were weighed at the Chitorgarh scale; of these 3,843 were exported to China and the rest to

British India. The amount of duty realised by the British Government was ₹23,71,950 as compared with ₹19,69,650 last year.

The mahajan concerned in the opium smuggling case, noticed in paragraph 18 of last year's report, was tried, convicted, and sentenced by the Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months and to pay a fine of ₹300 or in default to undergo further imprisonment for two months.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

During the year under report, Mr. B. Egerton continued the settlement of internal boundary disputes in Meywar, excepting for a period of three months during which his services were lent to the Ulwar State.

He has, however, succeeded in settling 76 cases involving about 90 miles of internal boundaries. Of these 19 were settled by mutual agreement, 52 by arbitration and five by himself. Eight cases previously settled were also redemarcated.

Owing to the copious rainfall and consequent sowing of outlying land, a number of new disputes arose during the year. The total number of cases still requiring settlement is reported to be 664, *i.e.*, one less than those pending at the end of last year.

REVENUE SETTLEMENTS.

In the Jehazpur Zillah the settlement previously prepared was introduced. The Rajnagar Pergunnah was assessed by Mr. Wingate, and the settlement also introduced. The Choti Sadri Zillah was also assessed by Mr. Wingate, and the settlement will be introduced this season. This completes the settlement of the plain country.

In revenue work, the settlement papers and zillah accounts are now well prepared though there is undue delay in submission. Records are arranged and neatly kept. Registers of work done and in arrears have been introduced, and several hakims having submitted annual reports for the first time last year, Mr. Wingate was in hopes this year of being able to compile the first annual report for Meywar, but there lacks the necessary encouragement. With the demand for increased accuracy in cotton, wheat, opium, and other statistics, an annual crop inspection is becoming a want which it is desirable to satisfy.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1893 on public works was ₹2,17,809. The Connaught Bund has been completed and water to a depth of 27 feet was admitted in it during last rains.

The only important work now in progress is the construction of the Lansdowne Hospital at the capital. No new works were taken in hand during the year, owing to the disinclination of the Durbar to retain the services of a European Engineer in the State, but it is satisfactory to note that the Durbar has since changed this opinion, and has agreed to retain the services of Mr. C. Thomson for a further period of two years. There are several places in the State where suitable sites can be found for large irrigation works. A detailed survey and estimate for a large tank at Karera have been prepared by Mr. Thomson, who estimates the cost at about two-and-a-half lakhs of rupees and a clear profit of more than 9 per cent. after paying all working expenses.

EDUCATION.

At the close of the year there were four schools at the capital and 23 in the district with an attendance of 679 scholars at the former and 1,606 at the latter. Three new schools were opened at Untala, Mawli, and Railmugra, and the one at Saharan was closed.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to R18,685-5-9 and the cost of educating a boy at the capital was R16-3-9, while in the district schools it amounted to only R4-4-3. Two students of the Maharana's High School passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University and five passed the Middle Class Examination of the same University.

COURT OF VAKILS.

The usual statements of the working of this court are appended. Nine cases were instituted during the year, making, with two remaining over from last year, a total of eleven. Of these ten were disposed of, leaving one for adjudication during the present year.

TOUR OF RESIDENT.

A period of 43 days was spent in camp, and Dariawad, Pertabgarh, Banswara, Kushalgarh, and Dungarpore were visited by me. At Dariawad 156 border cases between Meywar, Pertabgarh, and Dungarpore were disposed of.

HILLY TRACTS.

There is nothing of importance to note with regard to this district, excepting that cholera in an epidemic form was prevalent and in Dungarpore alone 2,217 cases are said to have proved fatal. A dispensary has been temporarily opened by the Maharawal. No cases of violent crime have been reported during the year.

I visited Dungarpore on my way back to Oodeypore. No Kamdar has yet been appointed, and the work is carried on by irresponsible persons. The Maharawal has adopted to some extent the policy followed by the Maharawal of Banswara in his relations with the jaghirdars. A succession fee has been for the first time, I believe, demanded from the Rao of Gurhi in Banswara, who also holds a small jaghir in Dungarpore.

PERTABGARH.

I arrived at Deolia, the old capital of Pertabgarh, on the 16th December, and after remaining there the next day proceeded to Pertabgarh on the 18th.

I was much gratified by observing the interest and energy displayed by His Highness the Maharawal and his new Kamdar, Pandia Mohun Lal, in the administration of the State. Reforms in several branches have been introduced, and part of the old debt to the extent of R70,643 has been paid off.

BANSWARA.

From Pertabgarh I proceeded to Banswara in company with Lieutenant Impey, the Assistant Political Agent, and halted there three days. The administration of the State is in the same condition as before, and the financial embarrassments appear to be increasing. A detailed report showing the result of my interviews with the Maharawal has lately been submitted.

KUSHALGARH.

I also visited Kushalgurh which is the smallest and perhaps the best governed of the Chiefships within the charge of this Residency. The Rao appears to do his best to improve the condition of his people.

TABLE I.

Statement showing the working of the Meywar Court of Vakils during the year 1892-93.

Residency.	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1892.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of during the year.	Number pending on 31st March 1893.	Total amount of decree awarded.	Appeals to Upper Court.							Remarks.
							Pending on 1st April 1892.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	
						R								
Meywar .	2	9	11	10	1	1,053	3	2	5	3	...	...	2	

Oodeypore,
The 22nd April 1893.

S. B. MILES, *Col.*,
Resident, Meywar.

TABLE II.

Statement showing the number and nature of the cases adjudicated upon by the Meywar Court of Vakils during the year 1892-93.

Offences.	Number.
Dacoity—	
With murder	1
Without wounding	2
Highway robbery—	
With wounding	1
Without wounding	1
Theft	2
Cattle-lifting	1
Miscellaneous	2
Total .	10

Oodeypore,
The 22nd April 1893.

S. B. MILES, *Col.*,
Resident, Meywar.

ENCLOSURE A.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENCY, HILLY TRACTS, MEYWAR, FOR 1891-92.

No. 154G., dated Camp *vid* Kherwara, the 6th April 1893.
From—Col. A. R. T. McRae, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar,
To—The Resident at Meywar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this superintendency for the year ending 1892-93.

HEALTH.

A statement by Surgeon-Captain J. Chaytor-White, officiating in medical charge, Meywar Bhil Corps and Charitable Dispensary at Kherwara, containing meteorological observations, dispensary returns, and statistics on the health of the regiment and station is appended, marked A.

DUNGARPORE.

DISEASES.

There was an epidemic of cholera in a severe form during the months of June, July, and August and another outbreak in February, casualties amounting to 2,217 souls. Fever was prevalent throughout the cold weather.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The rainfall though late has been good and plentiful. The prospects of *kharif* and *rabi* harvests were reckoned at 14 and 12 annas, respectively, in a rupee. The former has been slightly damaged by some late rain and the latter by blight and frost.

The prices-current both of Kherwara and Dungarpore are as follows:—

	Dungarpore.	Kherwara.
Wheat	13 seers.	13 seers 12 ch.
Barley	20 „	21 „ 4 „
Gram	18 „ 8 ch.	21 „ 4 „
Rice	11 „ 8 „	8 „ 12 „
Indian corn	20 „	21 „ 14 „
Ghee	1 seer 5 ch.	1 seer 5 „

FINANCES.

Statement of receipts and disbursements of Dungarpore for the Sambat year 1948 is attached, marked B.

BANESAR FAIR.

Of this fair the usual statement is attached and marked C.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Maharawal has undertaken the construction of buildings for dispensary and jail, the work of which is in progress.

COURTS.

There were about 713 criminal cases and 429 civil suits for disposal, of which 353 and 110, respectively, were decided.

CRIME.

There were no cases of infanticide, mail robbery, or witch-swinging reported during the year.

MAHOOA.

Prospects of this harvest, owing to recent cloudy weather and late rain, is reported only fair.

The dispute between the Rao of Ramgarh and Datana and His Highness the Maharawal of Dungarpore regarding jurisdiction of Ramgarh and Datana has now been submitted to the Resident in Meywar, for submission to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, for final orders.

The question regarding the succession fee claimed by the Dungarpore Durbar from the present Rao of Gurhi is still under enquiry.

BORDER COURTS.

The following cases were settled between the periods of 23rd December 1892 and 7th February 1893 :—

	Cases.
Dungarpore *versus* Meywar	99
Meywar *versus* Dungarpore	83
Dungarpore *versus* Salumbur	16
Salumbur *versus* Dungarpore	3
Dungarpore *versus* Dhariawad	52
Dhariawad *versus* Dungarpore	30
TOTAL	283

DUNGARPORE KHARI SALT.

The question of suppression of *khari* salt works in Dungarpore and compensation for the same is still under the consideration of Government of India.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

Lamboo Dungarpore-Lunavada and Kundal Meywar-Idar Borders.

The final results of boundary cases mentioned in the sixth paragraph of this Office Administration Report for 1891-92 have not yet been known.

TOUR.

I spent 42 days in the district during which I visited the Kherwara-Kotra Road, Dungarpore, and Oodeypore.

MEYWAR BHIL CORPS.

INSPECTION.

The annual inspection of the regiment was taken on the 10th March last by Colonel E. Cunningham, Commanding Nusseerabad Brigade, who expressed himself highly pleased with the condition of the corps.

KOTRA-KHERWARA ROAD.

From want of funds this road is getting into disrepair.

BHUMAT.

A petty boundary case pending between the Thakur of Thana and the Rao of Para Meywar was settled by *panchayet*.

There is nothing particular to record with regard to the Bhumia Chiefs of this superintendency, with the exception that cholera was present in an epidemic form during last summer and there was fever throughout the cold weather.

KOTRA.

Second Assistant's report regarding the district of Kotra is attached.

STATEMENT A.

Meteorological Observations.

Year.	Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month with mean temperature.	Coldest month with mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days' rainfall.
1892-93	85°	Mean 92·5 April 1892	Mean 62·5 February 1893.	15°·5	35°	37·17	67

	Degrees.
Highest temperature noted on the 16th April 1892 . . .	110
Lowest temparature noted on the 6th February 1893 . . .	44
Mean of Barometer for the year 1892 and 1893	...

KHERWARA DISPENSARY.

Total attendance during the year	5,718
Out-door patients	5,676
In-door patients	42

Principal causes of Sickness.

Year.	Fevers.	Eye diseases.	Chest affections.	Diseases of digestive system.	Skin diseases.	Ulcers.	Cholera.
1892-93	1,701	657	348	664	537	608	149

Health of the regiment, good.

Principal causes of Sickness.

Year.	Ague.	Guinea-worm.	Eye diseases.	Chest affections.	Injuries.	Ulcers.	Cholera.
1892-93	133	24	9	9	14	11	5

KHERWARA,
Dated 1st April 1893.

A. R. T. McRAE, *Colonel,*
Political Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

STATEMENT B.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Dungarpore State for the Sambat year 1948, i.e., *A. D. from July 1891 to 30th June 1892.*

RECEIPTS.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Land revenue for Sambat 1948 . .	87,695	9	0			
Revenue of land allotted to the Durbar servants	12,815	0	0			
Value of revenue paid in kind . .	1,414	4	6			
Miscellaneous	66,805	8	9			
Customs	14,613	9	6			
Sukri or tax levied by Durbar officials employed in collecting rent . .	3,545	12	0			
Abkari	4,760	14	0			
				1,91,650	9	9
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Kothar khurch or personal expenses of the Maharawal	36,514	10	9			
Household expenses . . .	1,918	12	3			
Miscellaneous	35,626	1	9			

STATE EXPENDITURE.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Contingent expenses . . .	29,704	3	3			
Tribute to British Government . .	18,997	0	0			
Pay of troops	77,871	12	9			
				2,00,632	8	9

DEBT.			
Balance of last year . .	27,345		
Paid during the year . .	10,320		
Balance due .	17,025	0	0
Current year's excess expenditure .	8,981	15	0
Balance due by the State .	26,006	15	0

ADJUSTMENT.	₹	a.			
Last year's balance . .	3,007	1			
Income of Sambat 1948	87,6959	9	90,702	10	0
Recovered during the year . .			78,094	10	0
Remission			5 ,890	2	0
To be recovered in the next year .			6,717	14	0

A. R. T. McRAE, *Col.*,
Political Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

STATEMENT C.

Statement showing the number of shops and value of goods brought to the Banesar Fair in Sambat year 1948 A. D. 1893.

Number of Shops,—526	₹
From Bombay	97,950
„ Pertabgorh	41,800
„ Guzerat	15,400
„ Rutlam	1,900
„ Jawad	36,300
Miscellaneous	3,900
TOTAL .	1,97,250
Value of—	
Drugs	8,455
Copper and brass utensils	9,210
Jewels of gold and silver	700
Provisions	1,550
Sweatmeats	400
Earthen pots	210
Ironmongery	550
Cotton	1,680
Brass anklets	890
Tobacco	32,450
Cocoanuts	5,700
Leather	650
Miscellaneous	19,510
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS .	2,79,205

Abstract.

Goods sold	2,56,945
„ remaining	22,260
TOTAL	2,79,205

A. R. T. McRAE, *Col.*,
Political Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

ENCLOSURE B.

REPORT ON THE KOTRA DISTRICT.

No. 83 G., dated Camp *vid* Kotra, 1st April 1893.

From—MAJOR E. D. F. BIGNELL, 2nd Asstt. Resident, Meywar,
To—The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotra District for 1892-93.

The meteorological observations are as follows :—

Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month and its mean temperature.	Coldest month and its mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Number of days in which rain fell.	Total rainfall.
	May.	February.				
78·04	91·27	63·46	18·29	33	99	56·22

The health of the district has been satisfactory on the whole, but an outbreak of cholera took place in Kotra Cantonment during August. Number of cases 41; number of deaths 13.

A noted dacoit named Kalia Rewari has been giving a good deal of trouble. Arrangements have been made with a view to his capture.

The Umria Estate is steadily paying off its debts.

I spent 80 days on tour, during which I visited the Bhumats of Panarwa and Jura, and made myself thoroughly acquainted with the mountainous portion of my charge called the Wagra.

ENCLOSURE C.

REPORT IN PERTABGARH, BANSWARA, AND KUSHALGARH.

No. 140, dated Neemuch, 12th April 1893.

From—LIEUT. L. IMPEY, Asstt. Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh,
To—The Resident, Meywar, Oodeypore.

I have the honour to submit my report on the Administration of the States of Banswara, Pertabgarh, and the Chiefship of Kushalgarh for the year 1892-93.

I have held charge of this office throughout the year, and have, in addition to my other duties, officiated as Superintendent of Operations for the control of Moghias.

BORDER COURTS.

In November 1892 I met the Political Agent, Western Malwa, at Banjna in Rutlam for the settlement of cases between the States in our respective charges. One hundred cases were disposed of, R689 being awarded in decrees.

A Border Court was held at Dhariawad in December 1892, for the disposal of cases between the States of Meywar, Pertabgarh, and Banswara. There have been numerous complaints regarding the raids made by Meywar Bhils along this frontier, and it would be of distinct service to the peace of the border if some simple rules for the mutual extradition of criminals could be arranged between the Meywar and Pertabgarh States. At the Dhariawad Border Court 156 cases were settled and the following amounts awarded :—

		R	a.
Against	Meywar	1,169	2
	Banswara	131	0

BOUNDARY CASES.

Mr. Berkeley, the Boundary Settlement Officer, Western Malwa, has settled eight boundary disputes between Pertabgarh and Piploda, one case between Banswara and Rutlam, and one between Pertabgarh and Gwalior during the cold weather.

RAINFALL.

The rainfall this year has been unusually heavy. In Banswara as much as 59 inches were registered and in Pertabgarh the total fall recorded is 43 inches.

CROPS.

The *kharif* harvest was somewhat injured by the late rains, and in Pertabgarh considerable damage was done to the winter crops by heavy showers falling when the grain was nearly ripe.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

There was a severe outbreak of cholera in Pertabgarh during the hot weather months, and out of 556 cases, 360 deaths occurred. In Banswara during July and August 39 people died from the same disease. In other respects the general health has been good. The Pertabgarh Durbar have sanctioned the construction of a new hospital, which it is expected will be ready for use next cold weather.

TOUR.

The Resident, Meywar, visited Pertabgarh, Banswara, and Kushalgarh during December 1892. Out of 211 days days spent on tour this year, I passed 93 days in camp in these districts.

PERTABGARH.

ADMINISTRATION.

At the *Dewali* festival Pundia Mohan Lal, formerly in Meywar employ was appointed Kamdar by the Maharawal. Efforts are being made by the Maharawal and his new Kamdar to improve the administration by the introduction of several necessary reforms. Arrangements have been made with creditors to liquidate, by annual instalments, the State debts contracted under the old *regimé*. A revision of the revenue settlement is under consideration. Steps have been taken to prevent jaghirdars and private persons from engaging *vilayatis*, and the numbers of foreign mercenaries in State employ have been largely reduced during the year.

FINANCE.

The income derived from all sources amounts to R3,07,151-1-6 and the expenditure to R3,53,383-0-9. Payments to the extent of R70,643-0-6 have been made in liquidation of debt; R53,782-8-6 have been realised from custom duties.

JUDICIAL.

Of criminal cases 356 were disposed of during the year, leaving 182 pending at the end of March. The number of civil suits that appeared on the files was 483, of these 230 have been decided.

JAIL.

The jail contains 36 prisoners.

EDUCATION.

The school of Pertabgarh is well managed, and is attended by 176 boys.

One case of infanticide has been reported which is still under enquiry. No cases of witch-swinging or mail robbery occurred during the past year.

BANSWARA.

ADMINISTRATION.

No Kamdar has been formally appointed. The two officials who carried on the work have been dismissed, and the duties are now performed by Mehta Lal Singh, who for the past 15 years has been in the State employ. The administration is conducted on the old lines, and no reforms worth noting have been adopted during the year. The Estates of Khandu and Gurhi are still under management.

FINANCES.

The receipts from all sources are stated to be R2,22,615 and the expenditure is given at R1,95,867. I am informed that R26,747 were paid in liquidation of State debt, and that the income derived from taxes levied on exports and imports amounted to R35,602.

JUDICIAL.

Out of 807 criminal cases instituted during the year, 123 have been decided, and of those pending from last year 315 have been disposed of. There are thus 755 cases in which a decision has not yet been given.

On the civil side 236 suits were filed, of which 168 have been settled, and 43 pending from last year have also been disposed of.

JAIL.

There are 34 prisoners in the jail which has been lately enlarged.

EDUCATION.

The Banswara State School is attended by 112 boys. The instruction the pupils receive is almost entirely confined to the lower branches of arithmetic and reading and writing Hindi.

No cases of witch-swinging, mail robbery, or infanticide were reported during the year under review.

KUSHALGARH.

ADMINISTRATION.

The estate is well managed, and the administration seems popular with all classes. The Chief has lately appointed Damodar Rao, a relation of the Jhabua Dewan, to the post of Kamdar. There is no hospital at Kushalgarh, but the Rao has entertained a pensioned apothecary who attends to the sick of the town.

FINANCE.

The receipts amounted to R60,658 and the expenditure to R60,460. From custom duties R6,042 were realised.

JAIL.

There are seven prisoners in the jail.

EDUCATION.

The school affords education to 70 boys.

(2)

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1 P., dated Abu, the 1st May 1893.

From—Lieut.-Col. H. B. Abbott, Resident, Western Rajputana States,
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Western Rajputana States for the year 1892-93 during which time I have been in charge.

MARWAR.

SEASON.

Speaking generally so favourable a season has not been seen for many years, the yield of both harvests has been unusually good, and the grass supply very abundant, but these blessings have been somewhat counterbalanced by a severe visitation of cholera, followed by fever of a bad type, which interfered with harvest operations.

FAMINE RELIEF.

Relief works were stopped on the 1st October 1892, and gratuitous relief a month previously. A separate report on this subject has been submitted.

ADMINISTRATION.

Two councillors, Dewan Mehta Bijey Singh and Kalla Chatarbhuj, died during the year, the former was an official of very long standing, and the latter one whose loss is felt by the Durbar.

Mehta Sardar Singh has succeeded his late father as a councillor.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue, including loans for railway extension, is shown as R45,79,682 and the expenditure as R49,48,455.

It is explained that if a sum of R5,65,169 expended on the Makrana extension of the Marwar Railway be deducted from the expenditure, it will stand at R43,83,286 only, thus giving a surplus of income over expenditure of R1,96,396.

COURTS.

There has been no falling off in the working of the courts, the sardars' court and the jaghir courts have maintained the reputation they had earned under Rai Bahadur Hurdyal Singh, while the judicial business of the Council has (as before) benefited by the guidance of its Secretary, Pandit Sukhdeo Parshad.

SETTLEMENT AND SUPPRESSION OF CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The number of the members of the criminal tribes appear to have diminished by over 5,000. This is no doubt due to emigrants, who have not yet returned; the providing of land together with leases continues though slowly. Arrangements for the better supervision of these tribes in times of scarcity have been made.

CRIME.

Dacoity and highway robbery show a marked decrease, *i.e.*, from 29 and 114 to 17 and 89, the improvement is particularly noticeable in the Godwar Pergunnah.

The Government mail was robbed in December 1892, some 18 miles north-west of Jodhpur.

The number of unsentenced convicts on security has increased from 155 to 192; the system continues to work well.

POLICE.

I am not confident that their numbers are fully maintained, and the decrease in crime may therefore be due more to the favourable season and good fortune than to the presence of the police.

JAIL.

The new jail has not been occupied yet. Some requisite alterations and additions to the building are now receiving attention.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

The boundary settlement is practically finished; great progress has been made with the external boundaries; that with Bikanir was demarcated by Mr. Bayley, Political Agent, and Lieutenant-Colonel Loch, and that with Kishengarh by Lieutenant-Colonel Loch and Babu Syam Sunder Lal, B.A.

LAND REVENUE.

The very favourable nature of the season is apparent from the great increase in the collections, namely, more than three lakhs above the average.

The regular assessment stands over for the present, partly on account of the serious illness of Pandit Badawa Ram, who has gone on long leave.

FOREST.

The check referred to in the progress of conservancy in last year's report still exists, as the Raipur hills have not yet been obtained. There has been a change in Forest Officers, Lala Dowlat Ram, who had served very well, having been recalled to the Punjab, and it must be some little time before his successor, Lala Gokal Das (also from the Punjab), can fully supply his place.

RAILWAY AND PUBLIC WORKS.

The extension from Merta Road to Kuchawan Road of the Rajputana-Malwa line has been completed and opened for traffic, giving direct communication with Jeypore. The enormous value of the railway under the able management of Mr. Home during the last scarcity has been referred to in the Famine Report. It has paid during the year 8·58 per cent.

A canal to and *talao* at Daijar were completed, steady progress is being made with the embankment of the large Jaswant Sagar Lake at Pichiak, and work has begun on the foundations for the Chopasni *talao*, which is intended for the water-supply of Jodhpur.

CUSTOMS.

The receipts fell off by a one-and-a-quarter lakhs owing to emigration and the other results of the last scarcity, but these effects are passing off.

The import duty on opium has just been still further raised from R150 to R200 per maund, and the transit duty on opium bound for Bikanir and Shekhawati, has been abolished. An *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. on the import of furniture, glassware, cutlery, and ironmongery has taken the place of the former duty by weight.

ABKARI.

The income has fallen a little, and the number of shops has slightly decreased.

SALT.

The Government Salt works at Phalodi were closed on the 1st December 1892, but the Durbar will continue to receive salt from there from the existing stocks, which are expected to suffice for some ten years. The question of compensation to the kharwals thrown out of employ is under consideration. No cases of smuggling have been reported.

POST OFFICE.

The tendency to undervalue the existing postal arrangements, referred to in last year's report, appears to have past away.

MALANI.

The Durbar has reason to be satisfied with its civil administration of this district, under the superintendency of Rai Bahadur Hurdyal Singh, who succeeds in disposing of business expeditiously and without friction.

Cases of murder, highway robbery, and dacoity have been more than usual to which the Hakim's special attention has been drawn. The increase is partly due to famine.

The prevalence of fever has interfered with the Munsif's work in proprietary and boundary cases.

IMPERIAL SERVICE CAVALRY.

Major Stuart-Beatson has been the Inspecting Officer during the year. The state of efficiency of this dashing corps has very recently come under the notice of His Excellency the late Commander-in-Chief, Lord Roberts.

SIROHI.

Mr. Milap Chand, the Dewan, resigned, and was succeeded by Singi Jowahir Chand, formerly Residency Vakil, an old official who possesses the confidence of His Highness the Maharao, and is anxious to serve His Highness well.

The rains in Sirohi were also very favourable, but the otherwise good *rabi* harvest has in part been damaged by blight owing to the cloudy weather of the early spring.

The revenue and expenditure for 1891-92 were—

	R
Revenue	2,31,071
Expenditure	2,40,872

The revenue suffered from the bad year.

Cases of dacoity and highway robbery have not lessened, though the amount of property lost is much less in value.

The new jail is now occupied.

General sickness (fever) has interfered with the progress of internal boundary settlement, which His Highness is anxious to proceed with. There is still some unrest on the Sirohi-Danta frontier.

The progress in Abu forest conservancy has been generally favourably reported on by the Ajmere Assistant Conservator, and the further measures recommended have in part been introduced, and the others are under consideration.

JAISALMIR.

This State shared in the general good rainfall, and but for the misfortune of visitation from locusts, late in 1892, which did considerable damage to the crops, would have secured a bumper harvest.

The ordinary income and expenditure for 1891-92 (1st November to 31st October is the revenue year), was—

	R
Income	1,30,800
Expenditure	1,23,900

The sum borrowed from the Jubbulpore Seths has been applied to the payment of creditors. Owing to more favourable terms arrived at with creditors, the recovery of outstanding claims by the State savings and successful financing, the Dewan will shortly be in the position to pay back 61,500 Jaisalmir rupees as the first instalment in liquidation of the loan instead of 16,350 Jaisalmir rupees as was expected.

The restoration of the "Kharins" engages the Dewan's earnest attention, and he has already improved two of the most important, but until the services of some capable Engineer are obtained, no great progress can be made.

Dewan Jagjiwan has proved himself to be possessed of sagacity, patience, and firmness. Every department of the administration receives his close attention, and the State bids fair to prosper under his rule.

MEDICAL AND VACCINATION.

The Thakur of Pokaran in Marwar has set an example to the other jaghirdars in the well-equipped dispensary he has recently established. Vaccination is spreading in Jaisalmir. What with severe visitations of cholera and fever, following on the scarcity, the year has been a busy one for Surgeon-Major Adams, who has been most active and unremitting in his attention to his numerous duties.

TOUR.

I was 86 days on tour, during which time I visited twelve pergunnahs and the Malani district of Marwar, and marched to the capitals and through the districts of Jaisalmir and Sirohi. Abu was visited on three occasions, where I was altogether 139 days.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

The Maharana of Oodeypore, the Maharao of Kotah, the Maharaja of Kolapore, and His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Esté visited Jodhpur during the year in the order named.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur paid a visit to Bikanir also a visit of condolence to Ulwar.

His Highness' brother, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, died during the year.

A second son was borne to His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi in November 1892.

The Agent to the Governor General visited both Jodhpur and Jaisalmir.

Lieutenant-Colonel Loch, who was been connected with boundary and land revenue settlement, the customs, and (until recently) the forest departments of Marwar for many years, is about to proceed on long furlough. The great advance made and success attained in all has in no small degree been due to the valuable nature of Lieutenant-Colonel Loch's services to the Durbar.

Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated by the Marwar International Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1893.

Period.	Dacoity.	Dacoity with wounding.	Dacoity with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Injury.	Theft of cattle.	Total.
Quarter ending—																					
30th June 1892	15	...	...	3	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	8	48
30th September 1892	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	10
31st December 1892	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	4	19
31st March 1893	...	...	...	7	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	5	23
Total	18	...	...	14	...	...	16	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	19	...	17	100

Statement showing the working of the Merwar International Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1893.

Agency.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrees and fines.	Appeals to High Court.					
							Remaining at the close of last year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Remaining.
						R a. p.						
Western Rajputana States Residency	26	88	114	100	14	3,672 8 0	...	5	5	1	1	3

Statement of Crimes in Malani.

Description of cases.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Remarks.
Dacoity	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Highway robbery	6	4	4	4	2	5	8	6 persons convicted.
Murder	5	2	1	1	4	1	2	1 person convicted.
Cattle theft	70	79	100	111	120	131	80	20 persons convicted.
Other theft	61	40	63	74	61	54	41	14 persons convicted.
Total	147	125	168	190	187	192	132	

H. B. ABBOTT, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

(3)

JEYPORE RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 57 G., dated Jeypore, the 5th April 1893.

From—Colonel H. P. Peacock, Resident at Jeypore,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Jeypore Residency for the year 1892-93.

This Administrative charge comprises the States of Jeypore and Kishengarh and the petty Chiefship of Lawa.

The only interruption in the *personnel* of the Residency were the following officiating charges during the period of my deputation to the Mysore Residency, namely—

Residency Surgeon, from 6th to 31st July.
Major A. P. Thornton, 1st August to 20th October.

SEASON.

The rainfall at the capital measured 55·27 inches, more than twice the average of the past 20 years, and 11 inches above the highest fall on record. In the districts, out of 21 rainfall recording stations, the highest record was 45·11 inches and the lowest 17·75.

Taking the territory throughout, the average was 8 inches above the normal average.

The mean temperature was F.77°·9. The maximum F.130°·5 was reached 1st June and the minimum F.39°·1, 9th December.

The crops were up to the average. The *rabi*, of which there were sanguine expectations, suffered more or less by unseasonable rain and intense frost in the early part of 1893.

Food-grain prices, which since the drought and scarcity in 1886-87, were abnormally high, have improved but very little; but there is at present a tendency to a decline.

Agricultural stocks and fodder are abundant.

For detailed statement of rainfall see appendix A.

JEYPORE.

The more notable events of the year are—

(*a*) The visits to Jeypore of His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Prince Franz Ferdinand Archduke of Austria-Esté and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, (Lord Roberts) in March and April 1893, to whom receptions were accorded on a scale worthy of the place and occasions.

(*b*) The unveiling, by the Agent to the Governor General, Colonel Trevor, of a life-size portrait of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which His Highness the Maharaja has placed in the "Albert Hall," a magnificent structure founded by the late Maharaja Ram Singh, to commemorate His Royal Highness' visit to his capital in 1876.

(*c*) The death of the Maharaja's infant daughter, in May 1892, and

(*d*) that of one of the Jeypore "Maharanis," (a sister of the Chief of Kishengarh) in March 1893.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Cholera prevailed epidemically from April to September, while the excessive monsoon rain in 1892, and the scarcity and dearness of food in the

preceding year, contributed largely to the unusual prevalence of general sickness in October and November, and the high rate of mortality throughout the territory. The number of deaths registered at the capital was 6,802 as against 4,655 in 1891.

The cholera cases aggregated 3,799 and the deaths 1,498; of these 341 attacks with 178 deaths took place at the capital, where the disease, carried by pilgrims returning from the Ganges, first made its appearance, and where it spread rapidly, notwithstanding the prompt preventive action of the local medical authorities.

RELATIONS, INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

The relations between the Durbar and its neighbours were all that could be desired. There are some differences of opinion between the Durbar and the Sikar and Khetri feudatories, which may perhaps form the subject of a report later on.

There has also been some trouble with the refractory Bhumias of Oodeyporewati in their attempt to resist the Durbar's legitimate demands for tribute, etc., but the matter, I think, is now in a fair way of being disposed of.

The official intercourse with the railway authorities and those of the Salt and Thagi Departments were cordial throughout.

The Resident was 65 days on tour, and accompanied the Agent to the Governor General during his tour in the territory. The people for the most part appear happy and contented, and no serious complaints were made. The country has benefited much by the good rains.

ADMINISTRATION.

There were no administrative events of any importance. A vacancy in the Council, created by the death of Thakur Pertab Singh of Diggi, was filled up by the appointment of Haji Mahomed Ali Khan, one of the Appellate Judges and for some years previously employed successfully as Nazim of Shekhawati. The selection appears to be both judicious and popular.

EDUCATION.

In the month of January last Pundit Haridass Sastri, M.A., Principal of the Maharaja's College and Director of Public Instruction, Jeypore State, died at the early age of 33 years. To the deceased's scholarly attainments and indefatigable energy are due much of the success which has marked the progress of the educational institutions of Jeypore during the past few years. His death is a loss which the State will find difficult to replace.

Excepting the elementary schools, in the attendance at which there was some falling off, the results generally were satisfactory.

According to the Durbar's figures, it would appear that of the total number of boys and girls, in the territory, of school-going age, as many as one in eleven of boys and one in 370 of girls are receiving instruction. Bearing in mind the many obstacles and obstructions with which educational progress has to contend in Native States, this is highly satisfactory.

The Agent to the Governor General distributed the prizes to the Maharaja's College during his visit to Jeypore in February last.

For detailed educational statements, see Appendices B, C, and D.

CRIME.

There were so *satis*, infanticide, nor other heinous offences reported.

One case of mail robbery occurred in the month of February last, resulting in the loss of the entire despatch, consisting of, in addition to the ordinary mails, gold, silver, and other readily convertible property valued at R2,212. There appears to have been little or no resistance made by the mail party, but this does not suggest collusion on their part.

The Durbar's exertions, which include the offer of a reward of R500, to bring the perpetrators to justice and recover the property, have so far been unsuccessful. The alleged track of the robbers into the Bikanir territory is disputed; but Jeypore being primarily responsible has already made good the money claim (R2,212) of the Postal Department pending the final decision of the Jeypore International Court of Vakils, to whom the case has been made over for adjudication.

There were in all twelve cases of dacoity and highway robbery reported by the Durbar, but none of them attended with aggravated circumstances.

A tabulated statement of the work of the civil and criminal courts of the State is given in Appendix E.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

The services of Superintendent Bhai Sadhu Singh, which were lent to this Department, by the Punjab Government in 1885, were withdrawn last November, on the ground that they could no longer be spared; while Colonel Jacob's (State Engineer) multifarious and arduous duties have obliged that officer to discontinue the personal supervision he has hitherto given to this conservancy. The Department, however, being now fairly organised, it is hoped that these changes may not materially interrupt the good work of the past.

CENTRAL JAIL.

The daily average number of prisoners was 646·54 and the daily average sick 23·11. There were in all 36 deaths. The general health was good which is attributed in some measure to the improved scale of prison-diet recently adopted, and to improvements which have somewhat reduced the overcrowding in past years.

There were no escapes or attempts to escape, and the general conduct of the inmates is favourably reported on.

The workshops are said to have been fairly remunerative, the net profits realised for the twelve months being R1,450, representing a daily average of $3\frac{3}{4}$ pies per convict employed.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The work of this Department is as usual full of interest, and reflects the highest credit on the State Engineer, Colonel S. S. Jacob, C.I.E.

The total expenditure for the calendar year ending 31st December 1892 was R10,90,718, or within a fraction of 20 per cent. of the total expenditure of the State. Of this amount R2,18,851 were spent on works of irrigation, of which there now are—

Completed	126
In progress	3
TOTAL	129

the main ducts comprising an aggregate length of 439 miles, varying in width from 5 to 20 feet, with 524 miles length of distributaries.

The actual area irrigated in 1892 was 74,557 bighas, and this is but a little more than 33 per cent. of the capabilities of existing means.

The cost of supervision was a little over 7 per cent. on the outlay.

From 1868 to 1892 the total amount spent on irrigation schemes was R37,11,202, the revenue derived therefrom being R25,67,837.

Some idea of the magnitude of the operations of this Department may be formed from the fact that during the year under report the number of plans prepared was 123, with estimates representing R13,76,000.

FINANCE.

The financial results of the year were unprecedentedly good. While the receipts were R6,46,904 in excess of the budget estimate, the expenditure was R4,99,840 below the estimate. I am not in possession of the actual or more immediate causes of these results, but careful supervision and good management, on which the Council is to be complimented, had doubtless no small share in bringing them about.

The following comparative statement of the State receipts and expenditure for the past five years may not be uninteresting:—

	Receipts. R	Expenditure. R
In 1888	61,96,090	49,34,251
„ 1889	61,90,669	48,41,429
„ 1890	65,54,850	49,84,201
„ 1891	61,91,276	54,11,510
„ 1892	61,66,559	54,89,704

These figures indicate a condition of finance creditable alike both to His Highness the Maharaja and his Councillors.

CUSTOMS.

In the customs receipts there was an appreciable falling off both in the weight of the traffic taxed and the amount realised, as compared with the figures for the preceding year (Sambat 1947)—

Sambat.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Weight.	Rupees.	Weight.	Rupees.	Weight.	Rupees.
1947	4,70,745	3,59,561	6,20,256	5,02,915	10,91,001	8,62,476
1948	3,92,217	3,18,541	5,08,417	3,92,218	9,00 634	7,10,759

As usual the exports exceeded the imports both in weight and value, in the ratio of 1·29 to 1 and 1·23 to 1 respectively.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

During the period under review the number of criminal cases disposed of by the Resident and District Magistrate was seven, namely—

Cheating	1
Theft	3
Assault	1
Travelling under a forged pass	1
Rape	1
Total	7

Eight persons were prosecuted, of whom four were convicted, three acquitted, and one committed to the Sessions Court. Among the accused were two European British subjects, one of whom was convicted and sentenced to a fine of R10 or in default, simple imprisonment for two weeks, and the other committed to the Sessions Court, the result of which is not yet known.

There were no appeals from the Resident and District Magistrate's decisions.

INTERNATIONAL COURTS OF VAKILS.

The usual tabulated statement of work done is given in Appendix F.

The calendar is an exceptionally light one, and compares favourably with its predecessors.

Statement.

Cases from previous years	7
Admitted during year	25
Cases disposed of	26
„ pending	6
Persons arrested	15
„ convicted	13
„ released	2
„ awaiting trial	*Nil.*

The punishments awarded were—

Imprisonment for—	
14 years	1
3 „	3
6 months	2
3 „	4
2 „	2
Under 2 months	1

There were three appeals against the decisions of the Court, resulting in the confirmation of all the sentences.

The claims for compensation amounted to R3,747-8-6, of which was awarded R646-2. The fines amounted to R1,675.

JEYPORE IMPERIAL SERVICE CORPS.

The strength in ponies has increased since last year from 700 to 935.

Six hundred sets of equipment have been completed in the workshops of the corps, and complete camp equipage obtained from the Muir Mills Company, Cawnpore.

The special clothing and equipment for the field service, which was sanctioned by the Durbar, has been provided and stored in a block of buildings in the city placed at the disposal of the corps by the Durbar, and altered and adopted for the purpose.

The status of the men of the corps has been improved by increasing their pay from R5 to R5-12 per mensem, while it has been otherwise strengthened by the importation of 25 per cent. Punjabis into its ranks. These are carefully selected men, enlisted in the Rawalpindi districts, and many of them have served in the Government Transport Department. Lord Roberts was greatly pleased with his inspection of the corps, and was much struck with the completeness of all arrangements.

KISHENGARH.

NOTICEABLE EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

From a domestic point of view the year was an unfortunate one for His Highness the Maharaja, no less than three deaths having taken place in his family, namely:—

The infant daughter of his sister, the Maharani of Jeypore, in May 1892, followed, in March 1893, by the death of the mother of the aforesaid child, and His Highness' grand-mother, the former in the prime of life and the latter at the ripe age of 80 years.

In connection with these events the Maharaja paid short visits to Jeypore.

In May 1892 he visited Mount Abu for the purpose being invested by the Agent to the Governor General with the Insignia of the order of Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.

SEASON AND CROPS.

Similar remarks to those made in respect of the Jeypore State apply to Kishengarh. The rainfall though less than that of Jeypore, was 36·33 inches, nearly four times the quantity in the preceding year, and about 10 inches above the normal average. This helped to fill the tanks and reservoirs, and thus store a goodly supply of water against future contingencies.

As in Jeypore, the excessive monsoon rain and the drought and scarcity which characterised the seasons of the previous two years, occasioned considerable sickness and mortality during the latter part of 1892, chiefly from fevers of a malarial type, and cholera, which latter prevailed epidemically between April and September.

The *kharif* harvest was exceptionally good, and but for unseasonable rain in the early part of the season and intense winter frosts the *rabi*, which is being gathered, would have been bumper one; as it is, it is fully expected to be above an average yield.

The prices of food-grains have improved,—the present quotations being wheat 12½, barley 19½, *jowar* 26½, *bajra* 22, and grain 23 seers, per rupee, as against 12½, 17½, 17½, 15, and 18 seers, respectively, at the same time last year. Agricultural stocks are abundant as also fodder, a plentiful supply of this latter being now likely to be secured under the operations of the "Fodder Regulation," which, suggested by the recent famine distress, was introduced and made law in the month of July last.

An English translation of the "Regulation" is appended and marked G.

ADMINISTRATION.

There were no changes of any importance under this head. The proceedings of the Council, over which the Maharaja personally presides, appears to have been judicially and successfully conducted.

The relations, both external and internal, between the Durbar and its neighbours and feudatories were cordial.

There were no open manifestations of a refractory kind on the part of the Raja of Fatehgarh, although I understand his feudatory obligations to the Maharaja are not all acknowledged contentedly.

The delimitation of the whole of the Kishengarh border which marches with Marwar was carried out satisfactorily.

CRIME.

There were no cases of mail robbery, *sati*, female infanticide, nor heinous offences, and the conduct of the Moghias is favourably reported upon.

While the civil calendar was unusually heavy, representing 5,331 suits as against 3,777 in the previous year, the criminal side was lighter by nearly 20 per cent., the decrease being doubtless to a large extent due to the fact of the year being one of comparative plenty and prosperity.

FINANCE.

Financially the year was not a successful one. The expenditure, ₹3,44,745, exceeded the income by ₹1,05,992, whilst the difference between the budget estimates and the actuals was adversely as much as ₹40,000 in respect of both receipts and disbursements.

The closing balance in hand is stated to be R1,66,308.

It should be borne in mind, however, that these figures appertain to the Sambat year, which in Kishengarh ends in the month of July, at which period last year the famine distress and consequent relief works had scarcely terminated.

LAWA.

There is little to be said regarding this petty Chiefship, the affairs of which are in good hands, give no trouble to any one, and continue to go on quietly and prosperously.

The prominent events of the year are—

I.—The death, in the month of May 1892, of Thakur Dhirat Sing, who had ruled Lawa for 25 years.

Amongst his people he was popular and trusted.

II.—The succession to the Chiefship of Thakur Mangul Sing, the son of Thakur Sultan Singh, a lad of 19 years, who is likely to turn out well.

Until he becomes more experienced, the administration will be conducted by his father, Thakur Sultan Sing, a man in every way capable and popular with the brotherhood.

IV.—The marriage, in the month of February last, of the young Chief with the grand-daughter of the Thakur of Kuchawan.

The accounts for the complete twelve months have not yet reached me, but I have every reason to believe that the condition of the finances is satisfactory. In addition to the ordinary expenditure there was the sum of R3,960 sanctioned for, and expended in connection with, the late Thakur's obsequies, and a further sum of R5,000 spent on the present Chief's marriage.

An epidemic of cholera visited the Chiefship, the late Thakur Dhirat Sing being amongst the first of its victims. The total number of attacks and deaths from the epidemic was considerable.

The rainfall was above the average and propitious. Both the *kharif* and *rabi* crops were all that could be desired.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report it affords me pleasure to bring to notice the *entente cordiale* which has characterised the official intercourse between the Durbars and the Residency during the period under report, while to Rao Bahadur Kanti Chunder Mukerji, C.I.E., Chief Member of the Jeypore Council, Babu Syam Sunder Lal, Member of Council, Kishengarh, and Thakur Sultan Sing, Manager of the Lawa Chiefship, my thanks are due for the ready and cordial support they have at all times accorded to me in the transaction of public business.

Annual Report on the Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dacoity for the year 1892.

There were no cases pending before the Jeypore Court of Vakils from 1891, and none remaining undisposed of at the close of the year under report.

During 1892 there were three cases instituted.

Of the three persons brought to trial one was a resident of Gwalior, one of Bikanir, and one of Jeypore, and of these one was arrested in Bikanir, one in Jeypore, and one surrendered himself voluntarily to the Thagi and Dacoity Department.

The trials resulted in the acquital of one and the conviction and punishment of the remaining two, the sentences being—

14 years' imprisonment	1
3 do. ditto	1

There were no appeals to the Upper Court of Vakils against the decisions of the Court.

Appendix A

JEYPORE.

Rainfall Return for 1892.

January	2·57
February	0·10
March	...
April	...
May	0·81
June	3·79
July	13·96
August	21·83
September	12·06
October	...
November	0 02
December	0·13
TOTAL	55·27

JEYPORE;
The 5th April 1893.

H. P. PEACOCK, *Col.*,
Resident at Jeypore.

Appendix B.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Pupils in Jeypore at the end of the year 1892.

Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				Grand Total.	Percentage of
				Collegiate Education.			School Education, General.			School Education, Special.			Total.						
				English.	Sanskrit.	Persian Arabic.	Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.	Rajput School.	Training School.	School of Art.		Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.	Total.		
		Males. 1,506,090	Institutions — For males	1	1*	1*	5*	26	116	1	...	1	152	1	30	404	435	587	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 9·84
			„ females	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	·14
			Total	1	1	1	5	33	116	1	1	1	160	1	30	404	435	595	9·98
14,527	5,964	Females. 1,319,565																	
		Total. 2,825,655	Pupils — Males	58	56	18	1,338	1,276	4,271	35	...	98	7,150	264	2,223	10,831	13,318	20,468	† Male pupils to male population of school-going age . . . 9·06
			Females	...	...	...	...	526	...	...	10	...	536	...	...	...	...	536	† Female pupils to female population of school-going age . . . ·27
			Total	58	56	18	1,338	1,802	4,271	35	10	98	7,686	264	2,223	10,831	13,318	21,004	Total of total population of school-going age . 4·96

* In these tables the several departments of the Oriental College and the Collegiate Schools are treated as separate institutions.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

Jeypore,
The 5th April 1893.

H. P. PEACOCK, *Col.*,
Resident at Jeypore.

Appendix C.

Abstract Return of Colleges and Schools and Scholars attending them in Jeypore for the year 1892.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												Grand total of Institutions.	Grand total of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS AT THE END OF THE YEAR LEARNING.						REMARKS.
	UNDER STATE MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																
					SUPPORTED BY INDIVIDUALS.				UNAIDED.												
	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the roll at end of the year.	Average on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls at end of year.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls at end of year.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Arabic.	Hindi.	Urdu.	
I.—Collegiate Education—																					
1. English	1	58	57	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	58	58	20	38	...	...	...	
2. Sanskrit	1	56	55	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	56	...	56	...	...	...	...	
3. Persian-Arabic	1	18	24	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	...	...	18	18	...	...	
II.—Secondary Education—																					
1. English	1	485	471	465	1	264	252	163	...	...	...	...	2	749	625	28	166	...		415	
2. Anglo-vernacular	1	262	232	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	262	262	74	....	...	188	...	
3. Sanskrit	1	108	123	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	108	..	86	...	...	22	...	
4. Persian	1	345	383	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	345	...	...	99	...	...	278	
5. Chandpole Branch	1	138	148	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	138	...	...	18	...	30	90	
III.—Primary Education	26	1,276	1,273	876	30	2,223	2,080	1,657	...	...	...	...	56	3,499	437	437	414	...	1,683	1,099	
IV.—Indigenous Education	116	4,271	4,018	2,943	...	...	...	...	404	10,831	9,733	7,806	520	15,102	61	283	1,431	38	7,893	1,228	
V.—Female Education	7	526	436	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	526	...	...	...	...	526	...	
VI.—Special Education	3	143	140	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	143	39	3	...	...	59	15	
TOTAL	160	7,686	7,360	5,349	31	2,487	2,332	1,820	404	10,831	9,738	7,806	595	21,004	1,482	987	2,184	56	10,401	3,125	

JEYPORE,
The 5th April 1893.

H. P. PEACOCK, *Col.*,
Resident at Jeypore.

Appendix D.

Abstract Return of State Expenditure on Public Instruction in Jeypore for the year 1892.

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.									Total.	TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.					Total expenditure on Education.	Remarks.
	Collegiate Education.			School Education, General.			School Education, Special.				Inspection.	Scholarships, prizes, etc.,	Furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	English.	Sanskrit.	Persian Arabic.	Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.	Rajput School.	Training School.	School of Arts.								
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Institution . For males	9,960 0 0	5,304 0 0	680 0 0	16,918 0 0	8,044 0 0	2,112 0 0	3,480 0 0	.....	3,502 0 0	50,000	1,782	16,017	2,541	8,116	28,456	78,456	
Institution . „ females	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,550 0 0	.....	.....	228 0 0	.....	5,778	...	462	...	860	1,322	7,100	
Total .	9,960 0 0	5,304 0 0	680 0 0	16,918 0 0	13,594 0 0	2,112 0 0	3,480 0 0	228 0 0	3,502 0 0	55,778	1,782	16,479	2,541	8,976	29,778	85,556	
Average annual cost of educating each pupil found by deducting the direct expenditure by the average roll number of pupils . . .	174 13 9	96 6 9	28 5 3	12 7 6	7 15 3	0 8 5	99 7 0	22 12 9	35 12 0	793							

Jeypore,
The 5th April 1893.

H. P. Peacock, *Col.*,
Resident at Jeypore.

Appendix E.

JEYPORE COURT.

Abstract of Cases for the year 1892-93.

CIVIL SIDE.						CRIMINAL SIDE.					
Name of Court.	Number of suits pending at close of the year.	Number of suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of suits disposed of during the year.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.	Name of Court.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.	Number of suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of suits disposed of during the year.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.
Tahsil Courts	68	2,818	2,886	2,786	100	Tahsil Courts	53	3,470	3,523	3,424	99
Nizamat, Jeypore	308	1,999	2,307	1,763	544	Nizamat, Jeypore	261	4,894	5,155	4,791	364
Do. Malpura	9	435	444	434	10	Do. Malpura	17	1,078	1,095	1,084	11
Do. Hindown	6	876	882	832	50	Do. Hindown	37	1,939	1,976	1,936	40
Do. Sambhar	3	1,026	1,029	1,020	9	Do. Sambhar	4	1,268	1,272	1,265	7
Do. Madhopur	36	879	915	879	36	Do. Madhopur	14	1,607	1,621	1,597	24
Do. Gangapur	2	408	410	410	...	Do. Gangapur	14	822	836	823	13
Do. Dowsa	49	788	837	837	...	Do. Dowsa	34	1,880	1,914	1,913	1
Do. Torawati	182	2,205	2,387	2,301	86	Do. Torawati	44	2,662	2,706	2,667	39
Do. Shekhawati	3	1,381	1,384	1,381	3	Do. Shekhawati	5	1,913	1,918	1,911	7
Do. Kotkasim	...	133	133	131	2	Do. Kotkasim	2	265	267	259	8
Do. Bandikoi	1	96	97	91	6	Do. Bandikoi	1	105	106	105	1
Total .	599	10,226	10,825	10,079	746	Total .	433	18,433	18,866	18,351	515
Munsifi and Court of Small Causes .	1,330	7,085	8,415	7,526	889	Foujdari	5	1,859	1,864	1,857	7
Adawlat Dewani	39	2,284	2,323	2,283	40	Do Naibat	2	2,842	2,844	2,843	1
Appeals	74	2,257	2,331	2,194	137	Appeals	99	1,946	2,046	1,923	122
GRAND TOTAL .	2,110	24,670	26,780	24,868	1,912	GRAND TOTAL .	592	28,550	29,142	28,398	744

Jeypore;
The 5th April 1893.

H. P. PEACOCK, *Col.*,
Resident at Jeypore.

Appendix F.

Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjusted by the Jeypore Court of Vakils during the year 1892.

Period.	Dacoity.	Dacoity with wounding.	Dacoity with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway with wounding.	Highway with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of Cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Criminal breach of trust.	Theft of Cattle.	Total.
Quarter ending—																					
31st March	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
30th June	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	10
30th September	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
31st December	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6
Total	6	...	...	2	...	1	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	26

Jeypore,
The 18th May 1893.

H. P. PEACOCK, *Col.*,
Resident at Jeypore.

Appendix G.

Translation of the Regulation for the storage of Fodder (for the Kishengarh State).

Whereas in the course of the last two years of scarcity and drought, the local supply both of fodder and food-grains has been insufficient, and it has been observed that the supply of the latter has been kept up by imports by railway and prices have accordingly not risen so high as they used to, in seasons of scarcity prior to the opening of the railway in Rajputana, but the facility of transport by railway has not proved of much avail in keeping up the supply of fodder which has accordingly been very scarce and selling at abnormally high prices, in consequence of which more than half the agricultural stock has perished ;

Preamble.

And whereas this has caused great distress to the agricultural classes, from which it will take them long to recover, and which would have been, in great measure, averted, if there had been some system of prudent saving and storage of fodder in force ;

It is therefore deemed expedient to adopt some prudent measures for the saving and storage of fodder in ordinary years, both by individual cultivators and by village communities, in view of providing for the maintenance of plough and other useful cattle in seasons of scarcity and drought in future.

The following regulation is therefore hereby passed.

Short Title.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Fodder Regulation."

Extent and commencement.

2. It extends to the whole of the Kishengarh State, and it shall come into force on the 1st July 1892.

Private Stock.

3. Every cultivator shall save annually a cart-load of fodder per plough ; and in respect of the fodder thus saved which shall be called "Private Stock" each individual shall have the option of laying it up in stock either separately for himself or conjointly with his friends or relations.

N. B.—(*a*). A cart-load shall be deemed equivalent to ten maunds of 82lb each.

(*b*). Fodder shall be held to include dry grass, chaff, straw, etc.

Village Preserve.

4. In every village, there shall be set out, either within its own limits or at a reasonably convenient distance, a plot of land, which may be called "The Village Preserve," sufficient in extent to produce yearly as many cart-loads of fodder as there may be ploughs belonging to the resident cultivators, for the time being.

In laying out the Village Preserve, care shall be taken that the existing pasture lands are not encroached upon, or taken up, unless and until suitable provision be made for sufficient pasturage.

5. If a village be "completely divided," that is to say, divided into shares such that the lands and cultivators comprised in any share or group of shares be clearly defined and distinct from those of others, any such share, or group of shares may, for the purposes of this Regulation, be considered to constitute a village.

6. The Village Preserve shall be the common holding of the village, and shall be reserved for producing grass and fodder crops.

Common Stock.

The produce shall be cut and laid up in stock in a suitable place from year to year. The stock of fodder thus accumulated, shall be the common property of the village, and shall be called the "Common Stock."

7. The Private Stock and the Common Stock shall both be reserved for use in times of famine; and whenever a famine occurs, the Private Stock of each individual shall be placed at his disposal for consumption; and after the same has been exhausted, advances from the Common Stock shall, from time to time, be made to the resident cultivators for the time being, proportionate to the number of ploughs held by each, and in such a manner that the plough and other useful cattle be enabled in the best possible way, to cope with the famine.

Consumption of Private and Common Stocks in famine.

8. A premium of 25 per cent. shall be added to these advances to cover wastage, and the whole shall be recoverable by instalments in three succeeding years for purposes of replenishment of the Common Stock.

Recovery of advances of fodder.

9. The management and control of the Private and Common Stocks and the Village Preserve in every village, shall be vested in a Committee, to be called the "Fodder Committee," in subordination to the Collector of the District.

Fodder Committee.

The Committee shall consist of the patels and patwari, and a certain number of cultivators, mahajans, and muafidars, to be selected from amongst the residents of the village. The local revenue officer or the jaghirdar or his agent, according as the village is *khalsa* or alienated, shall be the President.

The selection of the non-official members shall rest with the President, subject to the sanction of the Collector of the District.

10. The expenses connected with the holding and maintenance of the Village Preserve, and the cutting, removal, and storage of its produce of fodder, shall be met by annual contributions from the cultivators, which shall constitute a Common Village Fund to be called the "Fodder Fund."

Fodder Fund.

The contributions shall be levied by the Fodder Committee, along with the collection of the *kharif* revenue and shall be assessed at a uniform rate per plough.

11. If a Fodder Committee be in need of money for defraying expenses connected with the Village Preserve and the Common Stock to be incurred prior to the levying of the abovementioned contributions, the said Committee shall be at liberty to borrow money. Such a loan shall be treated as a "Gánwái" or Common debt, and shall be repayable at the end of the Hindi month Magh (January—February).

Loans from the Durbar.

In case a Committee fails to secure a loan elsewhere, advances from the Durbar shall be made by the Collector of the District at the recommendation of the Tahsildar, and, if practicable, on the security of the jaghirdar of the village if any.

Such advances shall be repayable at the end of the Hindi month Magh (January—February), with simple interest at six per cent. per annum, and in case of default, shall be realisable as arrears of land revenue.

12. The land rent of the Village Preserve shall be fixed by the Committee at three-fourths the rent ordinarily payable for lands of similar quality, subject to a maximum of six annas per bigha of 44 yards square.

Village Preserve.

13. The Fodder Committee shall have the charge and control of the Fodder Fund, and shall keep a regular account of the assets and disbursements, and of the stores of fodder laid up from year to year in the Common Stock as well as in each individual cultivator's Private Stock, with a list of ploughs; and shall submit copies of the same to the Collector of the District through the proper channel. Duplicate copies of the same shall also be attached to the *jummabandies* of *khalsa* villages.

Accounts and Statements.

14. All proceeds from the Village Preserve whether on account of damages or of fees for pasturage after the cutting and removal of the fodder, shall be credited to the Fodder Fund.

Village Preserve Proceeds.

15. If for any sufficient reason, or in compliance with the unanimous wish of the cultivators, the Fodder Committee think it expedient to restrict its operations to the maintenance of the Common Stock, it may do so, with the approval of the Collector of the District; provided

Abolition of Private Stock.

that the deficiency thereby caused be made good by provision being made for storage of fodder in the Common Stock on a double scale, whether it be by enlarging the area of the Village Preserve or by enforcing the annual saving of one cart-load of fodder per plough by individuals, and amalgamating the same with the produce of the Village Preserve in the Common Stock.

Abolition of Village Preserve and of Common Stock.

16. If in any village it is not found feasible to set out a suitable tract of land for a Village Preserve, or if for any sufficient reason, or in compliance with the general wish of the cultivators the Fodder Commmitee think it unnecessary or inexpedient to establish or keep up a Village Preserve, it may do so with the sanction of the Collector of the District; Provided that—

the deficiency be made good by the cultivators saving individually an extra cart-load of fodder per plough for storage in the Common Stock or in their respective Private Stocks according as the Committee determines on organising a Common Stock or not;

the Committee shall also have the power to abolish a Village Preserve after sufficient fodder has been laid up in the Common Stock.

Time and mode of storage of Individual savings.

17. The supply of fodder which cultivators shall have individually to contribute under this Regulation, for purposes of storage, shall be made available and deposited in the Private or the Common Stock, as the case may be, before the end of the Hindi month *Poos*, and if there be deficit in any case, it shall be made good out of the defaulter's fodder-produce of the next *rabi* harvest, or by making purchases at his expense, at the discretion of the Fodder Committee.

Exemption of Fodder Stocks from attachment or sale.

18. The Private and Common Stocks are meant to serve the purposes of famine insurance, and, as such, shall be exempt from attachment or sale in execution of decrees or for realisation or fines or arrears of revenue.

Prohibition of transfer, consumption, or spoiling of Private Stocks.

19. Nobody shall be entitled to mortgage, sell, or in any other way, transfer, or remove or wilfully damage, or without the permission of the Fodder Committee, consume his Private Stock.

Penalties.

20. If a cultivator sell, or in any other way transfer, or remove, or, wilfully damage, or consume his private Stock contrary to the provisions of this Regulation, he shall be liable to a fine of R5 for every cart-load of fodder in respect of which any such act may have been committed.

Such fines shall be adjudged and collected by the Fodder Committee, and shall be credited to the Fodder Fund, and in the absence of a Fodder Fund, shall be spent in adding fodder to the Private Stock of the person paying the fine.

Rewards.

Rewards to informers, if any, shall be payable out of such collections to the extent of one-fifth the amount collected.

Disposal of Private Stock in case of any individual giving up occupation of cultivation.

21. If a cultivator gives up the occupation of cultivation and remains without such occupation for a whole year, he shall be at liberty to dispose of his Private Stock in any way he likes.

Compilation and submission of statistics and reports.

22. The Collectors of Districts shall be the chief administrative officers of their districts, for purposes of this regulation.

They shall compile abstracts from the annual statements supplied them by the Fodder Committees in their respective districts, and submit the same to the Central Revenue office with a report on the working of the scheme.

The Central Revenue office shall submit a General Report to the Durbar with necessary, statements for the whole State.

(4)

EASTERN STATES AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 605G., dated Dholepore, 21st April 1893.

From—Lieut.-Col. N. C. Martelli, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Eastern States Agency for the year 1892-93.

KARAULI.

SEASON.

The rainfall during the year was 33·89 inches against 31·79 last year. Both the *kharif* and *rabi* crops were good.

HEALTH.

Pilgrims returning from the Ganges brought cholera into the State. The first case took place on the 9th April 1892, and the last case was reported on the 25th September 1892. During this period there were 430 cases and 228 deaths.

EDUCATION.

The return of the Karauli School received from the Durbar is attached. There are, in addition to the one at Karauli, five schools in the Tahsils in which Urdu and Hindi are taught.

The Maharaja takes the greatest interest in education, and is doing all in his power to persuade the Sirdars to send their sons to the Head school.

In the school at Karauli 208 boys are receiving tuition.

FINANCE.

The financial statement received from the Durbar for the native financial year shows that the income from all sources amounted to R5,54,610-15, and the expenditure to R 4,80,086-6-9, leaving a closing balance of R74,524-8-3.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The bridge over the Panchna River, in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, was completed during the year, and is open to traffic. This river was during the rains impassable sometimes for several days at a time, and the bridge across it now is a great boon to the public. The cost of construction was R30,000.

JAIL.

The total number of prisoners in the jail is 67, of whom nine are life-convicts. The jail is well kept, and the prisoners well looked after. Some improvements to the building have been suggested by the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, which the Durbar intends having carried out as soon as possible.

CRIME.

There was no case of infanticide during the year. Three cases of dacoity were committed, in one of which intoxicating drugs were administered to those robbed, and property, value R60, was taken away.

ADMINISTRATION.

Raja Bahadur Bhagwan Sing, a Member of the State Council, died during the year, and the vacancy has not been filled up yet.

FEMALE DISPENSARY.

This Dispensary was opened on the 21st October 1891, and placed in charge of Hospital Assistant Bibi Asharfi (Brahmin) who was educated at Agra by the Durbar. A good number of patients attend and the hospital assistant is sometimes called to cases outside, and it is hoped the hospital will prove a complete success. Four thousand three hundred and forty-nine out-patients were treated in this dispensary during the year.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

The Agent to the Governor General visited Karauli in January last, and remained at the capital two days.

BHARTPUR.

SEASON.

The rainfall was 38·90 inches during the year against 35·51 last year. The *kharif* crop was good, but the *rabi* in parts of the State was damaged by hail in March last.

HEALTH.

Cholera broke out in the State on the 15th April 1892 and continued until 20th June last. During this period there were 908 cases, of which 412 proved fatal.

EDUCATION.

The usual return of schools is attached. The Durbar does not appear to attach much importance to education, and the consequence is the schools are not well looked after, and the attendance is small.

COURTS.

The usual returns showing the working of the civil and criminal courts are appended.

FINANCES.

The total income from all sources amounted to R28,73,344-10-4¼ and the expenditure to R26,31,285-12-9.

JAIL.

The total number of prisoners in the jail is reported to be 215, of whom nine are life-convicts.

The Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana has pointed out many defects in the jail building, and the Durbar intends to attend, without delay, to the improvements suggested.

CRIME.

Two cases of dacoity took place during the year, one in the month of December and one in March last.

WILD CATTLE.

Measures are now being taken to control the wild cattle which do so much damage to the crops in the State. At the close of last rains the Maharaja caused a large enclosure to be constructed capable of holding

2,000 head of cattle. The area is surrounded by a ditch, then a wire fence and outside the whole felled trees and branches have been laid, so it is impossible for the cattle to break through and escape. The enclosure is well wooded, has a tank which generally contains water all the year, and is a most suitable place for the purpose. There is a sufficient staff of men to look after the animals and bring them under control, and fodder is stacked to feed the cattle when grazing fails. As soon as the experiment has a fair trial, and if it proves successful, other enclosures will be made in the districts where the wild cattle are numerous. It is proposed by the Durbar to train the young cattle for agricultural purposes, to use the milk of the cows, and to sell all animals beyond the requirements of the Durbar. When I last visited the enclosure a few days ago, it contained about 500 head of cattle. I was disappointed not to see more, but the men in charge tell me that a little later, when all the crops are down, and grass scarce, the cattle will make for the enclosure where fodder is provided, and I have no doubt this will be the case. Those now in the enclosure have become wonderfully tame and allow themselves to be handled, and some have already been sent to the Durbar sheds to work. I think with careful management the experiment will be a success, but it would be far less expensive, and the results would be more speedy if the cultivators were allowed to catch and tame the cattle themselves, but this plan for some religious prejudices does not meet with the approval of the Maharaja.

TOUR OF THE POLITICAL AGENT.

I was in camp in the Bhartpur District the greater part of December, and in January proceeded to Karauli to meet the Agent to the Governor General, and marched with him from thence to Bhartpur. I afterwards marched from Bhartpur into Dholepore territory, arriving at the head-quarters of the Agency on 1st February. During my tour a portion of Karauli, all the Tahsils in Bhartpur, and some of those in Dholepore were visited.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

Kuar Narain Sing, second son of His Highness the Maharaja, died of cholera at Sewur on the 18th April 1892. The child was a great favourite of the Maharaja, who felt his death very much.

In January last Colonel Trevor, Agent to the Governor General marched from Karauli into Bhartpur territory, and was some days in the State.

In February last the Maharaja was honoured by a visit from His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Esté. His Imperial and Royal Highness had two days' shooting in Bhartpur, had good sport, and was much pleased with his visit.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The Imperial Service Infantry in January last marched to Jhansi and took part in the manœuvres at the Camp of Exercise there. The regiment was spoken most highly of by the General Commanding for their discipline and behaviour in the field and in camp.

The Imperial Service Cavalry were under orders to proceed to Muttra in February last to take part in manœuvres there with the 7th Dragoon Guards. This regiment was, however, suddenly ordered to Egypt and the Camp

of Exercise did not take place. As soon as the Maharaja received intimation that the 7th Dragoon Guards had been ordered to Egypt, he offered to place his Imperial Service Cavalry at the disposal of Government to garrison Muttra. New lines for the Imperial Service Infantry are under construction, and accommodation for one wing, the Durbar informs me, will be complete before the rains set in.

POST OFFICES.

A post office was opened in the city of Bhartpur, which is a great convenience to the residents.

DHOLEPORE.

SEASON.

The rainfall during the year was 27·93 inches, as against 31·82 last year. The *kharif* crop was exceedingly good, and there was every prospect of a bumper *rabi*, but in March heavy hail-storms set in which in some districts did much damage, but on the whole the harvest was a fair one.

HEALTH.

There were 861 cases of cholera in the State between 1st June and 16th July 1892 with 340 deaths.

EDUCATION.

There is a school at Dholepore, and one in each of the five tahsils, in which 277 boys receive education.

JAIL.

The return received from the Durbar is attached, which shows the total number of prisoners to be 134 of whom six are life-convicts.

COURTS.

The usual returns of the civil, criminal, and revenue courts are attached. In the civil court there were 186 cases pending from the previous year, 958 cases were instituted, 919 disposed of, and 225 left pending at the close of the year.

In the criminal court 119 cases were pending from last year, 1,423 cases instituted, and 1,569 disposed of, leaving 43 pending at the end of the year.

VACCINATION.

During the year 6,871 persons were vaccinated, and in 6,349 cases, the operations were successful.

CRIME.

One case of dacoity occurred on the 21st January 1893 in the Kolari Tahsil, in which property valued at R109 was looted by the dacoits of whom no particulars are yet forthcoming.

ADMINISTRATION.

Rai Bahadur Munshi Bishun Sarup still carries on the duties of Dewan to the satisfaction of His Highness the Maharaj Rana.

FINANCES.

The total receipts from all sources are estimated to amount to R11,43,801, and the expenditure to R9,47,226, leaving a balance of R1,96,575 at the end of the year.

His Highness the Maharaj Rana gave the State R1,10,000 from his private purse, which enabled the Durbar to forego taking the usual temporary

loan to meet current expenses until the revenue commenced coming in, and also to make tuccavi advances to cultivators, which saved them having to borrow from the Treasurer at a high rate of interest.

Rai Bahadur Seth Mool Chund has been paid another lakh of rupees during the year towards the liquidation of his loan, and the State liabilities amount to now ₹10,60,000 only.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The bund of the tank at Chatoria close to Dholepore was repaired and raised, and material for the kutcherry buildings is being collected on the site.

SETTLEMENT.

The revised land settlement was completed and brought into force during the year, by which the revenue was increased by ₹71,477.

POST OFFICES.

Branch post offices were opened at Bari, Baseri, Sepow, and Sir Muttra.

NOTABLE EVENT.

On the 12th February 1893, a son was born to His Highness the Maharaj Rana.

Statement showing the Average Attendance of Boys of the Karauli School for the year 1892-93.

Department.	Present.	Absent.	On leave.	Sick.	Remarks.
English . . .	53·68	9·83	8·33	5·11	
Persian . . .	62·24	26·14	2·77	·74	
Hindi . . .	92·11	41·87	6·90	4·91	
Total .	208·03	77·84	18·00	10·76	

Annual Return of Schools in the Bhartpur State for the Sambat year 1948.

Name of School.	Number of Schools.	Department And Attendance.					Number of Teachers.	Annual expenditure.
		English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Total attendance.		R a. p.
Bhartpur School .	1	45	81	102	18	246	25	4,723 8 0
Sewar School .	1	...	10	35	...	45	2	273 9 6
Tahsili Schools .	12	...	195	524	...	719	41	3,590 15 6
Halkabandi Schools	98	...	211	1,411	...	1,622	101	6,087 3 9
Visitor . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	267 8 9
Total .	112	45	497	2,072	18	2,632	170	14,942 13 6

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts of the Bhartpur State during the Sambat year 1948.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Judge of Bhartpur .	Appeal .	2	25	27	21	6
	Original .	49	306	355	335	20
Subordinate Courts . .	Do. .	38	319	357	334	23
Magistrate of Deeg and Mewat.	Appeal .	...	44	44	44	...
	Original .	...	138	138	138	...
Subordinate Courts . .	Do. .	56	525	581	547	34
Total .	...	145	1,357	1,502	1,419	83

Dholepore,
The 21st April 1893.

N. C. MARTELLI, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Bhartpur State during the Sambat year 1948.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Magistrate of Bhartpur	Appeal	1	53	54	52	2
	Original	4	1,776	1,780	1,770	10
Subordinate Courts	Do.	279	4,197	4,476	4,284	192
Magistrate of Deeg and Mewat.	Appeal	...	9	9	9	...
	Original	...	1,531	1,531	1,531	...
Subordinate Courts	Do.	89	2,358	2,447	2,352	95
Total	...	373	9,924	10,297	9,998	299

Dholepore Jail Return for the Sambat year 1949 (A. D. 1892-93).

No.	Terms of Imprisonment.	Hindus.					Musalmans.					Grand Total.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1.	For life	5	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
2.	„ 14 years	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
3.	„ 12 „	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
4.	„ 10 „	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
5.	„ 9 „	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
6.	„ 8 „	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
7.	„ 7 „	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	3
8.	„ 6 „	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
9.	„ 5 „	14	1	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	1	16
10.	„ 4 „	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
11.	„ 3 „	14	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	1	15
12.	„ 2 „	22	...	...	...	22	3	...	...	...	3	25
13.	„ 1 year	23	2	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	25
14.	„ 6 months	13	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14
15.	Under 6 months	9	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	1	10
	Total	121	7	...	...	128	6	...	...	...	6	134

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts of the Dholepore State during the Sambat year 1949, (A. D. 1892-93.)

No.	Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1.	The Dewan of Dholepore	Appeals	7	36	43	40	3
		Originals	23	39	62	46	16
2.	The Magistrate of Dholepore.	Appeals	1	50	51	45	6
		Originals	12	129	141	125	16
3.	Subordinate Courts	Do.	143	704	847	663	184
	Total	...	186	958	1,144	919	225

Dholepore;
The 21st April 1893.

N. C. MARTELLI, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Dholepore State during the Sambat year 1949 (A D. 1892-93).

No.	Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	The Dewan of Dholepore	Appeals .	2	19	21	20	1
		Original .	...	7	7	7	...
2	The Magistrate of Dholpore.	Appeals .	...	10	10	10	...
		Original .	16	671	687	679	8
3	Subordinate Courts .	Ditto .	101	786	887	853	34
	Total .	...	119	1,493	1,612	1,569	43

Statement showing the work performed by the Revenue Courts of the Dholepore State during the Sambat year 1949 (A D. 1892-93).

No.	Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	The Dewan of Dholepore .	Original .	6	329	335	330	5
2	Settlement . . .	Ditto .	278	768	1,046	356	690
	Total .	...	284	1,097	1,381	686	695

Dholepore;
The 21st April 1893.

N. C. MARTELLI, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent Eastern Rajputana States.

(5)

HAROWTI AND TONK AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 51-G., dated Deoli, 13th May 1893.
From—Major A, P. Thornton, Political Agent, Harowti and Tonk,
To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Report on the Administration of the States of Bundi and Tonk and the Chiefship of Shahpura for the year 1892-93.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The rainfall was everywhere above the average, but being irregularly distributed, was not of much benefit. The total fall amounted to 36·18 inches in Deoli, 37·95 inches in Tonk, and 44·55 inches in Shahpura. Of the *kharif* crops Indian-corn was damaged to some extent, but the outturn on the whole was a full average one. The *rabi* crops also gave promise of an exceptionally good harvest, but a few untimely showers and cloudy weather in February and March considerably injured the wheat and opium crops.

PRICES.

During the early part of the year prices remained high, but good rain falling in July, they fell at once, and have since then remained steady.

HEALTH.

The general health of the station suffered considerably from the middle of April to the ending of July from an outbreak of cholera and later on from fever of an epidemic character. There were 70 cases of cholera, of which 35 proved fatal.

MEENA KHERAR.

No instances of crime have been reported from the Meena Kherar, but a large number of Meenas of the Meywar portion of the Kherar planned and attacked the house of a mahajan of Kotah in January 1892, and have been tried and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in the jail at Ajmere.

INTERNATIONAL COURT.

The usual tables exhibiting the work done by the Harowti Court of Vakils are attached, marked Appendix A.

THE DEOLI DISPENSARY.

The total number of out-patients treated in the dispensary during the year amounted to 5,813 and the expenditure to ₹1,072. There was some improvement in the work of vaccination, the number of operations performed being 414 of which only 36 were unsuccessful.

THE DEOLI STATION.

Owing to deficient rainfall in previous years there was some difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of good drinking water, but good rain having fallen during the year, wells have improved and no scarcity is likely to be felt this hot season. The supply of fodder for cattle is plentiful everywhere.

BUNDI.

With the exception of a few days' indisposition His Highness the Maharao Raja enjoyed good health during the year. In July His Highness

accompanied his second Rani to Ajmere on her return to Jodhpur, and in November visited Jodhpur, returning to his capital with the Rani and his sister after an absence of a fortnight.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The rainfall was 17½ inches and the outturn of the *kharif* crops somewhat below average. Cotton having been largely injured by frost and hail; only an eight-anna crop was secured. The *rabi* crops are expected to be full average ones, but owing to rust, wheat has suffered severely.

HEALTH.

The general health of the people was indifferent, cholera having prevailed from May to August, causing 132 deaths in the city and 1,616 in the out lying districts. The disease was propagated by the pilgrims from the Hurdwar Fair and by the half-starved emigrants from Marwar when returning to their homes. For want of means the dead bodies were either left on the wayside or thrown into wells and ditches. To arrest the progress of the disease and render help to the people temporary dispensaries were established by the Durbar and medicines distributed through the medium of talukdars and district officials.

DISPENSARY.

The number of patients treated at the hospital, jail, and city dispensary amounted to 2,269. Only 19 children were vaccinated, 15 successfully, a fact which does not speak well for the interest taken in furthering the objects of this most important work.

JAIL.

The monthly average number of prisoners was 72. An improvement was made in the building during the year by the addition of an additional apartment for the accommodation of female inmates, but the arrangements are still most defective, and, in consequence of the notice taken of this fact by visiting officers a new female prison is under consideration.

CRIME AND POLICE.

Six dacoities were committed during the year, of which two were serious. In them two men on the the complainants' side were killed and six wounded, whilst property to the value of R3,787-12-3 was carried off. None of the dacoits were arrested. The army and the police have been placed in charge of a separate officer, and it is hoped that the measures taken to increase the efficiency of the police will show better results in the future.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Of the sum of R18,000 sanctioned for metalling the road between Deoli and Bundi, R17,215 were expended during the year. Eleven miles have already been metalled, seven miles run over hard and rocky ground and hence require no metalling, whilst for the remainder metal has been collected, and work will recommence during the rains.

CUSTOMS.

The total revenue derived from customs during the year amounted to R1,59,012 or R3,473 more than that realised in the previous year.

COURTS.

There were 406 civil and 1,773 criminal cases for disposal, of which 294 civil and 1,443 criminal were decided, leaving 112 of the former and 330 of the latter on the file at the close of the year.

FINANCE.

The revenue for 1891-92 was ₹6,82,741 and the expenditure ₹9,18,800, shewing a deficit of ₹2,36,059, due principally to the expenditure incurred on the marriage of His Highness' sister and to the personal expenses of his second and third Ranis for whose maintenance jaghirs have not yet been allotted. It is understood that the deficit on the year's revenue account has been made good from reserve funds.

TELEGRAPH LINE.

The line of telegraph from Nusseerabad to Deoli was extended during the year to Kotah, a branch office being opened in the Bundi city. The extension of this line was undertaken on the sole guarantee of the Kotah Durbar, the terms offered by Bundi being considered unacceptable.

TONK.

His Highness the Nawab kept good health throughout the year. He has now eleven sons and sixteen daughters.

Owing to the death of Nawab Jahanara Begum, widow of the late Nawab Ghaus Mahomed Khan of Jaora, and eldest daughter of Nawab Wazir-ud-dowla, the jaghir of ₹1,000 held by her, together with the money allowance of ₹300 per mensem, has lapsed to the State.

The jaghir of Sahibzada Ayub Khan has also been resumed and conferred after due consideration on Nawab Khalil-uz-zaman Begum, fifth wife of His Highness the Nawab.

In December and January His Highness made a tour through the Nimbahera Pergunnah, and personally enquired into the complaints and grievances of the people. I met His Highness while his camp was at Nimbahera, and in the two days I spent there, several matters requiring attention were gone into and disposed of. The absence of a proper system of police and the procedure followed in disposing of revenue cases specially attracted His Highness' attention. To remedy the defects brought to notice, the preparation of a Police Act and certain reforms in the procedure to be followed in revenue cases which had been discussed in consultation with the Political Agent were decided on.

For sometime past His Highness has taken a much larger share in the administration of the affairs of his State than he had previously done, and it is due mainly to his personal efforts that many changes of importance have been introduced and general progress made in several departments of the State. The abolition of court-fees on all appeals submitted to His Highness, discontinuance of the system of obtaining forced labour, remission of ₹6,500 to cultivators of the Nimbahera Pergunnah are matters which deserve special mention.

The rate of royalty to be levied on all stone removed from the Nimbahera quarries for the use of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway has formed the subject of a correspondence for sometime past. His Highness, though at first unwilling to grant any concessions, has now agreed to levy only eight annas per hundred cubic feet on building stone and one rupee per hundred cubic feet on slabs for paving.

The committee of enquiry appointed for the re-organisation of the army and the examination of State charges and other kindred matters continues to collect data necessary for the accomplishment of the object in view.

In February the Agent to the Governor General visited Tonk, and at the invitation of His Highness opened the new female hospital with the usual ceremonies. Arrangements to obtain the services of a qualified native female superintendent, and a suitable staff and to equip the hospital with necessary instruments and medicines are being made in communication with the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana.

GENERAL HEALTH.

Cholera of a severe character appeared at Tonk and in all the outlying pergunnahs, and lasted from May to July. Out of 2,615 seizures 1,977 terminated fatally. Later on fever was prevalent everywhere.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The rainfall in all the six pergunnahs was considerably above the average. The rain crops yielded a fair outturn. Of the spring crops wheat was everywhere damaged, the loss being estimated at twelve annas in the rupee at Nimbahera, and from six to eight annas in the rupee in the remaining pergunnahs. In Sironj and Nimbahera the gram crop also suffered to some extent from severe frost and hail.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Twelve boundary disputes between Sironj and Gwalior were settled by Lieutenant A. Bannerman and one between Nimbahera and Kassode (Indore) by Lieutenant A. Bruce. The disputes now remaining for settlement are 41 in Sironj, eight in Parawa, and seven in Chabra.

JUDICIAL.

Satisfactory work continues to be performed by the various courts at the capital and in the pergunnahs under the able management of Mahomed Nujjaf Khan, the Judicial Member of the Council. In the Perawa Pergunnah, however, laxity of supervision on the part of the official in charge of the civil and criminal courts was noticed and is receiving due attention.

CRIME AND POLICE.

There has been a marked diminution of crime in the year under report, only one dacoity case having been reported against seven in the previous year. The establishment of a regular police in the pergunnahs of Tonk, Nimbahera, and Sironj has had the effect of repressing crime considerably, but as the procedure followed in dealing with cases and criminals has been found defective, the preparation of a Police Act, of which mention has already been made, has been decided on and measures have been adopted to prevent the recurrence of the irregularities brought to notice.

JAIL.

The jail arrangements continue satisfactory and the health of the prisoners was good throughout the year, only ten deaths having taken place out of a total of 263 souls. The suggestions made by Dr. Newman for increasing the efficiency of the jail and improving the condition of the prisoners are receiving attention. The daily average of prisoners was 140·17. In the juvenile ward there was no prisoner during the year.

DISPENSARY.

The number of patients treated in the Tonk Dispensary during the year amounted to 28·876, which when compared with that treated in the

previous year, *viz.*, 18·925, shows an increase of 7·995. The daily average was 79·11.

The suggestions made by the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, in regard to the construction of additional wards, a mortuary, an operation-room, and a contagious-disease ward are being considered, and His Highness has recently been addressed in view to their early adoption. The number of vaccine operations performed during the year was 5,000, of which 4,704 were successful.

Dispensaries have been opened at Nimbahera, Parawa, and Chabra where their want has long been felt. Pensioned hospital assistants have been appointed to them, and medicines and instruments have been provided according to requirement.

EDUCATION.

The schools maintained at the capital had on their rolls 661 boys at the close of the year. The daily average was 562·15. Five students from the High School appeared for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, but the result is not yet known. Three also appeared for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination of the Punjab University, of whom only one has passed.

To increase the status of the school His Highness has introduced during the year the same standard of education as is in force in British Provinces.

MAYO COLLEGE.

There are still six boys attending the Mayo College including the heir-apparent.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure incurred under this head, including charges on account of establishment, amounted during the year to R22,350. Of this sum nearly R17,000 have been expended on the Walter Hospital and the Tonk Dispensary and in the construction of the Tonk portion of the Deoli and Tonk Road.

CUSTOMS.

There is nothing of importance to report under this head. The receipts during the year amounted to R1,77,104 against R1,88,195 in the preceding year, the decrease of R11,091 being ascribed to falling off in the trade of cotton, cummin seed, and other articles of commodity.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

A detailed report shewing the arrangements proposed by Major Pears, Settlement Officer, and the action taken thereon by His Highness to complete and maintain the revenue survey and settlement of the Tonk State was furnished on the 4th April 1893, whilst the final report and the Revenue Code on which the permanency of the settlement and the maintenance of agricultural record chiefly depend are awaited from Major Pears. Rates have been published in all six pergunnahs of the State with the exception of a few villages in each.

SCARCITY.

Consequent on the failure of the rains in the previous year, relief works, such as constructing tanks and sinking wells, were opened both at the capital and in the pergunnahs, and greatly assisted people suffering from scarcity. As a concession to menials and State servants, grain belonging to the State was sold to them at two seers per rupee more than the market rate.

FINANCES.

Appendix B gives the estimate and actuals for the *Fasli* year 1299 and the estimate for 1300.

DEBTS.

The progress made in the liquidation of the State debts up to 31st March 1893 and the prospect of liquidation up to 31st August 1894 are shown in Appendix C.

SHAHPURA.

GENERAL.

The Raja Dhiraj and the members of his family have enjoyed good health during the year, save his elder Rani, who has been ailing for some months past from general debility. In March the Raja Dhiraj married the sister of the Maharawal of Chota Oodeypore under the Rewakanta Agency.

Negotiations for the marriage of the elder daughter of the Raja Dhiraj with the Raj Saheb of Vankanere in Kathiawar have recently been concluded, and the marriage contract duly signed. The betrothal ceremony will take place before October next and the marriage a year or two hence by mutual consent.

In June the Raja Dhiraj proceeded to Abu and stayed there three weeks. He exchanged visits with the Agent to the Governor General and His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur. In November he went to Jeypore on a visit by invitation to His Highness the Maharaja. On his return journey he paid a visit to His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh. In January and February he proceeded on a short tour through his pergunanah of Kachola.

Both the Raj Kunwars attended the Mayo College regularly and are said to have made fair progress in their studies. They passed the summer vacation on Abu.

The Raja Dhiraj is ably supported by his Kamdar, Munshi Bhola Nath, who has worked satisfactorily and well. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Karimuddin, the head of the Judicial Department, has also given satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The rainfall of the years (44·55 inches) was considerably above the average, but being unfavourably distributed, was prejudicial to the Indian-corn and cotton crops which suffered to some extent. The remainder of the rain crops were full average ones. Of the spring crops wheat only is below the estimate, the rest having yielded a fair outturn. Owing, to heavy falls in July several tanks burst their embankments but were promptly repaired.

The grass crop being exceptionally good a very large quantity of fodder has been stored to meet future contingencies.

EDUCATION.

The Anglo-Vernacular school at the capital, of which mention was made in last year's report, had on its rolls at the close of the year 236 scholars with an average daily attendance of 164·24 against 83·20 in the previous year. Four pupils appeared at the examination held at Ajmere on the 1st May 1893, but the result is not known.

The girls' school and the Hindi branch schools at the capital and in the districts of Phulia and Kothyan continue to do well.

The budget provision for the maintenance of schools has been raised from R3,200 to R4,000.

HEALTH.

The general health was indifferent. Cholera appeared in May causing 163 deaths out of a total of 313 cases. For the relief of the sufferers a temporary hospital was erected outside the city and medicines were liberally distributed The mortality from small-pox was also great, 591 deaths having taken place out of a total of 999 cases. One thousand and ninety-five children were vaccinated, 863 successfully.

DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in the dispensary and jail amounted to 7·905, the daily average being 104·89 against 97 in the previous year.

The female hospital referred to in last year's report is in course of construction, and is expected to be completed before the end of the year 1893. At the request of the Raja Dhiraj steps are being taken to obtain for the Chiefship the services of a trained hospital assistant to replace the present incumbent.

JAIL.

There were 78 prisoners in the jail at the close of the year. The average number of males was 38·56 and of females 4·10, or a total of 42·66. Satisfactory progress continues to be made in the manufacture of carpets, *dhurries*, and other articles of industry.

COURTS.

The following table exhibits the work done during the year by the several courts of the Chiefship :—

No.	Courts.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Struck off.	Remaining.
1.	Criminal	45	568	613	581		32
2.	Civil	474	1,227	1,751	537	392	822
	Mahakama Khas.						
	Administrative	96	352	448	326	...	122
	Judicial—						
	Criminal	14	118	132	128	...	4
	Civil	79	143	222	192	...	30

Of the 233 appeals submitted to the Mahakama Khas, the decision in 78 were confirmed, in 42 modified, and in 122 revised.

The system under which the city kotwal exercised certain civil powers has been abolished, and in lieu thereof a small cause court has been with etsablished with powers to hear suits up to and not exceeding R25 in value.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

The dispute between Rupalia of Shahpura, Kachola, and Mangrope of Meywar, was settled by Mr. B. Egerton, Boundary Settlement Officer, Meywar, but an appeal against his decision will be presented shortly.

MOGHIAS.

Much has been done during the year to improve the condition of the Moghias. Such of their complaints as had any foundation have been listened to and removed, and every endeavour is being made to induce them to earn a living as honest cultivators.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Rupees 36,722 were expended during the year on tanks and buildings, and R5,695 as tuccavi advances.

FAMINE.

To meet the distress caused by the failure of the rains in the previous year private relief works consisting of constructing buildings and tanks and sinking wells were started. To such as were unable to work food was distributed daily, and every means were employed to prevent people leaving their homes, and to provide for the famine-stricken from Marwar and other places. In recognition of the liberal treatment accorded to the people, an expression of the Agent to the Governor General's satisfaction was conveyed to Raja Dhiraj.

FINANCES.

In consequence of the opening of relief works and other unforeseen charges, it was feared that the expenditure would considerably exceed the receipts as estimated, and it would become necessary to raise a loan or to draw the amount required to cover the deficit from the Khas Treasury. This, however, was avoided as by judiciously curtailing expenditure in each department, and keeping a careful watch over each source of income, the receipts and disbursements were also balanced, the small deficit resulting being met from the sale proceeds of some grass land and other petty sources.

The receipts for the year ending July 1892 amounted roughly to R2,77,500 and the expenditure to R2,55,000, whilst the budget for the current year shews the estimated receipts to be R2,87,950 and the expenditure R2,65,823.

INTERNAL POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.

To facilitate the despatch of public business and prevent inconvenience to the people, an internal *dák* system was introduced during the year, whereby daily communication between the capital and the various circles into which the Chiefship is divided for administrative purposes has been established. A sepoy from each tahsil has been set apart to serve as a runner, and deliver letters at a fixed time. The total cost amounts to only R20 per mensem whilst the advantages accruing both to the Chiefship and the public are considerable. The latter are permitted to post letters free of charge.

PRESERVATION OF TREES.

Difficulties having been experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of firewood owing to trees having been cut down indiscriminately either for local requirements or for sale to subjects of the neighbouring States, an establishment has been entertained for their preservation, and for selecting pieces of waste land in every village for planting *babool* and other easily growing trees. The benefits of the scheme will also be explained to the people and certain rights allowed them over such trees as may be planted by them.

CUSTOMS.

The import and export duties levied by Meywar on all articles of trade being considered severe, and the Shahpura custom charges irregular, the Raja Dhiraj purposes submitting a special report in view to obtaining permission for the revision of the Shahpura customs tariff and the diminution of the Meywar charges.

Appendix A.

TABLE I.

Statement showing the working of the Harowti International Court of Vakils during the year 1892-93.

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending at beginning of year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Total amount of claims.	Total amount of decree awarded.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURTS.						REMARKS.
								Remaining at close of year.	Appeals during the year.	TOTAL.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Remaining.	
						R a. p.	R a. p.							
Harowti and Tonk International Court from 1st April 1892 of 31st March 1893.	9	39	48	43	5	13,086 11 0	3,212 0 9	4	10	14	9	2	3	Property recovered valued at R600.

TABLE II.

Abstract Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated by the Harowti and Tonk International Court of Vakils during the year.

CRIME.	Number of cases from 1st April to 31st March.	REMARKS.
Against persons.		
Murder	...	
Assault with wounding	...	
Against property.		
Highway robbery—		
With aggravated circumstances	3	
Without aggravated circumstances	1	
Gang robbery with and without aggravated circumstances	...	
Theft—		
With aggravated circumstances	...	
Without aggravated circumstances	2	
Cattle-lifting	17	
Premeditated dacoity	10	
Arson	...	
Burglary	3	
Counterfeit coining	...	
Poisoning	...	
Miscellaneous	7	
TOTAL	43	

HAROWTI AND TONK AGENCY;
The 13th May 1893.

A. P. THORNTON, *Major,*
Political Agent, Harowti and Tonk Agency.

Appendix B.

RECEIPTS OF THE TONK STATE FOR FASLI 1299 ENDING 31ST AUGUST 1892, AND ESTIMATE FOR FASLI 1300 ENDING 31ST AUGUST 1893.

No.	Heads.	Fasli 1299.		Estimate Fasli 1300.
		Estimate.	Accounts.	
		R	R	R
I.	Land Revenue	9,39,600	9,48,014	10,65,899
II.	Assessed Taxes	11,100	11,978	9,075
III.	Customs	1,79,744	1,77,104	1,80,807
IV.	Stamps	14,100	15,330	12,900
V.	Law and Justice	9,110	10,039	8,796
VI.	Mint	300	715	350
VII.	Nazarana	30,000	28,105	12,559
VIII.	Abkari	5,400	5,045	6,000
IX.	Miscellaneous	38,680	45,511	42,715
X.	Tuccavi Profit	44,000	36,174	37,860
XI.	Salt compensation	20,000	10,000	30,000
XII.	Deposits	38,136	32,076	56,922
XIII.	Advances recoverable	91,000	40,331	42,000
XIV.	Recoveries on account of loans	2,566	537	1,100
	Opening cash balance	1,30,600	1,44,216	42,500
	Total	15,54,426	14,95,175	15,49,474

EXPENDITURE OF THE TONK STATE FOR FASLI 1299 ENDING 31ST AUGUST 1892, AND ESTIMATE FOR FASLI 1300 ENDING 31ST AUGUST 1893.

No.	Heads.	Fasli 1299.		Estimate Fasli 1300.
		Estimate.	Accounts.	
		R	R	R
I.	Allowance	3,18,084	3,17,386	3,17,430
II.	Army	2,27,828	2,25,339	2,29,523
III.	State Charges	1,94,314	2,11,859	1,97,850
IV.	Civil Service	3,02,279	2,95,575	3,02,559
V.	Public Works	33,950	34,533	39,958
VI.	Survey and Settlement	45,000	89,332	45,000
VII.	Remission	...	7,610	...
VIII.	Deposit refunded	86,136	63,931	83,670
IX.	Advances	91,000	45,250	43,000
X.	Payment of debts	1,45,823	1,47,386	1,49,773
	Total	15,54,426	14,38,201	14,08,763

A. P. THORNTON, *Major*,
Political Agent, Harowti and Tonk Agency.

Appendix C—Tonk State.

Statement showing the progress made up to 28th February 1893, inclusive, in the liquidation of the State debts and the prospects of liquidation up to 31st August 1896.

No.	Particulars.	1st September 1886.		1st September 1887.		1st September 1888.		1st September 1889.		1st September 1890.		1st September 1891.		1st September 1892.		1st March 1893.		1st September 1893.		1st September 1894.		1st September 1895.		1st September 1896.	
		Amount.	Interest. %	Amount.	Interest. %	Amount.	Interest. %	Amount.	Interest. %	Amount.	Interest. %	Amount.	Interest. %	Amount.	Interest. %	Amount.	Interest. %	Amount.	Interest. %	Amount.	Interest. %	Amount.	Interest. %	Amount.	Interest. %
	Debts bearing Interest.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Old Debts.																								
	Debts completely paid up .	13,06,757	...	74,434	...	5,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pergunnah debts . .	54,011	...	54,011	...	52,397	...	47,768	...	47,239	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total old debts .	13,60,768	6 to 15	1,28,445	6 to 9	57,997	6 to 9	47,768	9	47,239	9	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	New Accounts opened since 1st September 1886.																								
	Seth Rai Bahadur Samir Mul Cmed Mull.	...	...	4,98,596	7	5,10,306	7	4,75,000	7	4,37,000	7	3,97,000	7	3,54,000	7	3,31,300	7	3,07,000	7	2,56,000	7	2,02,000	7	1,45,000	7
2	The Rutlam firm of Deep Chand Poonum Chand.	...	...	4,30,000	5½	3,97,306	5½	3,63,000	5½	3,28,000	5½	2,89,000	5½	2,48,000	5½	2,26,800	5½	2,05,000	5½	1,58,000	5½	1,09,000	5½	57,000	5½
	Total new debts .	...	...	9,28,596	...	9,07,612	...	8,38,000	...	7,65,000	...	6,86,000	...	6,02,000	...	5,58,100	...	5,12,000	...	4,14,000	...	3,11,000	...	2,02,000	...
	Total debts bearing interest	13,60,768	...	10,57,041	...	9,65,609	...	8,85,768	...	8,12,239	...	6,96,000	...	6,02,000	...	5,58,100	...	5,12,000	...	4,14,000	...	3,11,000	...	2,02,000	...
	Annual interest charge .	1,22,719	...	68,025	...	62,644	...	55,644	...	47,407	...	42,0 0	...	37,000	...	...	...	31,000	...	25,000	...	19,000	...	12,500	...
	Debts bearing no interest.																								
	Miscellaneous debts . .	22,127	...	19,127	...	19,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Debts known as established by late Captain J. Blair.	55,338	...	55,338	...	55,339	...	44,936	...	20,458	...	19,338	...	10,820	...	10,820	...	10,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Arrears of pay settled by late Captain J. Blair, subsequent ones up to 31st August 1886.	1,21,267	...	1,21,267	...	1,21,137	...	1,06,664	...	6,000	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Debts bearing no interest.	1,98,732	...	1,95,732	...	1,95,603	...	1,51,600	...	26,458	...	22,338	...	13,820	...	13,820	...	13,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total of Debts .	15,59,500	...	12,52,773	...	11,61,211	...	10,37,368	...	8,38,697	...	7,18,338	...	6,15,820	...	5,71,920	...	5,25,820	...	4,14,000	...	3,11,000	...	2,02,000	...

A. P. THORNTON, *Major*,
Political Agent, Harowti and Tonk Agency.

(6)

ULWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 434, dated Ulwar, 10th April 1893.

From—Major T. C. Pears, Political Agent, Ulwar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Ulwar Agency for the year 1892-93.

Colonel E. A. Fraser held charge of the Agency during the year till the 13th March when he was relieved by Major T. C. Pears.

TOUR.

The Political Agent was on tour from the 1st to the 28th December 1892, and from the 21st January to the 5th February 1893, visiting the Rajgarh, Luchmangarh, Kathumar, Govindgarh, and Thanaghazi Pergunnahs of the State.

PUBLIC EVENTS.

In April 1892 the Political Agent accompanied the late Maharaja, Mangal Singh, G.C.S.I., on a visit to Naini Tal. Shortly after his arrival His Highness was attacked by illness to which he succumbed on the 22nd May. His remains were conveyed to Ulwar where the funeral rites were performed on the 24th May in the presence of many thousands of his subjects. Maharaja Mangal Singh was succeeded by his son Jey Singh, aged 11 years, who took his seat on the *gadi* on the 5th June 1892.

The Agent to the Governor General arrived at Ulwar in the course of his tour on the 7th February 1893 and after a stay of six days left for Jeypore.

His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke of Austria was the guest of the Ulwar State from the 19th to the 27th February 1893, and was accompanied by the Political Agent on a shooting expedition in the Thanaghazi Pergunnah.

ADMINISTRATION.

The vacancy caused by the murder of Kunj Behari Lal, a member of the Ulwar Council in May 1892, was filled up in December by the appointment of Munshi Balmakund Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner, whose services were lent to the State by the Government of India.

Munshi Ramdyal who was employed by the late Maharaja as Judge of the Appellate Court, was, with the approval of the Agent to the Governor General, re-appointed to that post on the 25th July in place of the late Munshi Sham Lal.

Since the decease of the late Maharaja the administration of the State has been conducted by the Council under the general guidance of the Political Agent.

SEASON AND CROPS.

The rainfall registered at the capital for the calendar year 1892 was 31·24, that for the year ending 31st March 1893 was 33·95 inches.

The *rabi* harvested in 1892 was reported to have suffered from frost, rust, and high winds, and the yield was below the average. The outturn of the *kharif* crops was fair, except that of cotton, which was very poor owing to excessive and unseasonable rain.

During the year under report tuccavi advances were made to the extent of R13,020, of which R8,235 were for irrigation works, R4,557 for purchase of cattle, and R228 for seed. The number of new settlers reported was 510, of whom 192 were cultivators who left the State during the famine of 1877-78.

PRICES.

Prices of food-grain, with the exception of wheat, ruled low as compared with the two previous years as will be seen from statement A annexed.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The reports of the Inspecting Officers show that the Imperial Service Troops continue to make satisfactory progress. They attended the Meerut Camp of Exercise during the cold weather, and are said to have done well.

The guest-house mentioned in last year's report, which will be available for the accommodation of Inspecting Officers, has been completed.

HEALTH.

The Agency Surgeon reports that, owing to the prolonged hot weather and late rains, malarial fever was exceptionally prevalent. During the hot weather there was a severe epidemic of cholera, in the course of which there were 3,695 cases reported and 2,173 deaths.

The result of vaccine operations is satisfactory, the total number of deaths from small-pox recorded in 1892 being only 103 out of a total population of 812,589.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald, the State Engineer, has submitted a separate report in the Public Works Department.

JAIL.

Mr. Heatherley's management of the jail again calls for special commendation. The daily average of prisoners was 246, and there were only four deaths, one of which was due to sword wounds received by a prisoner before sentence.

SCHOOLS.

The number of boys' schools has been increased by one during the year, and there are now 101 boys' and 15 girls' schools in the State, maintained at an annual cost of ₹38,385. Six out of seven students sent up passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University and 11 out of 20 Middle Examination of the Punjab and Allahabad Universities.

LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL.

Miss E. Smith, whose management of the Lady Dufferin Hospital is reported to have been excellent, resigned her appointment in November 1892 and Miss Hannan took over medical charge the following month.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

The five boundary disputes which were made over for settlement by the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon in the beginning of 1892 have not, as yet been disposed off.

JUDICIAL.

During the year under review there was one case of murder and one of dacoity in which the value of the property plundered was ₹12. There were no cases of *sati*, infanticide, or *mail* robbery.

The number of criminal cases investigated, including those pending at the close of the previous year, was 4,172, involving 6,822 persons, of whom 3,187 were discharged, seven died or escaped from confinement, 3,545 were convicted, and 83 remained under trial at the end of the year.

Those convicted were punished as follows:—

Sentenced to death	1
Imprisoned	286
Fined	2,238
Whipped	31
Expelled	23
To furnish security	966

In connection with the murder of Kunj Behari Lal six persons were charged and tried by a special court composed of British officers. Of the accused two received a free pardon, two were sentenced to death, one to transportation for life, and one to imprisonment for seven years. One of the death sentences was commuted to penal servitude by order of the Government of India.

The subjoined statements show the working of the civil courts:—

Disposal of Civil Cases.

Year.	Court of Appeal.	Civil Court (Dewani Adawlat.)	Tahsildars.	Total.
1891	37	5,249	3,404	8,490
1892	13	2,538	3,778	6,329

	Appeals (Civil).		
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
From Tahsildars	287	238	49
„ Civil Court	421	402	19
„ Court of Appeal	135	114	21

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

Two cases of theft were tried by the Political Agent, and the accused sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

FINANCE.

The following abstract shows the financial position of the State:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.
	Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.
	R	R	R
Income	27,02,074	27,29,950	26,63,828
Expenditure	25,63,600	25,39,374	24,33,342
Surplus	1,38,474	1,90,576	2,30,486
Cash balance at commencement of year	57,19,436	57,19,436	59,10,012
Total	58,57,910	59,10,012	61,40,498

A statement of the receipts and disbursements in detail is attached (statement B.)

Of the cash balance shown in the preceding statement the sum of ten lakhs of rupees has recently been remitted to the Comptroller and Auditor-General to be invested in Government Promissory Notes.

NIMRANA.

No change has occurred in the administration of this estate, which is well managed by Kamdar Ram Kunwar, during the minority of Raja Janak Singh.

CROPS AND WEATHER.

The *rabi* harvest of 1891-92 was below the average, the wheat and barley being a 12-anna, and the gram and *sirson* an 8-anna crop. The *kharif* suffered considerably from excessive rain.

No new wells were constructed during the year, but advances were made by the State to cultivators for the repairs of old wells and for the purchase of cattle and seed.

The rainfall was 27·55 inches exceeding the average of the last four years by 8·20 inches.

FINANCE.

An abstract of the statement of accounts showing the receipts and disbursements for 1892-93 is subjoined:—

	1891-92.						1892-93.		
	Estimates.			Actuals.			Estimates.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Income	36,025	0	0	36,192	2	5	36,300	0	0
Expenditure	20,825	0	0	20,981	6	2	22,800	0	0
Surplus	15,200	0	0	15,210	12	3	13,500	0	0
Cash balance at commencement of year	95,917	0	1	95,917	0	1	1,11,127	12	4
TOTAL	1,11,117	0	1	1,11,127	12	4	1,24,627	12	4

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL.

Thirty-one cases involving R761 were disposed of during the year.

CRIMINAL.

Seventy-five cases involving 68 persons were enquired into and disposed of as follows:—

Imprisoned	6
Fined	33
Transferred	2
Acquitted	27
TOTAL	68

STATEMENT A.

Comparative Statement of Prices-Current of the Principal Food-grains in the town of Ulwar for the years 1890-91, 1891-92, and 1892-93.

	1890-91.						1891-92.						1892-93.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.
1892.																		
April	15·12	21·10	22·0	17·12	19·14	22·0	15·0	20·13	19·4	16·9	20·8	19·11	15·12	23·6	24·1	21·15	23·14	25·15
May	15·14	21·1	22·0	16·9	19·6	22·0	16·3	21·8	19·0	15·9	20·9	19·0	15·12	23·6	22·13	21·0	23·0	23·2
June	15·14	20·13	22·0	16·15	20·10	21·2	15·13	21·5	18·8	15·0	20·12	18·15	15·5	21·9	21·12	19·15	21·10	21·7
July	15·14	20·15	21·8	16·8	20·9	21·0	15·13	20·4	16·13	14·12	20·3	17·12	4·12	20·2	20·9	18·5	20·6	20·5
August	16·12	22·0	21·4	16·8	20·6	20·15	14·12	18·10	15·9	13·8	18·11	16·5	14·15	21·0	23·2	18·14	21·1	20·12
September	15·13	20·4	22·7	16·6	19·4	20·13	14·3	17·10	14·8	12·7	17·6	16·4	15·7	23·5	26·1	21·14	22·11	23·12
October	16·4	21·2	21·0	18·12	19·5	21·9	14·5	18·12	14·10	14·5	18·4	16·6	15·6	23·12	27·1	25·0	23·5	26·3
November	16·4	21·8	21·9	19·0	20·0	22·12	14·4	19·6	18·5	16·10	19·4	19·6	15·0	24·13	27·14	25·7	23·9	26·2
December	16·3	21·10	22·5	19·5	19·11	22·9	14·3	19·13	20·10	16·8	19·1	20·1	13·13	24·15	28·10	26·10	23·6	25·4
1893.																		
January	15·3	20·2	20·11	18·7	18·6	21·14	13·14	18·15	20·4	17·7	19·3	20·6	13·9	26·8	29·14	29·5	24·0	26·12
February	14·14	19·7	20·0	17·8	18·10	20·13	14·3	21·6	22·12	18·10	21·4	21·9	12·15	25·10	29·5	30·1	3·10	28·9
March	13·15	19·3	19·12	17·9	18·5	19·10	14·11	23·1	23·13	22·6	23·5	23·14	12·14	26·13	30·4	30·4	24·6	26·6
AVERAGE	15·11	20·13	21·6	17·9	19 8	21·7	14·12	20·2	18·10	16·2	19·13	19·2	14·10	23·12	26·1	24·1	22·14½	23·9

ULWAR,
The 10th April 1893.

T. C. PEARS, *Major*,
Political Agent, Ulwar.

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements for the Sambat 1948, September 1891 to August 1892, and estimate for the Samba year 1949, September 1893.

Receipts.	1891-92. Estimates.	1891-92. Actuals.	1892-93. Estimates.
	R		R
I.—Revenue—			
Land revenue	20,40,527	20,47,207	20,32,841
Gardens and canals	28,000	24,851	36,069
Forest dues	6,335	10,510	6,089
Tribute	18,046	18,315	18,041
Grazing lands	21,370	27,036	13,271
Miscellaneous	15,530	15,664	8,860
Total	21,29,808	21,43,583	21,15,171
II.—Sewai Jama—			
Customs	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000
Abkari	7,000	7,000	7,000
Copper mines and iron furnaces	2,134	1,665	1,676
Judicial fines, fees, and stamps	67,819	62,021	57,304
Interest, savings of pay, etc.	1,41,855	1,36,942	1,75,800
Tuccavi and miscellaneous advances	1,35,411	1,46,563	1,00,000
Schools and dispensaries	40,834	40,594	40,466
Miscellaneous	52,213	66,582	41,411
Total	5,72,226	5,86,367	5,48,657
Total Income	27,02,074	27,29,950	26,63,828
Cash Balance at commencement of year	57,19,436	57,19,436	59,10,012
GRAND TOTAL	84,21,510	84,49,386	85,73,840

Disbursements.	1891-92. Estimates.	1891-92. Actuals.	1892-93. Estimates.
	R	R	R
Khawas Chelas	38,673	34,037	37,993
Kitchen	20,649	26,301	15,112
Mahisigha	21,914	21,098	20,001
Shikarkhana	15,257	14,066	13,480
Toshakhana	1,00,000	1,00,533	50,131
Miscellaneous	18,482	22,474	18,582
Total	2,14,975	2,18,509	1,55,299
Stables	1,14,508	76,737	52,644
Breeding stud	31,286	31,060	28,630
Elephants, camels, and bullock establishment	1,12,549	1,04,864	1,02,997
Administrative establishment	2,09,091	2,08,254	2,08,290
Judicial	75,520	78,120	78,545
Army Local	3,95,374	3,93,740	3,87,064
Imperial Service Troops	3,84,009	3,38,806	4,76,046
Public works and workshops	5,14,056	5,45,627	4,17,407
Gardens and canals	23,400	30,664	25,263
Political agency and Vakil establishment	39,824	36,949	40,544
Clothing and tent department	39,444	46,396	41,569
Tuccavi and miscellaneous advances	1,00,000	1,00,642	1,00,000
Commissariat and Nazool, etc.	11,058	10,799	16,598
Miscellaneous employés	25,271	25,303	24,999
Jail and printing press	22,494	22,121	22,436
Schools and dispensaries	82,888	78,139	75,154
Charitable endownments, gifts, etc.	1,41,007	10,137	1,12,557
Miscellaneous	26,846	82,507	67,300
Total	23,48,625	23,20,865	22,78,043
Total Expenditure	25,63,600	25,39,374	24,33,342
Cash Balance	58,57,910	59,10,012	61,40,498
GRAND TOTAL	84,21,510	84,49,386	85,73,840

Ulwar,
The 10th April 1893.

T. C. PEARS, *Major*,
Political Agent, Ulwar.

(7)

KOTAH AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 447 G., dated Kotah, 8th April 1893.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kotah,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotah State for the year 1892-93.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

The Agent to the Governor General entered the Kotah State from Jhalrapatan by the Khanpur road on the 6th December 1892, marched to Barah inspecting the country through which the proposed railway should pass, and then proceeded to Kotah, where he arrived on the 16th December 1892; he left again on the 22nd December, crossed the Chambal at Keshoraipatan, and marched through Bundi to Indergarh, the largest and most important of the Kotah Kotris. The Political Agent accompanied him throughout.

The Political Agent's own tour lasted from 29th November 1892 to the 24th February 1893 (exclusive of the installation week) during which he visited ten out of the fifteen nizamats and two of the kotris.

INSTALLATION.

The chief event of the year was the installation of His Highness the Maharao on the 21st December 1892 by Colonel Trevor, the Agent to the Governor General. A large number of European guests assembled in honour of the occasion and friendly visits were paid by His Highnesss the Maharao Raja of Bundi and His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir.

When the Kotah State was brought under British management in February 1874 the treasury contained only ₹1,519 in cash, while the claims against the Durbar amounted to ₹89,51,940. Enquiry reduced the debts to ₹46,43,125, all of which have been paid, and the cash balance in the State Treasury on 31st March 1893 was ₹15,39,114. The total amount spent in the Public Works Department (including the present year's allotment) has been ₹45,95,187.

Owing to the Maharao's youth and inexperience certain departments of the Administration remain under the Political Agent's superintendence.

On the 13th October 1892 His Highness completed his education at the Mayo College where he spent two-and-a-half years very profitably under the guardianship of Colonel Loch.

His Highness was married on the 21st November to a daughter of His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore.

On the 22nd October 1892 the services of Lieutenant J. Manners-Smith, V.C., were lent temporarily to the Kotah State by the Government of India for special duty with His Highness the Maharao under the orders of the Political Agent.

COUNCIL.

I much regret to say that death has deprived the Council of two of its members. Apji Prithi Sing of Koela, who was appointed on the 5th April 1890, died of cholera at Koela on the 9th June 1892 at the early age of 26. He was one of the principal Kotah nobles, had been educated at the Mayo College, was generally respected, and gave promise of a career of much usefulness.

On the 19th January 1893 Apji Kishen Singh of Rajgarh died unexpectedly after a short illness. He was a Rajput Sirdar of the old type now fast disappearing, had been in the Council since its first formation sixteen years ago, and was held in high esteem by all classes for his honesty of purpose and straightforward character.

The vacancies thus created have been filled by Maharaja Jaising of Bamulia and Raj Bijai Sing of Kunari, both of whom were educated at the Mayo College.

FINANCE.

The following figures show the ordinary revenue and expenditure for 1891-92(Sambat year 1948) and the estimate for 1892-93 (Sambat year 1949).

	Estimate for 1891-92.	Actuals for 1891-92.	Budget for 1892-93.
	R	*R*	*R*
Ordinary { Revenue	22,34,475	24,38,403	22,92,375
Ordinary { Expenditure	21,49,150	21,16,887	22,92,195
Extraordinary Expenditure	...	98,381	3,17,992

It will be seen from the above that the actual ordinary revenue exceeded the estimate by R2,03,928, and that the actual ordinary expenditure was less than that estimated for by R32,263.

The extraordinary items of expenditure were—

	R	*a.*	*p.*
(1) Special allotment to the Public Works Department for—			
(*a*) Constructing wells and *baores* in the districts	45,000	0	0
(*b*) Causeway over the Kali Sind River on the Tater-Barode Road	15,000	0	0
(*c*) Special allotment for repair to city bathing ghâts on the Chambal	21,744	0	0
(2) Tuccavi advances to cultivators for plough-bullocks	8,124	0	0
(3) State requirements in connection with the marriage of His Highness the Maharao	4,510	14	9
(4) Census operations	1,935	8	0
(5) Imperial Service Camel Corps	2,067	1	0

A sum of R3,17,992 has been entered in the current year's budget to meet the following charges:—

	R
(1) The marriage expenses of His Highness the Maharao	2,00,000
(2) Imperial Service Camel Corps (organisation)	1,17,992

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Public Works Department grant for 1892-93 was R4,54,896, the largest that has yet been made.

The Executive Engineer's detailed report for the year will be submitted separately as usual.

COURTS.

The sadar, civil, criminal, and appellate courts were presided over by same officials as before.

The number of cases instituted and disposed of will be found in appendices II and III. Civil suits have risen to 1,290 as compared with 954 instituted the previous year. This increase in litigation is due to the notified introduction at the end of two years of rules of limitation for the institution of suits.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Revenue Department has been strengthened by the appointment of Babu Durga Pershad as third Assistant Revenue Superintendent. I regret to say there are heavy arrears in this department chiefly connected with settlement operations and enquiries into *mafi* holdings.

POLICE.

It will be seen from Appendix IV that the number of offences against property is nearly the same as the number recorded for the previous year. There is, however, a slight increase in the aggregate value of property stolen and recovered, the figures being, respectively, R19,328-15, and R2,721-2-6 for 1891-92 as compared, with R20,788-3-9 and R3,466-2 for 1892-93.

Only seven dacoities were reported against thirteen the previous year. None

of the cases were of a very serious nature. The number of cattle thefts has diminished from 57 cases involving 404 head to 44 cases involving 365 head.

It is very difficult to guard against cattle-lifting in the jungly districts adjoining Gwalior territory, because grazing is abundant and large herds of cattle insufficiently looked after are taken there for pasture in the hot weather.

One case of infanticide occurred during the year.

EDUCATION.

No additional schools were opened during the past twelve months but the total number of boys receiving education has risen from 972 to 1,085, a very small proportion as compared with the population.

The daily average attendance at all schools is shewn in Appendix V.

Munshi Sheo Pertab, formerly employed as tutor to His Highness the Maharao at the Mayo College, has lately been appointed Private Secretary to His Highness and Inspector of Schools.

HEALTH.

The general health of the inhabitants has been good during the year, except from the beginning of April to the end of July, when cholera prevailed throughout the State causing considerable mortality.

Two new dispensaries have been opened at Sultanpur and Mangrole, making the total number eleven. The European method of treatment is becoming by degrees more popular. Surgeon-Major J. Crofts has exerted himself with much success in the cause of vaccination.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The total rainfall during the year was 41·92 inches, the highest recorded.

The *kharif* crops suffered from the excessive wet and the harvest was below the average. It was hoped that a bumper *rabi* (of which there was every promise until the end of February) would make amends to the cultivators, but a succession of storms combined with cloudy days has practically ruined the wheat, and the loss in revenue will be serious.

KOTRIS.

Maharaja Sher Sing of Indergarh, who is now 20 years of age was withdrawn from Mayo College in September last. On the 23rd January 1893 he married a daughter of Rawat Pertab Sing of Bhainsrorgarh in Meywar.

This Kotri, which has been under management since 1880, has now been made over with certain restrictions as regards control to the young Maharaja. While under management debts to the extent of ₹2,36,000 were liquidated.

GENERAL.

The telegraph line was extended from Deoli to Kotah (52 miles) and the office opened for despatch of messages on the 24th October 1892. The further extension of the wire to Jhalrapatan is now in progress.

Three parties under the orders of Mr. Saville, Executive Engineer, and Mr. H. Muscroft and Mr. Williams, Assistant Engineers, have been engaged during the cold season in making a preliminary survey for the Kotah portion of the proposed Muttra and Rutlam Railway. The Mokundra range of hills offer the only serious obstacle to the construction of the line in Kotah territory.

The organisation of the Imperial Service Camel Corps is in abeyance.

The Victoria Hospital has lost the services of Miss Mary Hannan who has been transferred to Ulwar.

Bessie Karimulla, the hospital assistant in charge under the orders of the Agency Surgeon, is doing very well. I regret to say, however, that the number of *purdahnasheen* patients shows no signs of increase.

Appen

Statement showing the Actual Income and Expenditure of the Kotah State during the Sambat year and Budget Estimates

No.	Particulars	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.	Actual Income of 1891-92.	Budget Estimate for 1892-93.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Land Revenue { Current	16,35,000 0 0	17,59,152 12 8	16,80,000 0 0
	{ Arrears	50,000 0 0	76,501 12 2	50,000 0 0
2	Compensation from the British Government for abolition of dues on salt	19,175 0 0	19,175 0 0	19,175 0 0
3	Chhut	45,000 0 0	42,443 3 4	45,000 0 0
4	Kanungo Haq	10,000 0 0	9,914 11 5	10,000 0 0
5	Gardens	8,000 0 0	8,535 5 3	8,000 0 0
6	Forests	37,600 0 0	37,050 14 3	34,000 0 0
7	Tribute	50,000 0 0	52,356 8 4	50,000 0 0
8	Tulbana	1,000 0 0	1,429 0 6	1,000 0 0
9	Customs	2,50,000 0 0	2,58,452 6 3	2,50,000 0 0
10	Abkari	15,000 0 0	15,145 3 0	15,000 0 0
11	Mint	4,000 0 0	2,271 4 3	3,000 0 0
12	Judicial { Fines	7,000 0 0	12,965 1 1	7,000 0 0
	{ Fees	1,000 0 0	673 4 6	1,000 0 0
	{ Stamps	16,000 0 0	20,938 0 0	18,000 0 0
13	Advances recovered { Taccavi	10,000 0 0	12,542 10 0	10,000 0 0
	{ Miscellaneous	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	3,000 0 0
14	Postal	1,200 0 0	975 10 6	1,200 0 0
15	Jail	2,000 0 0	1,855 5 5	2,000 0 0
16	Savings of pay, etc.	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
17	Exchange and interest	30,000 0 0	30,889 2 7	30,000 0 0
18	Miscellaneous	25,000 0 0	57,635 14 3	40,000 0 0
	Total	22,34,475 0 0	24,38,403 1 9	22,92,375 0 0
	Balance in hand on 31st July 1891	.....	15,20,149 13 3	.....
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	39,58,552 15 0	.....

Kotah :
The 8th April 1893.

dix I.

1948 (from 1st August 1891 to 31st July 1892) with the columns of the Estimates of 1891-92 for 1892-93.

No.	Particulars.	Budget Estimate of 1891-92.			Actual Expenditure of 1891-92.			Budget Estimate for 1892-93.		
		₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
1	Tribute to British Government	3,84,720	0	0	3,84,720	0	0	3,84,720	0	0
2	Do. to Jeypore	14,397	13	0	14,397	13	0	14,397	13	0
3	His Highness the Maharao's personal allowance and Zenana Den	74,740	10	6	68,678	14	3	94,976	0	0
4	Political Agency	30,426	0	0	28,022	0	11	31,926	0	0
5	Council — Pay of members	24,300	0	0	23,500	0	0	27,300	0	0
	Council — Establishment	5,573	0	0	5,566	7	0	5,588	0	0
6	Establishment and feeding charges — Stables	53,931	14	0	54,142	13	7	52,286	0	0
	Elephants	14,903	0	0	14,903	0	0	14,903	0	0
	Bullocks	9,451	0	0	9,451	0	0	10,315	0	0
	Camels	10,613	0	0	10,613	0	0	12,186	5	0
	Farashkhana	9,487	9	0	9,487	9	0	9,487	9	0
	Wood and grass establishment	831	8	0	831	8	0	831	8	0
	Other Establishment	6,177	0	0	6,177	0	0	6,141	0	0
7	Revenue — Malsadar	18,288	5	3	18,280	0	0	21,024	5	0
	Nizamats	1,19,040	0	0	1,19,020	2	10	1,19,148	0	0
	Forest Conservancy	24,772	7	9	21,683	13	7	23,991	0	0
	Chhut	45,000	0	0	44,179	11	7	45,000	0	0
	Kanungo Haq	5,000	0	0	3,096	8	11	5,000	0	0
	Pateli do.	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	.....		
8	Customs	20,113	0	0	19,593	6	3	20,559	0	0
9	Postal and Intelligence Department	5,246	12	0	5,138	8	0	5,246	12	0
10	Hisal (Audit Office)	8,748	0	0	8,286	2	0	8,748	0	0
11	Treasury	5,814	0	0	5,814	0	0	5,814	0	0
12	Ambar	4,100	8	0	4,068	13	3	4,121	8	0
13	Mint	1,387	0	0	988	3	3	1,387	0	0
14	Judicial — Court of Appeal	7,164	0	0	7,130	4	9	7,044	0	0
	Civil Court	4,263	0	0	4,215	0	0	4,263	0	0
	Criminal Court	4,392	0	0	4,392	0	0	4,392	0	0
	Establishment of Police	13,824	3	0	13,751	8	7	13,821	3	0
	Thanas	16,098	0	0	14,361	11	5	17,046	0	0
	Stamps	700	0	0	700	0	0	700	0	0
15	Army — Office Establishment	10,380	0	0	10,380	0	0	10,380	0	0
	Artillery	61,383	8	0	61,383	8	0	60,931	2	0
	Fort Garrisons	29,863	4	0	29,923	5	0	29,741	4	0
	Regular Cavalry	75,576	0	0	75,576	0	0	75,576	0	0
	Irregular do.	31,416	0	0	31,416	0	0	31,416	0	0
	Regular Infantry	66,423	0	0	66,423	0	0	1,67,215	0	0
	Irregular do.	1,55,797	0	0	1,55,777	8	0	1,56,056	8	0
	Camel Corps	.....			.....			75,000	0	0
16	Pensions	8,309	10	0	8,309	10	0	8,291	10	0
17	Public Works Department	3,97,585	0	0	3,97,585	0	0	4,54,896	0	0
18	Jail	18,450	0	0	18,010	5	3	18,450	0	0
19	Gardens	19,212	9	6	19,212	9	6	19,272	10	0
20	Vakils	6,286	3	6	5,592	6	4	6,370	3	0
21	Religious and Charitable Endowments	1,49,056	2	6	1,49,056	2	6	1,44,931	8	0
22	Festivals	11,708	0	0	9,673	5	2	15,845	12	0
23	Gifts — Marriages	5,500	0	0	5,500	0	0	5,500	0	0
	Deaths	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
	Guests	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
	Others	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0
24	Stationery	10,902	0	0	10,905	9	9	11,357	8	0
25	Advances — Tuccavi	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
	Miscellaneous	500	0	0	500	0	0	500	0	0
26	Schools	9,013	0	0	8,945	14	11	9,061	0	0
27	Medical	22,226	0	0	22,555	5	1	31,970	0	0
28	Exchange and Interest	1,000	0	0	79	14	7	1,000	0	0
29	Izlaighar Establishment	2,094	0	0	2,088	0	0	2,094	0	0
30	Refund of Deposits, etc.	2,500	0	0	2,063	15	5	2,500	0	0
31	Compensation to Kotri Chiefs and Jaghirdars for abolition of dues on salt	3,175	0	0	3,175	0	0	3,175	0	0
32	Miscellaneous — Bhatta	8,000	0	0	8,072	12	11	8,000	0	0
	Other	31,000	0	0	30,857	12	5	35,000	0	0
33	Sarai (Relaying of tiled roofs)	14,000	0	0	4,384	7	4	10,000	0	0
34	Mayo College	14,790	0	0	14,653	4	2	9,300	0	0
35	Band Establishment	4,500	0	0	4,595	9	8	6,000	0	0
	Total Ordinary Expenditure	21,49,150	0	0	21,16,887	6	2	22,92,195	0	0
	Extraordinary Expenditure	.....			98,381	7	9	3,17,992	0	0
	Total	.....			22,15,268	13	11	26,10,187	0	0
	Balance in hand on 31st July 1892	.....			17,43,284	1	1	.....		
	GRAND TOTAL	.....			39,58,552	15	0	.....		

W. H. C. WYLLIE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Kotah.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts in the Kotah State from 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1892.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of					Pending on 31st March, 1893.	Remarks.
				Decreed.	Dismissed.	Compromised.	Struck off.	Total.		
Sadar Civil Courts.										
Suits exceeding R5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 1,000, but not exceeding R5,000	1	8	9	6	1	...	1	8	1	
„ 300, do. do. „ 1,000	4	52	56	45	4	3	2	54	2	
Suits not exceeding R300	8	675	683	555	42	42	38	677	6	
Total	13	735	748	606	47	45	41	739	9	
Nazim's Courts.										
Suits not exceeding R300	53	555	608	348	34	88	90	560	48	
GRAND TOTAL	66	1,290	1,356	954	81	133	131	1,299	57	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the working of the Appellate Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1892.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of				Pending on 31st March, 1893.	Remarks.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Total.		
Criminal cases received for confirmation	...	91	91	51	13	27	91	...	
Criminal appeals	12	97	109	77	15	6	98	11	
Total	12	188	200	128	28	33	189	11	
Civil Cases Appeals.									
Cases exceeding R5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 1,000, but not exceeding R5,000	...	5	5	1	1	1	3	2	
„ 300, do. do. „ 1,000	2	6	8	3	2	2	7	1	
Cases not exceeding R300	15	105	120	58	20	23	101	19	
Total	17	116	133	62	23	26	111	22	
GRAND TOTAL	29	304	333	190	51	59	300	33	

Kotah,
The 8th April 1893.

W. H. C. WYLLIE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Kotah.

Appendix IV.

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Criminal Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893.

No.	Crimes.	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1892.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending on 31st March 1893.	Number of cases in which punishment awarded.	Number of Persons.				Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Number of cattle recovered.	Remarks.
								Arrested.	Punished.	Acquitted.	Under trial.					
												₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.		
1	Culpable homicide	...	2	2	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Infanticide	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Dacoity	3		10	8	2	1	12	3	9	...	2,030 5 9	30	55 4 0	...	
5	Robbery	2	17	19	17	2	4	11	5	6	...	1,868 14 9	112	81 11 0	80	
6	Theft (Cattle	...	44	44	43	1	39	71	52	19	...	...	365	...	271	
	Theft (Other	3	188	191	190	1	107	284	192	92	...	16,888 15 3	...	3,329 3 9	...	
7	Counterfeiting coin	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Poisoning	1	3	4	4	...	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Grievous hurt	...	10	10	10	...	10	16	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Abduction	...	24	24	24	...	11	34	19	15	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Buying or disposing of stolen property	...	2	2	2	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Arson	...	2	2	2	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Other crimes	9	484	493	481	12	179	485	208	277	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	18	787	805	787	18	360	930	505	425	...	20,788 3 9	507	3,466 2 9	351	

Kotah;
The 8th April 1893.

W. H. WYLLIE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Kotah.

APPENDIX V.

Return showing the Number of Boys in the Schools of the Kotah State during the year 1892-93.

Name of School.	Number of Boys.					Daily average number of attendance.	Total number of Teachers.	Remarks.
	In English.	In Urdu.	In Sanskrit.	In Hindi.	Total.			
Kotah City School	102	54	8	138	302	251	11	
Village Schools.								
1. Anta	...	2	...	22	24	20	1	
2. Atroo	7	...	...	22	29	20	3	...
3. Baran	...	27	...	46	73	44	2	
4. Barode	...	...	...	36	36	22	1	
5. Digode	...	...	...	47	47	22	1	
6. Etawah	...	9	...	39	48	38	1	
7. Kithun	...	...	...	61	61	36	1	
8. Kanwas	...	...	...	23	23	21	1	
9. Khanpur	...	2	...	63	65	31	1	
10. Kishengunj	...	...	...	21	21	14	1	
11. Kunjer	...	...	...	29	29	20	1	
12. Mangrole	...	...	2	37	39	38	1	
13. Mandana	...	5	10	60	75	30	1	
14. Ramchunderpura	...	18	2	19	39	39	3	
15. Sangode	...	...	...	47	47	44	1	
16. Shergarh	...	...	...	31	31	28	1	
17. Siswali	1	12	...	39	52	31	1	
18. Sultanpur	...	...	...	44	44	21	1	
Total	110	129	22	824	1,085	770	34	

Kotah;
The 8th April 1893.

W. H. C. WYLLIE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Kotah.

(8)

JHALLAWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 164 G., dated Jhalrapatan, 15th May 1893.

From—G. R. IRWIN, Esq., Political Agent of Jhallawar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.

I have the honour to forward the Annual Report on the Administration of the Jhallawar State for the year ending 31st March 1893.

I regret the delay in submission which is due to my not having taken over charge of my appointment till the 30th April. I only arrived at Jhallawar on the 14th instant, and I cannot therefore say much from personal knowledge of the affairs of the State during the past year.

The separate report drawn up by the Durbar for Sambat 1947, which was promised in the first paragraph of the last year's report, is in the Press, and it will be submitted as soon as it is printed.

PERSONNEL.

Major J. H. Sadler held charge of this Agency from 1st April to 12th November and Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill from 13th November 1892 to 18th January 1893. For the rest of the year Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., officiated in addition to his own duties as Political Agent in Kotah.

TOURS.

Major Sadler went on tour in April 1892 to Manohar Thana and Lieutenant-Colonel Newill to Asnawar in October. In January and February 1893 Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie visited some tahsils of Central Jhallawar.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJ RANA.

On the 1st December 1892 His Highness the Maharaj Rana was re-invested by the Agent to the Governor General, with powers to administer all departments of the State except that of revenue.

With the exception of an attack of fever in November 1892 the health of His Highness has been good throughout the year. He was absent from his capital in May and October 1892 on short visits to the North-Western Provinces and Abu.

COUNCIL.

There was no change amongst the Members during the year. I understand that they continued to perform their duties satisfactorily and to give the Political Agent their advice and assistance in all matters referred to them. These are not points on which I can of my own knowledge offer any opinion.

COURT OF WARDS.

The manager appointed last year to conduct the business of the Sarthul Estate has, I am informed, discharged his duties satisfactorily.

The heavy claims against the Estate alluded to in paragraph 7 of last year's report have been admitted by the Council to the extent of R42,298-1-6 on account of principal and R13,030-6 on account of interest: total R55,328-7-6. These claims can be partially met from a sum of R30,000 now lying in deposit in the State Treasury to the credit of the jaghir.

Owing to the death of the Rao of Hurnarda this small estate has come under the court during the year under report, and the old Kamdar has been appointed as Manager. The claims against the estate are being enquired into by the Council.

JAGHIRDARS AND NOBLES.

Out of the sum of ₹76,984 outstanding against the jaghirdars mentioned in paragraph 9 of the last year's report, ₹2,628-15 have since been recovered.

ZENANA SIRDARS.

No deaths have occurred amongst the zenana sirdars during the year.

COURTS.

There has been a slight decrease, mainly on the appellate side, in the number of civil cases coming before the appellate court.

On the criminal side there has been an increase in both original and appellate cases counterbalanced to some extent by a slight reduction in the miscellaneous references, which the Appellate Judge attributes to the improved working of the criminal court.

In the civil court there were during the past year in all 887 cases involving ₹1,03,064-6-6 against 910 cases involving claims to the value of ₹1,11,194 for the preceding year, and the court's income has decreased proportionately.

The falling off in the number of cases instituted may possibly be attributable to hard times in consequence of unfavourable seasons.

A fair amount of work has been done in the execution of decrees, although the court complains of great slowness in the procedure and want of hearty co-operation from the other departments and tahsil courts.

The work of the criminal court has been commended for its system and despatch. A larger percentage of its decisions has been upheld on appeal than heretofore, and the appellate court has only, in comparatively few instances, had to interfere in the way of supervision.

The working of the tahsil courts has apparently improved.

On the civil side the percentage of cases disposed of has increased from 84 per cent. to 89 per cent.

I understand, however, that there is still room for improvement in the quality of the work.

In the criminal branch the tahsil courts have rather better results than on the civil side.

CRIME.

From the statement of offences received from the Durbar, it appears that crime has increased in comparison with 1891-92.

Of the more serious offences there have been—

Murders	6
Culpable homicides not amounting to murder	1
Dacoities	2
Robberies	10

Out of the murders two occurred in the Chaoni, two in Gungdhar, and one each in Manohar Thana and the Chipa Barode District. In two of these cases the accused are at large, in another the suspected culprit is in *howalat*, and in the other three the guilty parties have been arrested and punished, one of them being capitally sentenced.

The culpable homicide not amounting to murder was the result of a quarrel between four intoxicated sweepers, one of whom succumbed to his injuries, the other three were arrested and convicted in due course.

Out of the two dacoities, one occurred in the Chipa Barode and the other in the Shahabad District. No one has been convicted.

The police dealt with 1,568 cases, the percentage of convictions to arrests was 31·3, and of the value of property recovered to that of property stolen 54.

There have been no cases of infanticide or of opium smuggling reported during the year.

JAIL.

The daily average number of sick in the Jail during 1892 was 8·54 as compared with 6·10 in the previous year.

Nine deaths are reported as against twelve in 1891.

There was no epidemic in, or escape from, the Jail during the year under report.

TRADE.

The returns show an increase, chiefly in grain, in exports of 1,42,897 maunds over the figures of the previous year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. F. St. G. Manners-Smith's report has as usual been forwarded separately through the Secretary to the Agents to the Governor General, in the Public Works Department, Central India and Rajputana, and it calls for no remarks.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

Lieutenant R. L. Kennion was appointed Boundary Settlement Officer in April 1892 and decided three cases between this State and Gwalior. One of these has been appealed by Jhallawar and is not yet settled.

Two cases between this State and Indore were decided amicably during the year.

EDUCATION.

There appears to be nothing calling for special mention under this head.

MAYO COLLEGE.

Six boys from this State were at the Mayo College during 1892-93 the reports on their progress and conduct are on the whole satisfactory.

WALTERKRIT RAJPUTRA HITKARNI SABHA.

In Sambat 1948 there were—

	Marriages.	Deaths.
Rajputs	77	49
Charuns	8	2
TOTAL	85	51

against 50 marriages and 47 deaths in Sambat 1947.

The Committee, I understand, continues to do good and useful work. The principles of the Sabha are said to be now better understood and to be gaining ground.

In the cases mentioned above there were twenty-six infringements of the marriage rules and one only of the death rules. Due notice of these was taken by the local committee.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The rainfall for the year, as registered at the Chaoni-Jhalrapatan, was 40·35 inches, the average of the last nine years being 35·98 inches.

The heavy fall in September spoiled the *kharif* crops and the incessant showers from December 1892 to end of March 1893 damaged wheat and opium, which also suffered from hail and frost in February and high winds in March.

The outturn of wheat is reported to be generally bad: gram on the other hand has been very successful.

FINANCE.

Owing to the system on which the State accounts are drawn up I can only submit figures for Sambat 1948. The report has already been unavoidably delayed, and I do not think it worth while to delay it further for detailed examination of such belated statistics. The budget for Sambat 1950 has not yet been completed, and will be separately submitted.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure of the Jhallawar State for Sambat 1948 (1891-92).

No.	Receipts.	Estimate.	Actual.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Opening Balance	6,00,000 0 0	7,00,645 5 0½	1,00,645 5 0½	...
	Arrears.				
2	Pergunnahs	...	26,446 11 8	26,446 11 8	...
3	Customs	...	1,929 1 9	1,929 1 9	...
4	Miscellaneous	...	70,903 12 1	70,903 12 1	...
	Total	...	99,279 9 6	99,279 9 6	...
	Current year.				
5	Pergunnahs	13,16,675 2 1	12,24,378 6 1	...	92,296 12 0
6	Customs	1,13,847 0 0	1,05,257 1 7	...	8,589 14 5
7	Miscellaneous	1,04,040 13 3	1,09,298 10 4½	5,257 13 1½	...
	Total	15,34,562 15 4	14,38,934 2 0½	5,257 13 1½	1,00,886 10 5
	Total Arrears and Current	15,34,562 15 4	15,38,213 11 6½	1,04,537 6 7½	1,00,886 10 5
	Total with Balance	21,34,562 15 4	22,38,859 0 7	2,05,182 11 8	...
	Recovery of advances	1,05,000 0 0	1,08,390 7 10½	3,390 7 10½	...
	GRAND TOTAL	22,39,562 15 4	23,47,249 8 5½	2,08,573 3 6½	1,00,886 10 5

No.	Disbursements.	Estimate.	Actual.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Tribute to Government	80,000 0 0	80,000 0 0	...	...
2	Palace	43,128 4 0	44,832 4 10½	1,704 0 10½	...
3	Personal servants	31,733 6 0	30,560 4 7	...	1,173 1 5
4	Courts and Departments	2,35,439 4 3	2,78,096 3 11	...	7,343 0 4
5	Establishments	1,18,229 15 3	1,21,551 8 4½	3,321 9 1½	...
6	Army and Police	3,44,629 6 6	3,39,233 11 0	...	5,396 5 7
7	Religious and Charitable	26,001 9 0	26,182 2 0	180 9 0	...
8	Festivals	13,099 13 3	12,030 0 3	...	1,069 13 0
9	Pergunnahs	1,92,685 11 3	1,79,622 13 7	...	13,062 13 8
10	Vakils	18,593 6 6	17,603 14 9	...	9,089 7 9
11	Public Works	1,39,546 0 0	1,24,853 3 1	...	14,692 12 11
12	Guests	5,000 0 0	8,051 7 2	...	4,148 8 10
13	Rewards and Gifts	25,000 0 0	4,367 1 0	...	20,632 15 0
14	Travelling and Batta	18,380 8 0	12,132 1 8	...	6,248 6 4
15	Miscellaneous ordinary	6,164 3 8	5,972 7 2½	...	191 12 0½
	Total	13,47,631 7 8	12,77,888 9 4½	5,206 2 11½	74,949 0 10½
16	Miscellaneous extraordinary	86,931 8 1	91,426, 13 1	4,495 5 0	...
	Total	14,34,562 15 4	13,69,365 6 5½	9,701 7 11½	74,949 0 10½
17	Advances	1,05,000 0 0	1,45,928 13 8½	40,928 13 8½	...
	GRAND TOTAL	15,39,562 15 4	15,87,236 10 7½	50,630 5 8½	74,949 0 10½
	Closing Balance	7,00,000 0 0	8,32,205 4 3½	Net decrease	24,318 11 2½

Net increase R1,07,686-9-1½.

Jhalrapatan;
The 15th May 1893.

G. R. IRWIN,
Political Agent, Jhallawar.

(9)
BIKANIR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 510-5G., dated Bikanir, 11th April 1893.

From—C. S. BAYLEY, Esq., C.S., Political Agent, Bikanir,
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Bikanir Political Agency fot the year 1892-93.

I held charge of the Political Agency throughout the period under review and Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. ffrench-Mullen, M.D., who had previously officiated as Agency Surgeon, was confirmed in that appointment before the close of the year on the transfer to Oodeypore of Surgeon-Major P. D. Pank.

THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness the Maharaja, who is still at the Mayo College, spent the summer vacation at Mount Abu and the *Dusseerah* and Christmas holidays at Bikanir. The Maharaja also came to Bikanir on the occasion of the visit in October of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur and in December on that of the consecration of a temple and well erected and dug by Maji Sheikhawatji, one of the widows of the late Chief. In November the Maharaja visited Kotah to witness the installation of his school-fellow the Maharao of that State. The Maharaja, who was promoted to the fourth class at the Mayo College during the year, did well in his examinations, and his health and conduct have been satisfactory in every respect. Much of the credit for this result is due to His Highness' tutor and assistant guardian, Pandit Ram Chandra Dube.

SARDARS.

Rawat Hukm Sing of Rawatsar and Rawal Bolidan of Gorhiala, brother-in-law of late Maharaja Sardar Sing, died during the year.

ADMINISTRATION.

No change took place in the *personnel* of the Council of Regency or of any of the higher administrative offices. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on Sodhi Hukm Sing, Vice-President of the Council of Regency, on the 1st January 1893.

REVENUE.

The following table shows the rainfall of the year in the several tahsils:—

TAHSILS.	RAINFALL.	
	Inches.	Cents.
1. Anupgarh	10	9
2. Bahaderan	32	18
3. Bikanir	19	45
4. Churu	44	82
5. Dungargarh	17	72
6. Hanumangarh	12	80
7. Lunkaransar	15	52
8. Mirzawala	11	72
9. Nahar	21	8
10. Rajgarh	23	81
11. Ratangarh	22	13
12. Sardarshahr	23	27
13. Sujangarh	23	86
14. Suratgarh	14	53

The scarcity noticed in last year's report continued during the first quarter of the year under review, and it was necessary to keep the famine relief works open till the commencement of the rains. The rainfall was copious throughout all parts of the State, and by the end of July nearly all those in receipt of relief had betaken themselves to other occupations. Those who had emigrated returned and cultivation took place over a much more extended area than usual. In order to facilitate cultivation the expenditure of ₹40,000 on advances for the purchase of bullocks and seed-grain was sanctioned, of which, however, only ₹21,931 were actually borrowed. Of this amount nearly the whole was repaid after the harvest had been reaped. The crops both of grain and fodder were excellent. Owing to the scarcity of the previous year it was believed that, even in the event of a good harvest, the land revenue would not be realised in full, and only ₹6,46,785 were entered on this account in the budget for 1892-93. The actual receipts amounted to ₹7,53,354. A little injury was caused to the autumn crop in some places by locusts and other insects. The *rabi* crop, though slightly damaged by cold and rain during the winter, promises well.

Five new estates came under the management of the Court of Wards during the year, bringing the total number up to twenty. Each of the estates under management was in debt when the management commenced, but considerable progress has been made in paying off liabilities. In cases in which the creditors have been willing in consideration of immediate payment to make a substantial reduction in their claims, money has been lent at a low rate of interest by the Durbar. Where the creditors have declined to make any abatement their claims have been liquidated so far as the balance to the credit of the estate allowed. The necessity for paying off debts and the embarrassed condition of most of the estates have rendered it impossible to do much in the way of material improvements.

The one application for compensation for loss of customs duties which was pending on the 1st April 1892 was disposed of during the year.

FINANCE.

The receipts for the Sambat year 1948 (1891-92) amounted to ₹17,66,641 and the expenditure to ₹16,42,268. The year under review opened with a credit balance of ₹22,43,418, of which ₹20,34,300 were invested in Government paper. Owing to the scarcity it was found necessary to sell promissory notes to the value of one-and-a-half lakhs of rupees to meet current expenditure. Six-and-a-half lakhs of rupees were sold and the proceeds were lent to the Marwar Durbar for the purposes of the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway. The liquidition of the loan to Jodhpur commences at the rate of three lakhs of rupees a year from the beginning of the present year.

JUDICIAL.

The following table shows the result of the working of the courts during the year.

Courts.	Cases.	Pending on the 1st April 1892.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on the 1st April 1893.
Nizamats and tahsils	Criminal	22	1,503	1 525	1,508	17
	Civil	112	2,813	2 925	2,727	198
	Revenue	338	1,673	20 11	1,725	286

Courts.	Cases.	Pending on the 1st April 1892.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on the 1st April 1893.
Nizamats on the Appellate side	Criminal	5	110	115	115	...
	Civil	26	224	250	234	16
	Revenue	8	79	87	85	2
Appellate Court	Criminal	6	227	233	221	12
	Civil	60	236	296	268	28
	Revenue	5	57	62	57	5
Regency Council	Criminal	6	83	89	85	4
	Civil	18	183	201	197	4
	Revenue	13	508	521	520	1
Total		619	7,696	8,315	7,742	573

A further decrease took place in the number of cases instituted which fell from 9,010 in 1891-1892 to 7,696 in the year under review, the decrease being common to all classes of cases and to all courts except the Regency Council. The majority of the cases coming before the lastnamed court are second or third appeals, and the reduction in the period of limitation which in 1889-90 and 1890 led to an increase of work in the lower courts, affected the higher courts in the same manner in 1891-1892 and the succeeding year. Taking all the courts together the number of cases pending was less by 46 at the end of the year than at the beginning.

Of the 2,925 original civil cases tried during the year 1,782 or 60·9 per cent. were decided in favour of the plaintiffs. In the revenue courts decrees were given in 1,297 cases or 64·4 per cent. of the 2,011 cases tried. The result of the civil and revenue appeals was satisfactory in the Regency Council and appellate court, where 77·0 and 73·9 per cent., respectively, were rejected. Of the appeals tried by the nazims 52·1 per cent. were unsuccessful.

The total number of criminal cases instituted in the nizamats and tahsils during the year was 1,503 as compared with 1,859 in 1891-92, the decrease being due no doubt mainly to the excellence of the harvest. Twenty-two cases were pending at the beginning of the year, giving a total of 1,525 cases for disposal Of these 49 were transferred to other courts and 17 were pending on the 1st April. Of the 1,459 cases disposed of, punishment was inflicted in 873 or 59·8 per cent. as compared with 56·7 in 1891-92 and 46·8 per cent. in the previous year. Eight cases of dacoity and highway robbery took place during the year against sixteen in the previous year.

Cases of cattle theft fell from 327 to 258 and other thefts from 413 to 356. The value of the property stolen was R23,128, as against R19,747 in 1891-92, and the number of cattle stolen was 519 against 623. Of the stolen property R6,714 or over 29 per cent., and of the stolen cattle 352 or nearly 67 per cent. were recovered, showing some improvement as compared with the previous year. Of the 115 criminal appeals which came before the Nizamat during the year, the decision of the lower court was upheld in 58, and 21 were rejected; the order of the lower court being revised or amended in the remaining 28. Two hundred and eleven criminal appeals came before the appellate court and 72 before the Council, the decision of the lower court being upheld in 74 per cent. of the former and 65 per cent. of the latter.

Sixteen cases of homicide were tried by the Council of Regency. In six of these, involving 23 persons, the full Council sat with the Political Agent as President. Four of the accused persons were punished with death, two with imprisonment for life, and two with shorter terms of imprisonment. The remainder were acquitted.

DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

Cholera, which, as noticed in the last report, was prevalent in 1891-92 did not disappear from the villages till the end of July. The last case reported in Bikanir city occurred on the 28th November. Of 6,364 cases in the villages and 186 cases in the city, 3,316 and 103, respectively, proved fatal. Two thousand one hundred and thirty-five in-patients and 75,426 out-patients were treated at the State dispensaries during the calendar year 1892, the corresponding figures for 1891 being 2,059 and 43,178, respectively. Two hundred and sixty major and 4,248 minor operations were performed during the year. Out of 12,150 vaccinations performed 98·93 per cent. were reported as successful. The figures for 1891 were 21,667 and 99·70, respectively.

JAIL.

The Bikanir Jail contained 514 prisoners on the 31st March 1893, against 493 at the beginning of the year. A portion of the jail extension, mentioned in the last report, has now been completed, and is used for the accommodation of prisoners. The remainder will shortly be ready. A new jail has been built at Sujangarh, and it is intended to erect one at Reni during the present year.

INFANTICIDE.

One case of infanticide which was reported to have been committed is now pending before the Regency Council.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

No fresh boundary dispute took place during the year. The Marwar and Bikanir boundary was demarcated by the Assistant to the Resident, Western Rajputana States, and myself, in February, and pillars are now being erected.

EDUCATION.

There were 457 pupils in the main school, 27 in the branch school, and 52 in the girls' school at the close of the year. The average attendance at the boys' school at the capital was 312·67 and at the girls' school 24·90. Want of funds prevented the establishment of a school for sons of Thakurs mentioned in last year's report, but it is hoped that the scheme will be carried into effect this year.

MAYO COLLEGE.

Ten boys including His Highness the Maharaja were at the College during the year under report.

CONSERVANCY.

Satisfactory arrangements are in force for the conservancy of the city and its suburbs, and in most of the larger towns cleanliness is attended to. The number of Brahmini bulls in the city has caused much inconvenience for some time and an arrangement has now been made with the consent of the inhabitants for keeping them in a *pinjra pole*, the cost of which will be defrayed by fixed contributions from the givers of marriage and funeral feasts.

SOCIAL REFORMS.

The rules for the curtailment of expenses in connection with marriages and funeral ceremonies among the Rajputs continued to work satisfactorily. During the year under review the Mahesri community of the Bikanir city have drawn up and approved a set of rules regarding the reduction of expenses in connection with their marriage and funeral ceremonies.

ARMY.

The strength of the Camel Corps at the close of the year was 432. A shooting team, consisting of three officers and ten sepoys, went to Meerut in January last and competed successfully with the other Imperial Service Troops. At the close of the year a detachment of the corps, 235 strong, was sent to Jodhpur for inspection by the Commander-in-Chief in India. His Excellency expressed himself much satisfied with the appearance of all ranks. Some reductions have been effected in the State Cavalry and Infantry.

RAILWAY.

The Bikanir Railway during the year ending on the 31st December realised a dividend of 3·8 per cent., and its working was in all respects satisfactory. In February the branch line in Marwar from Merta Road to Phalera was opened. This line will, it is anticipated, bring a considerable increase of traffic to Bikanir.

MINT.

Arrangements were completed during the year for the issue of a new coinage under Act IX of 1876. One lakh of the new rupees is now in the Treasury, and further sums will be obtained as the old coinage is called in.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

No case of mail robbery took place during the year.

SETTLEMENT.

Mr. P. J. Fagan, Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, whose services have been lent to the Bikanir Durbar, took over charge of his duties as Settlement Officer on the 12th August 1892. Since that time Mr. Fagan has been occupied principally in collecting the necessary establishment, training amins, girdawars, and patwaris, and preparing apparatus for measurement. Schools for amins, girdawars, and patwaris have been opened at Suratgarh and Reni, and upwards of a hundred amins are now being trained or are engaged in measurement work. Measurements have been commenced in 25 villages of the Suratgarh Nizamat, and will be undertaken on a larger scale as soon as the necessary establishment is ready. Besides doing this preliminary work the Settlement Officer has inspected the *khalsa* area of the Suratgarh and Reni Nizamats with a view to learn how the present assessment has worked and what the revenue-paying capacity of the land is. He has also endeavoured to ascertain by local enquiry what are generally the nature and extent of the customary rights of the different classes of villagers in order to ensure a proper distribution of the revenue payable by each village. It is hoped that the settlement operations will be completed in two-and-a-half or three years.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

During my cold weather tour I visited all the nizamats and each of the tahsils except Bahaderan and Mirzawala.

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

The work of the office establishment was satisfactory throughout the year.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in t he Nizamat and Tahsil Courts (Criminal side) of the Bikanir State for the year ending on the 31st March 1893.

No.	Crime.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1892.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases transferred.	Number of cases in which punishment is awarded.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1893.	Number of persons.							Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of cattle recovered.
									Arrested.	Punished.	Released.	Transferred.	Absconded.	Died.	Under trial.				
																R a. p.		R a. p.	
1.	Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Highway robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Cattle theft	9	258	267	84	30	148	5	411	207	194	...	...	...	10	21 0 0	496	...	342
7.	Other theft	1	356	357	134	11	211	1	608	313	292	...	...	1	2	14,373 14 3	...	6,214 1 0	...
8.	Abortion	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Attempted suicide	...	9	9	5	...	4	...	12	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Grievous hurt	...	18	18	6	1	11	...	30	16	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Sale of children	...	5	5	3	...	2	...	15	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	Abduction	...	11	11	8	...	3	...	12	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	Escape from lawful custody	...	9	9	...	...	9	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	Counterfeit coin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Arson	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Other offences	12	834	846	344	7	484	11	1,560	817	729	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...
	Total	22	1,503	1,525	586	49	873	17	2,662	1,376	1,259	...	...	2	25	14,394 14 3	496	6,214 1 0	342

Bikanir,
The 11th April 1893.

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tahsil Courts (Civil side) of the Bikanir State for the year ending on the 31st March 1893.

No.	Nature of Cases.	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Number of cases pending on the 31st April 1893.
		Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1892.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Transferred.	
1.	Money transaction	96	2,602	2,698	1,677	783	58	180
2.	Settlement of account . . .	4	29	33	10	12	5	6
3.	Dispute regarding houses . .	7	33	40	17	20	2	1
4.	Mortgage	...	15	15	8	6	1	...
5.	Proprietary rights	4	39	43	16	17	5	5
6.	Right of pre-emption . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Marriage disputes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Miscellaneous	1	95	96	54	32	4	6
	Total .	112	2,813	2,925	1,782	870	75	198

Bikanir;
The 11th April 1893.

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tahsil Courts (Revenue side) of the Bikanir State for the year ending on the 31st March 1893.

No.	Nature of cases.	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Transferred.	No. of cases pending on the 1st April 1893.
		No. of cases pending on the 1st April 1892.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Settled by Razinama.	Dismissed.		
1	Claim to villages	4	14	18	2	1	10	...	5
2	Boundary disputes	4	20	24	5	3	14	1	1
3	Chandhar	2	6	8	3	1	3	...	1
4	Dispute regarding Rakm	9	230	239	80	41	78	...	40
5	Division of property	1	9	10	1	...	6	1	2
6	Land dispute	10	220	230	69	37	117	...	7
7	Settlement of accounts	1	5	6	3	2	1	...	...
8	Cattle-grazing	...	13	13	2	1	6	...	4
9	Stray cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Mutation of names	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Zemindari cess	...	7	7	2	2	3	...	...
12	Tanks and wells	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
13	Right in drinking water	1	10	11	8	1	1	...	1
14	Claim for subsistence allowance	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	2
15	Miscellaneous	306	1,135	1,441	1,121	15	35	47	223
	Total	338	1,673	2,011	1,297	105	274	49	286

Bikanir;
The 11th April 189.

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Council and Appellate Court of the Bikanir State for the year ending on the 31st March 1893 (Criminal side).

Courts.		Crime.	No. of cases pending on the 1st April 1892.	No. of cases instituted.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases transferred.	No. of cases pending on the 1st April 1893.	No. of cases in which punishment awarded.	Number of Persons: Arrested.	Punished.	Released.	Transferred.	Absconded.	Died.	Under trial.	Amount of property plundered.	No. of cattle plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	No. of cattle recovered.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.
																	R a. p.		R				
Council.	Original Side.	Murder	2	11	13	4	...	3	6	22	8	8	...	...	...	6	1,930 8 0	9	...	2	...	...	...
		Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cases appealed against.	Dacoity	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1
		Highway robbery	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2
		Theft of cattle	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1
		Other theft	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
		Abduction	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
		Grievous hurt	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Escape from lawful custody	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other offences	4	41	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	7	9
		Total	6	82	88	4	2	3	6	23	8	9	...	...	...	6	1,930 8 0	9	...	2	47	11	14
Appellate Court.	Original Side.	Murder	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Attempt to murder	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dacoity	...	6	6	1	...	2	3	21	16	5	...	...	...	...	6,286 13 3	11	...	5	...	...	...
		Other theft	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	...	500	...	...	...	...
		Poisoning	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grievous hurt	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Highway robbery	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	18 0 0	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Other offences	...	6	6	3	1	...	2	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	22	22	8	1	2	11	39	29	9	...	1	...	...	6,804 13 3	14	500	8	...	...	...
	Cases appealed against.	Theft of cattle	1	45	46	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	3	2
		Other theft	1	29	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	5	1
		Other offences	4	131	135	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	22	11
		Total	6	205	211	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	30	14
		Grand Total	6	227	233	8	1	12	11	39	29	9	...	1	...	...	6,804 13 3	14	500	8	157	30	14

Bikanir,
The 11th April 1893.

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Regency Council, the Appellate Court and the Nizamats during the year ending on the 31st March 1893.

Courts.	CIVIL.										CRIMINAL.										REVENUE.									
	Cases.			Disposed of.							Cases.			Disposed of.							Cases.			Disposed of.						
	Pending on the 31st March 1892.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on the 31st March 1893.	Pending on the 31st March 1892.	Instituted.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases in which punishment awarded.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on the 31st March 1893.	Pending on the 31st March 1892.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	By Rainama.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on the 31st March 1893.
Regency Council.																														
Cases on the Original Side . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	16	5	6	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	477	479	...	...	...	479	...	...	...
Cases appealed against	18	183	201	...	...	154	22	21	...	4	4	68	72	...	...	47	11	14	...	...	11	31	42	...	...	...	32	2	7	...	1
Total .	18	183	201	...	...	154	22	21	...	4	6	82	88	5	6	47	11	14	2	3	13	508	521	...	...	...	511	2	7	...	1
Appellate Court.																														
Cases on the Original Side . . .	4	6	10	5	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	22	22	8	11	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases for confirmation	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases appealed against	56	230	286	...	...	184	43	33	...	26	6	205	211	...	...	157	30	14	...	10	5	57	62	...	...	...	37	6	14	...	5
Total .	60	236	296	5	3	184	43	33	...	28	6	227	233	8	11	157	30	14	1	12	5	57	62	...	...	...	37	6	14	...	5
Nizamats.																														
Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases appealed against	26	224	250	...	...	125	64	45	...	16	5	110	115	...	...	58	29	28	...	...	8	79	87	...	...	...	54	21	9	1	2
Total .	26	224	250	...	...	125	64	45	...	16	5	110	115	...	...	58	29	28	...	...	8	79	87	...	...	...	54	21	9	1	2

BIKANIR,
The 11th April 1893.

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of Prisoners in the Bikanir Central Jail for the year ending on the 31st March 1893.

No.	Crime.	For life.	14 years.	12 years.	10 years.	9 years.	8 years.	7 years.	6 years.	5 years.	4 years.	3 years.	2½ years.	2 years.	1½ years.	1¼ years.	1 year.	9 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	2 months.	1 month.	Under trial.	Total.
1	Murder	32	...	...	4	1	...	4	1	11	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	58
2	Dacoity	...	...	...	2	...	14	...	...	8	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	37
3	Poisoning	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
4	Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
5	Highway robbery	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	6	16	13	7	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
6	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
7	Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	10
9	Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
10	Burglary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	10	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
11	Theft of property	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	11	6	7	34	8	...	9	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	84
12	Theft of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	9	13	5	84	19	1	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	150
13	Hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Attempt at suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8
16	Escape from lawful custody	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
17	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	22	9	...	11	...	9	1	3	...	1	2	62
	Total	37	...	...	6	3	14	6	6	35	48	45	20	163	48	2	41	...	16	1	5	1	3	14	514

Abstract.

	Male.	Female.
Hindus	409	10
Mahomedans	88	7
	497 +	17=514

Juvenile prisoners . 4

Bikanir,
The 11th April 1893.

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

(10)

RESOLUTION BY AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL ON THE MAYO COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Orders by the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,—No. 1228-G., dated 17th April 1893.

READ—

Letter No. 221-12, dated the 6th April 1893, from the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, submitting his Annual Report for 1892-93.

RESOLUTION.—During the year 11 boys were admitted into the College against 13 in 1891-92; while 16 against 18 left it. The total number on the College roll at the end of the year was 63 against 68 in 1891-92. Thirty-four boys or more than half of the total were from Kotah, Marwar, and Bikanir. There were only two boys from outside Rajputana, *viz.*, the Maharaj Kumar of Cooch Behar and Kumar Narput Singh of Purhat. At the close of the year there were no pupils from Banswara, Pertabgarh, Dungarpore, Bhartpur, Karauli, Dholepore, Jeypore, Kishengarh, Bundi, or Jaisalmir. The remaining States of Rajputana were represented by 27 boys.

The conduct and health of the boys during the year are both well reported on. There was one case of scarlet fever, and the measures promptly taken to prevent contagion proved successful.

The daily average number on the rolls during the year was 58·19 against 68·25 in the preceding year; the average number present 49·25 against 58·11; and the daily average number sick 1·1 against 1·5.

Two boys of the second class, selected by Maharaj Sir Pertap Singh of Jodhpur, are qualifying themselves for the Forest Department, and will in due course appear at the examination held in the Dehra Dun Imperial Forest School.

A pupil of the College, Kunwar Debi Singh of Ajeyrajpura in Jeypore, who has since left, passed the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University in the year under report.

The financial results of the College during the year were as follows:—

	1892-93.				1891-92.			Increase.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*		*R*	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
Total receipts .	37,152	9	7	against	36,660	10	10	492	14	9
Total disbursements .	33,971	9	5	do.	33,227	3	7	744	5	10

The increase in the receipts is mainly due to the increased produce of the College land and vegetable gardens, and that in the disbursements to the excess expenditure under heads "Book, Play, and Medical Stores" and "Library."

The balance at the credit of the College on 1st April 1893 was R28,990-1 against R25,808-0-10 on the same date in 1892.

The report is on the whole satisfactory and the thanks of the Agent to the Governor General are again due to the Principal and his Assistants.

ORDER.—A copy of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, for information.

No. 1229-G., dated 17th April 1893.

COPY of the above forwarded to the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, for information.

(Sd.) C. S. BAYLEY, *Lieut.*,
For First Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

(11)

MAYO COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 221-12, dated 6th April 1893.

From—Lieut.-Col. William Loch, A.-D.-C., Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, a report on the Mayo College for the year 1892-93.

The number of boys at the end of the year 1891-92 was 68. The new admissions during the year under report have been 11 and the withdrawals 16, thus leaving 63 boys on the College roll.

NEW ADMISSIONS.

The following is the list of boys admitted during the year :—

1. Kanwar Khuman Singh of Dabri, Kotah, joined 20th July 1892.
2. Kanwar Chhotu Singh of Shahpura, joined 2nd August 1892.
3. Thakur Ranjit Singh of Pranhera, Ajmere, joined 26th August 1892.
4. Kanwar Deo Singh of Palkiya, Kotah, joined 1st September 1892.
5. Kanwar Inder Singh of Palkiya, Kotah, joined 1st September 1892
6. Kanwar Lachman Singh of Both, Kotah, joined 1st September 1892.
7. Purshotam Rao of Sarola, Kotah, joined 7th November 1892.
8. Maharajah Shankar Singh of Ratawad, Kotah, joined 5th December 1892.
9. Rao Dalpat Singh of Satola, Meywar, joined 30th January 1893.
10. Rao Rai Singh of Satola, Meywar, joined 30th January 1893.
11. Maharaj Kumar Raj Rajendra Narayan of Cooch Behar, joined 8th February 1893.

WITHDRAWALS.

The names of the boys withdrawn are as follows :—

1. Kanwar Debi Singh of Ajeyrajpura, Jeypore.
2. Kanwar Rup Singh of Bedla, Meywar.
   Kanwar Kalian Singh of Ajeyrajpura, Jeypore.
4. Thakur Mor Singh of Deolia, Ajmere.
5. Bhanwar Sujan Singh of Nimera, Jeypore.
6. Thakur Moti Pal of Pradumnapura, Karauli.
7. Maharajah Sher Singh of Indergarh, Kotah.
8. Maharajah Kesri Singh of Bhindar, Meywar.
9. Kanwar Abhaya Singh of Mangal, Jhallawar.
10. Kanwar Gopal Singh of Kharwa, Ajmere.
11. Thakur Madhav Singh of Khejerla, Marwar.
12. His Highness Maharao Umaid Singh of Kotah.
13. Kanwar Hamir Singh of Danta, Mahikanta.
14. Sahibzadah Nasir Ali Khan of Rampur.
15. Kanwar Gobind Singh of Bedla, Meywar.
16. Thakur Lachman Singh of Bursu, Marwar.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE COLLEGE ROLL.

The distribution of the College roll now is as follows :—

Ajmere	3
Bikanir	11
Cooch Behar	1
Jhallawar	6
Kotah	12
Marwar	1
Meywar	6
Purhat	1
Shahpura	4
Tonk	6
Ulwar	2
TOTAL	63

STATES UNREPRESENTED.

The following States are unrepresented at the College :—

Banswara.	Jeypore.
Bhartpur.	Jaisalmir
Bundi.	Karauli.
Dholepore.	Kishengarh.
Dungarpore.	Pertabgarh.

CONDUCT AND HEALTH.

The conduct of the boys throughout the year has, with one exception, been exemplary and their health has been excellent. There have been no serious illnesses and only one tedious case of scarlet fever occurred; the patient was immediately isolated and any fear of contagion was satisfactorily checked.

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF BOYS ON COLLEGE ROLL PRESENT AND SICK.

The daily average number on the College roll has been 58·19 against 68·25 last year; the average number present 49·25 against 58·11; and the daily average number sick 1·1 against 1·5.

EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector of the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency, examined the College in April 1892, and submitted his report to the Agent to the Governor-General which was received by me under cover of your office No. 1643G., dated 26th May 1892.

CLASSES AND STUDIES.

There are seven classes in the College and the studies pursued in each will be found in the statements attached to this report.

The first class consists of one boy only. The second class is divided into two divisions, the first division, consisting of two boys, is preparing for the examination required by the Imperial Forest School at Dehra Dun, and the second division of six boys is reading the ordinary course prescribed for the second class.

In the beginning of the year four boys of this class expressed their wish to appear at the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University to be held in 1894, but owing to two of these boys having been selected by Maharaj Sir Pertap Singh of Jodhpur to prepare for the Forest Department and one boy having been found unfit to continue his Matriculation course, the class was dissolved and remodelled on its present constitution.

In the third class there were nine boys, in the fourth, eight; in the five, thirteen; in the sixth, nine and in the seventh, fifteen at the end of the year under report.

I would here add that subsequent to the submission of my last report, the result of the Allahabad University Examinations was published, and I have the pleasure to report that Kanwar Debi Singh of Ajeyrajpura was successful in matriculating.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure on Imperial works amounted to R2,383-2-6 against R2,546-9-4 last year, showing a decrease of R163-6-10, which is mainly due to ou expenditure having been incurred on original works:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	Difference.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Original Works	230 10 9	...	−230 10 9
Repairs	2,315 14 7	2,383 2 6	+67 3 11
TOTAL .	2,546 9 4	2,383 2 6	−163 6 10

The expediture on contributional works has been R5,329-9-10 against R4,342-8-5 showing an increase of R987-1-5, chiefly due to remetalling the court-yards and approach roads of several of the boarding-houses.

STATEMENT OF THE COLLEGE FUND.

The following is a condensed statement of the College Fund :—

	R a. p.
Balance in Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1892 . .	25,808 0 10
Receipts during the year . .	37,153 9 7
TOTAL .	62,961 10 5
Expenditure during the year . .	33,971 9 5
Balance in Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1893 . .	28,990 1 0

RECEIPTS.

The total receipts of the year amounting to R37,153-9-7 against R36,660-10-10 show an increase of Rs. 49 214-9 as shown below :—

RECEIPTS.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Difference + Increase − Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Interest on—			
Endowment and Accumulated Funds .	25,432 4 2	25,436 4 0	+3 15 10
Contributions from Jodhpur, Bundi, Kotah, Kishengarh, Jhallawar, and Dungarpore.	2,701 3 8	2,701 3 8	...
Contribution from—			
Oodeypore	1,187 13 9	1,187 13 9	...
Jeypore	1,484 13 3	1,484 13 3	...
Bikanir	593 15 0	593 15 0	...
Bhartpur	593 15 0	593 15 0	...
Karauli	178 3 0	178 3 0	..
Ulwar	415 12 0	415 12 0	...
Tonk	...	...	...
Sirohi	59 6 3	59 6 3	...
Pertabgarh	118 12 6	118 13 0	+0 0 6
Jaisulmir	36 0 0	36 0 0	...
Book, Play, and Medical Fund Subscription.	3,550 0 0	3,250 0 0	−300 0 0
Conservancy of Garden and Grounds .	177 4 2	975 0 10	+797 12 8
Other Receipts.	131 4 1	122 5 10	−8 14 3
TOTAL .	36,660 10 10	37,153 9 7	+492 14 9

The interest on R200 invested last year on account of the Dungapore Durbar Prize has been received for the full year instead of six months as in

1891-92, hence the small increase of R3-15-10 under "Interest on Endowment and Accumulated Funds."

The decrease of R300 under head "Book, Play, and Medical Fund Subscriptions" is due to subscriptions having been received from 65 boys during the year under report against 71 boys last year.

The increase of R797-12-8 under "Conservancy and Garden Produce" is owing to the vegetable garden and College land having yielded more than in the previous year.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure during the year under report has been R33,971-9-5 against R33,227-3-7 showing an increase of R744-5-10 :—

Expenditure.	1891-92.			1892-93.			Difference + Increase + Decrease.		
Salaries and Establishments.	R	a.	p	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Principal	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	...		
Head Master	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	...		
Masters and Teachers	8,400	0	0	8,400	0	0	...		
Personal allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvi.	480	0	0	480	0	0	...		
Drill Masters	600	0	0	600	0	0	...		
Clerks	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0	...		
Servants	1,149	1	5	1,152	0	0	+2	14	7
Conservancy and Garden Establishment	2,434	3	5	2,437	12	6	+3	9	1
Book, Play, and Medical Establishment	972	0	0	948	8	9	—23	7	3
Local allowance to Hospital Assistant	180	0	0	180	0	0	...		
Allowance to Medical Officer	600	0	0	637	1	7	+37	1	7
Police Guards	436	5	11	454	8	0	+18	2	1
Contingent Charges.									
Stationery	169	0	2	188	4	5	+19	4	3
Purchase and Repairs of Furniture	74	11	8	115	1	0	+40	5	4
Conservancy of Garden and Grounds	2,439	9	3	2,294	6	1	—145	3	2
Travelling Allowance	...			...			...		
Book, Play, and Medical Stores	2,232	7	10	3,005	0	3	+772	8	5
Library	458	8	2	581	0	0	+122	8	0
Pension and Absentee Charges	770	0	0	770	0	0	...		
Miscellaneous	620	3	3	573	1	8	—47	1	7
Prizes and Rewards	761	0	6	704	13	0	—56	3	6
Honorarium to Examiners	250	0	0	250	0	0	...		
Total	33,227	3	7	33,971	9	5	+744	5	10

CONSERVANCY OF GARDEN AND GROUNDS.

The decrease is due to a less expenditure having been incurred on several items which fall under this head.

BOOK, PLAY, AND MEDICAL STORES.

The increase under this head is due to the purchase of a physical apparatus, repairing the covered play-shed, re-turfing the cricket-ground, and purchase of new books.

LIBRARY.

The subscription to periodicals for 1892 (which was not paid last year) as well as that for 1893, has been paid during the year under report, hence the increase as compared with 1891-92.

SERVICE OF STAFF.

I am much indebted to Mr. Sherring, the Head-Master, and the remainder of the Educational Staff, for their good services during the year; and Hospital Assistant Brindaban Chander Sur, Honorary Jemedar Khizar Khan, Riding Master and the Boarding-house Guardians have carried out their respective duties very efficiently.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1892-93 and 1893-94.

Receipts.	Estimated Receipts, 1892-93.	Actual Receipts, 1892-93.	Estimated Receipts, 1893-94.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Interest on—			
Endowment Fund Rs. 6,12,900	24,454 11 4	24,454 11 4	24,454 11 4
Accumulated Fund R11,600 in name of Agent Governor-General and Principal	462 13 6	462 13 6	462 13 6
Accumulated Fund R12,400 in name of Principal	494 12 2	494 12 2	494 12 2
Accumulated Fund R400 in name of Principal	15 15 4	15 15 4	15 154
Accumulated Fund R200 in name of Principal	11 15 6	7 15 8	7 15 6
Total	25,440 3 10	25,436 4 0	25,436 4 0
Contributions from Native States and Private Persons.			
From Jodhpur—by interest on contribution invested	1,181 0 8	1,181 0 8	1,181 0 8
„ Bundi ditto ditto ditto	119 11 2	119 11 2	119 11 2
„ Kotah ditto ditto ditto	817 15 2	817 15 2	817 15 2
„ Kishengarh ditto ditto ditto	71 13 2	71 13 2	71 13 2
„ Jhallawar ditto ditto ditto	482 12 8	482 12 8	482 12 8
„ *Dungarpore* ditto ditto ditto	27 14 10	27 14 10	27 14 10
„ *Oodeypore*—by annual payment	1,187 13 9	1,187 13 9	1,187 13 9
„ Jeypore ditto do.	1,484 13 3	1,484 13 3	1,484 13 3
„ Bikanir ditto do.	593 15 0	593 15 0	593 15 0
„ Bhartpur ditto do.	593 15 0	593 15 0	593 15 0
„ Karauli ditto do.	178 3 0	187 3 0	178 3 0
„ *Ulwar* ditto do.	415 12 0	415 12 0	445 12 0
„ *Tonk* ditto do.	59 6 3	.....	59 6 3
„ *Sirohi* ditto do.	59 6 3	59 6 3	59 6 3
„ Pertabgarh ditto do.	118 12 6	118 13 0	118 12 6
„ Jaisalmir ditto do.	36 0 0	36 0 0	3 0 0
Book, Play, and Medical Fund Subscriptions	3,750 0 0	3,250 0 0	3,500 0 0
Total	11,179 4 8	10,619 14 11	10,929 4 8
Miscellaneous.			
Conservancy and Garden Produce	1,200 0 0	975 0 10	1,200 0 0
Other receipts	.....	122 5 10	.....
Total	1,200 0 0	1,097 6 8	1,200 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	37,819 8 6	37,153 9 7	37,565 8 8

Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure, 1892-93.	Actual Expenditure, 1892-93.	Estimated Expenditure, 1893-94.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Salaries and Establishment.			
Principal	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
Head Master	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
Masters and Teachers	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0
Personal allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvi	480 0 0	480 0 0	480 0 0
Drill Masters	960 0 0	600 0 0	960 0 0
Clerks	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
Servants	1,160 0 0	1,152 0 0	1,160 0 0
Conservancy and Garden Establishment	2,470 0 0	2,437 12 6	2,470 0 0
Book, Play, and Medical Establishment	1,340 0 0	948 8 9	1,340 0 0
Local allowance to Hospital Assistant	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
Allowance to Medical Officer	600 0 0	637 1 7	600 0 0
Police Guards	460 0 0	454 8 0	460 0 0
Total	26,250 0 0	25,489 14 10	26,250 0 0
Contingent Charges.			
Stationery	200 0 0	188 4 5	200 0 0
Purchase and Repairs of Furniture	300 0 0	115 1	300 0 0
Conservancy of Garden and Grounds	2,900 0 0	2,294 6	3,100 0 0
Travelling allowance	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0
Book, Play and Medical Stores	3,010 0 0	1,005 0 3	2,160 0 0
Library	600 0 0	581 0 2	600 0 0
Pension and Absentee Charges	810 0 0	770 0 0	810 0 0
Miscellaneous	800 0 0	573 1 8	800 0 0
Prizes and Rewards	870 0 0	704 13 0	870 0 0
Honorarium to Examiners	400 0 0	250 0 0	400 0 0
Total	10,190 0 0	8,481 10 7	9,940 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	36,440 0 0	33,971 9 5	36,190 0 0

Mayo College, Ajmere,
The 6th April 1893.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Principal, Mayo College.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE.

FIRST CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1892-93.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text Books.— *Professor Jevan's Political Economy* . *Whitworth's Rajkumar Law Lectures* (Teacher, H. Sherring, Esq.).	 The whole. The whole.
	Poetry learnt by heart . . . (Teacher, H. Sherring, Esq.).	292 lines—(i) The Revenge; (ii) The Seven Ages of man; (iii) To be or not to be; (iv) The Battle of the Baltic; (v) Ye Mariners of England.
	Grammar.—*Manual of Grammar* . (Teacher, H. Sherring, Esq.).	The whole.
	Translation.—*Itihas Timirnasaka.* . (Teacher, H. Sherring, Esq.).	The first 40 pages.
	General knowledge—*Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge* . . (Teacher, Munshi Dip Chand, B.A.).	Animal Kingdom, Pages 7 to 80; Plants, Pages 83 to 105 and 111 to 114; Stones and Soils, Pages 118 to 143; Animal Physiology, Pages 270 to 306.
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Sanskrit Text Book.—*Sanskrit Shiksha* Sanskrit Grammar.—*Rajkrishna's* . (Teacher, Pandit Sheo Narain).	From Page 53 to end. Pages 117 to 189.
MATHEMATICS . .	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* . . (Teacher, Munshi Dip Chand, B.A.)	The whole, omitting Compound Interest, Stocks, and Cube Root.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	English History.—*Creighton's Primer* Indian History.—*Wheeler's Tales from Indian History* . . . . Physical Geography.—*Geikie's Primer* . General Geography.—*No text book* . (Teacher, Munshi Dip Chand, B.A.).	Pages 55 to 85. Pages 180 to 271. Pages 69 to 131. The geography of the world.

SECOND CLASS, DIVISION I.

Quantity read during the year 1892-93.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text Book.—*Whitworth's Rajkumar Law Lectures*	The whole.
	(Teacher, H. Sherring, Esq.).	
	Grammar.—*Manual of Grammar* .	Pages 47 to 100.
	(Teacher, Pandit Gauri Shankar).	
	Translation—	
	Itihas Timirnasik	The first 8 pages.
	Second Hindi Reader . . .	The first 13 pages.
	(Teacher, Pandit Gauri Shankar).	
MATHEMATICS . .	Geometry.—*Todhunter's* . . .	First Book and first six Propositions of the Second Book.
	Algebra.—*P. Ghosh's* . . .	The First four Simple Rules and Resolution into Factors.
	(Teacher, Munshi Dip Chand, B.A.).	
	Arithmetic.—*P. Ghosh's* . . .	Simple Interest (Pages 285 to 294); Present Worth and Discount (Pages 295 to 299); Square Root (Pages 327 to 337); Cube Root (Pages 337 to 343); Rule of Three (Pages 215 to 263).
	(Teacher, Lala Har Bux).	
	Mensuration.—*Todhunter's* . .	Definitions (Pages 2 to 7); Right-angled Triangle (Pages 24 to 30) Similar Figures; (Pages 31 to 36); Chords of a Circle (Pages 37 to 44); Circumference of a Circle (Pages 45 to 49); Arc of a Circle (Pages 50 to 54.)
	(Teacher, Lala Har Bux).	

SECOND CLASS, DIVISION II.

Quantity read during the year 1892-93.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text Book.—*Professor Balfour Stewart's Physics Primer* . . .	The whole.
	(Teacher, H. Sherring, Esq.).	
	Poetry learnt by heart . . .	187 Lines—(i) Young Lochinvar; (ii) How they brought the good news from Ghent to Aix; (iii) The charge of the Light Brigade; (iv) The Soldier's dream.
	(Teacher, H. Sherring, Esq.).	
	Grammar.—*Manual of Grammar* .	Pages 47 to 92.
	(Teacher, Pandit Gauri Shankar).	
	Translation.—*Second Hindi Reader* .	The first 20 pages.
	(Teacher, Pandit Gauri Shankar).	
	General Knowledge—*Way to Health* .	Pages 20 to 47.
	Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge	Animal Kingdom, pages 7 to 80.
	(Teacher, Munshi Dip Chand, B.A).	
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Sanskrit Text Book.—*Sanskrit Shiksha*	Pages 1 to 30.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Rajkrishna's* .	Pages 1 to 26 and 37 to 93.
	(Teacher, Pandit Sheo Narain).	
	Persian Text Book.—*Entrance Course* .	Pages 1 to 92.
	Persian Grammar.—*Miftahul Qawaid* .	Pages 1 to 44.
	(Teacher, Moulvi Habibul Rahman).	
MATHEMATICS . .	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* . .	Square Root, Simple Interest, Revision of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Reduction of Fractions and Decimals, Double Rule of Three.
	(Teacher, Lala Bhawani Sahai).	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY	English History.—*Creighton's* . .	The first 30 pages,
	Indian History.—*Wheeler's Tales from Indian History*	Pages 116 to 179.
	Physical Geography.—*Geikie's Primer*	The first 40 pages.
	General Geography.—*Blochmann's* .	The whole of Asia, Europe up to France.
	Map Drawing	Map of India—Outline, Divisions, Rivers, Mountains, Towns, Lakes, Islands.
	(Teacher, Pandit Gauri Shankar.)	

THIRD CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1892-93.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text Book.—*Orient Reader, No. IV.* (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR).	42 pages—(i) How the Rajah took the Census, (Lesson XXV) Pages 87 to 98 The Three Giants (Lesson XXIX) Pages 112 to 142.
	Poetry learnt by heart . . . (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR).	160 lines—(i) The Parrot; (ii) The Inch Cape Rock; (iii) Lord Ullin's Daughter; (iv) The Old man's Comforts.
	Grammar.—*Manual of Grammar* . (Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PRASAD).	Pages 1 to 53.
	Translation.—*Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part II* . (Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PRASAD).	Exercises XV and XVI.
	General Knowledge.—*Paul Bret's Frst Year of Scientific Knowledge* . (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR).	The whole of the Animal Kingdom, first 82 pages.
SECOND LANGUAGE	Sanskrit Text Book.—*Rijupath, Part I.* Sanskrit Grammar.—*Upakramanika* . (Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN).	Pages 1 to 35. Pages 52 to 81.
	Persian Text Books.— *Iqd-i-Gul* . . . . . *Iqd-i-Namzum* . . . . . Persian Grammar.—*Masdar Fayuz* . (Teacher, MOULVI HABIBUL RAHMAN).	 Pages 1 to 26. Pages 1 to 18. Pages 1 to 50.
MATHEMATICS . .	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* . . (Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PRASAD).	Simple Practice (Pages 84 to 88); Decimals (Pages 116 to 128); Double Rule of Three (Pages 137 to 141). NOTE.—Problems in Practice and Decimals omitted.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.—*Wheeler's Primer*. Geography.—*Blochmann's* . . . Map Drawing . . . . . (Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PRASAD).	Pages 1 to 40. Pages 21 to 25 and 34 to 36, ending with mountains. India, excluding chief towns of Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces, Nagpur, and Hyderabad Divisions.

FOURTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1892-93.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text Book.—*Orient Reader, No. III.* (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR).	41 Pages—(i) The Boasting Wolf; (ii) The Lost Camel; (iii) The Prophecy; (iv) The Three Brothers; (v)The Water Melon; (vi) The Weaver Girl; (vii) Choosing a king of the Animals; (viii) Raja Rasalu and the Swans, Parts I, II, III; (ix) Raja Rasalu and the Giants of Gandgarh, Parts I, II, III, and IV.
	Poetry learnt by heart . . . (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR).	168 lines—(i) The Story of Gelert; (ii) Casabianca; (iii) The Light of Other Days; (iv) The Sluggard.
	Grammar.—*Grammatical Primer* . (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBER).	Pages 24 to 54.
	Translation.—*Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part I* . (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR).	Exercises VIII, IX, X, XI, and XII.
	General Knowledge.—*Hindi Version of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge by Munshi Dip Chand, B. A.* . . . . (Teacher PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR).	The first 57 pages.
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Sanskrit Text Book.—*Chanakyanitisar Sangraha*	The whole.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Upakramanika* .	Pages 17 to 38 and 43 to 51.
	Hindi Text Book.—*Gutka, Part I* .	Pages 67 to 88.
	Hindi Letter Writer.—Patramalika, Part II . . . . . (Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN).	The whole.
MATHEMATICS . .	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* . . (Teacher, MUNSHI SHEODAN MAL).	*Division I.*—Vulgar Fractions (Pages 94 to 106); Simple Rule of Three (Pages 130 to 137 omitting certain sums). *Division II.*— Multiplication and Division Tables of English and Indian monies; Reduction, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division in English and Indian monies; G. C. M., and L. C. M., (Pages 91 to 94).
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.—*M. Jankinath's, Part III*	*Division I.*— The whole.
	Indian History.—*Wheeler's Primer* .	*Division II.*—Pages 1 to 12.
	Geography.— *Blochmann's* . .	*Divisions I* and II.—Pages 7 to 9 and 11 to 13.
	Map Drawing . . . . . (Teacher, MUNSHI SHEODAN MAL).	Map of India, Boundaries, Capes, Lakes, Seas, Gulfs, Mountains, Outline, Rivers, Political Divisions, and chief towns.

FIFTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1892-93.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text Book.—*Orient Reader, No. II* (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR).	43 Pages—(i) The Snow Man; (ii) The Oasis; (iii) The Fox and the Goat; (iv) The The Fox and the Cat; (v) A Cricket Match; (vi) A European Gentleman in India; (vii) The faithful Servant; (viii) The Himalayas; (ix) The Fox and the Horse; (x) Telling the Truth; (xi) Good Manners; (xii) Jack the Giant Killer; (xiii) Jack's First Attempt; (xiv) Giant Blunder-bore; (xv) A Welsh Giant; (xvi) The Craven Giant; (xvii) The Prince's State.
	Poetry learnt by heart . . . (Teacher PANDIT PEETAMBAR)	143 Lines—(i) We are Seven; (ii) After Blenheim; (iii) Humanity towards Insects.
	Grammar.—*Grammatical Primer* . (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR).	Pages 1 to 25.
	Translation.—*Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part I* . . (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR).	First seven Exercises.
	General Knowledge.—*Hindi version of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge by Munshi Dip Chand, B. A.* . . . . . (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR).	Pages to 57.
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Upakramanika* .	Pages 8 to 17.
	Hindi Text Book.—*Third Hindi Reader*	Pages 48 to 78.
	Hindi Grammar.—*Hindi Vyakaransar.*	From page 15 to end.
	Hindi Letter Writer.—*Patramalika, Part I* . . . . . (Teacher, LALA HAR BUX).	From page 21 to end.
	Persian Text Book.—*Farsi-ki Pahli Kitab*	Pages 1 to 7 up to line 13.
	Persian Grammar.—*Safwatal Masadir*	Pages 1 to 5 up to line 12.
	Urdu Text Book.—*Muntakhibat-i- Urdu*	Pages 1 to 22.
	Urdu Grammar.—*Qawaid Urdu, Part II* (Teacher, MOULVI HABIBUL RAHMAN).	Pages 1 to 8.
MATHEMATICS . .	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* . . (Teacher MUNSHI SHEODAN MAL).	Tables of Troy, Avoirdupois, Apothecaries, and Indian Weights (Pages 54 to 62 omitting certain problems); Indian Lineal Measure and Cloth Measure (Pages 63 to 70); English Measure of Number and Time (Pages 79 and 80); G. C M., and L. C. M., (Pages 91 to 94,) Rs. A. P., Mds. Srs. Ch., and B. Bis. Biswan, in Vernacular.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.—*M. Jankinath's Part II*	The whole.
	Geography.—*P. Sheodyal's* . .	Pages 1 to 17.
	Map Drawing. . . . . (Teacher, LALA HAR BUX).	Map of India.

SIXTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1892-93.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text Book.—*Orient Reader No. 1.* . (Teacher, MUNSHI SHEODAN MAL).	Pages 3 to 36.
	Poetry learnt by heart. . . . (Teacher, MUNSHI SHEODAN MAL).	104 lines.—(1) Lucy Gray; (2) The Stars; (3) The National Anthem; (4) Evening Prayer.
	Grammar.—*Englandya Vyakaran, Part II* . . . . . (Teacher, MUNSHI SHEODAN MAL).	The whole.
	Colloquial . . . . . (Teacher, MUNSHI SHEODAN MAL).	150 Sentences.
	General Knowledge.—*Translation of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge* . . . . . (Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PRASAD).	Vertebrates.—Mammalia.
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Upakramanika.* Hindi Text Book.—*Third Hindi Reader.* Hindi Grammar.—*Hindi Vyakaransar* Hindi Letter Writer.—*Patramalika, Part I* . . . . . (Teacher, LALA HAR BUX).	Pages 1 to 8. Pages 1 to 32. Pages 1 to 14. Pages 1 to 18.
	Urdu Text Book.—*Hakaik-ul-Mojudat* Urdu Grammar.—*Qawaid Urdu, Part I* Urdu Letter Writer.—*Inshai Urdu Nastaliq* . . . . . (Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI).	Pages 1 to 52. The whole. Pages 1 to 31.
MATHEMATICS . .	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* . . (Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI).	Multiplication and Division; Tables of English and Indian monies; Reduction, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division in English and Indian monies.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.—*M. Jankinath's, Part I* . . . . . . Geography . . . . . (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR).	The whole. Map of India.

SEVENTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1892-93.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Book.—*Orient Primer* (Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PARSAD).	*Division I.*—Pages 23 to 48. *Division II.*—Pages 1 to 19. *Division III.*—Pages 1 to 9.
	Grammar. —*Englandya Vyakaran*, Part I (Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PRASAD).	*Division I.*—The whole.
	Colloquial (Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PRASAD).	*Division I.*—One hundred easy sentences.
	General Knowledge (Teacher, MUNSHI SHEODAN MAL).	*Division I.*—Lectures on (i) The Dog; (ii) The Cat; (iii) The Elephant; (iv) The Camel; (v) The Horse; (vi) The Bat; (vii) The Lion; (viii) The Cow. *Division II.*—Lectures on: (i) The Dog; (ii) The Cat.
SECOND LANGUAGE	Hindi Text Books — *First and Second Hindi Readers* (Teachers, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN and LALA HAR BUX).	*Division I.*—Second Hindi Reader, Pages 1 to 32. *Division II.*—First Hindi Reader, Pages 1 to 47 omitting Chapters III and IV. *Division III.*—First Hindi Reader, Pages 1 to 22. *Division IV.*—First Hindi Reader, Pages 1 to 12.
	Urdu Text Book.— *Tashrihul Haruf* (Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI).	*Division I.*—Pages 1 to 5. *Division II.*— Pages 1 to 3.
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic (Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI).	*Division I.*—Notation, Numeration up to hundreds of millions; Multiplication Tables up to 12 times 12; Addition, Subtraction and easy Multiplication. *Division II.*—Notation and Numeration up to hundreds of millions and Addition of three or four lines only. *Division III.*—Notation and Numeration up to 200. *Division IV.*—Notation and Numeration up to 100.

(12)

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE POST OFFICE IN RAJPUTANA DURING THE YEAR 1892-93.

(*N. B.*—See appendices on pages 135—137.)

Appendix I.—A new post office was opened permanently at Bhartpur city, and a temporary experimental post office at Sendra was closed. By mistake the Phalera sorting office was shown last year as a sub-office, and the Indergarh experimental office was erroneously included in the number of branch post offices existing on 31st March 1892. The balance of post offices existing on 31st March 1893, is eight head offices, 54 sub-offices, and 167 branch offices. Nineteen Imperial letter-boxes were newly opened during the year, inclusive of four district *dâk* letter-boxes which were improperly designated as such, and which have been transferred during the year to the register of Imperial letter-boxes. The net increase in the number of letter-boxes being fifteen and the number existing on 31st March 1893, one hundred and forty-nine.

Appendix II.—There is an increase in the railway communication of 73 miles due to the extension of the Kuchawan Road to Merta Road Section of the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway. An increase of 38 miles has been made to the camel lines existing on 31st March 1892, which were incorrectly shown on that date to be 180 instead of 210 miles. There is a net increase of 38 miles in runners' lines owing to the opening of mail line to Baran from Kotah and the closing of certain other important lines.

Appendix III.—The total number of letters, postcards, newspapers, and packets received for delivery during the last two years, and also the number of parcels, shown separately, are given below:—

	Letters, Postcards, Newpapers, and Packets delivered.	Insured, Ordinary, and Value-payable articles delivered.
1891-92	8,319,030	65,535
1891-93	7,838,584	70,876
Increase	...	5,341
Decrease	4,80,446	...
Percentage	—5·7	+ 8·1

There is a falling of in the number of articles delivered. There appears to be no definite reason for this decrease, and the Deputy Postmaster-General is of opinion that it is due probably to ordinary fluctuations. In the number of money-orders issued, there is an increase of 5·6 per cent. and also an increase of 3·2 in their value. These increases are attributed to the ever increasing popularity of the money-order system with the non-mercantile portion of the public. Some part of the increase is also due to the excessive rates for *hundis* during a part of the year and to the famine relief works. In the number of money-orders paid and in the value of the same, there has been a falling off of 3·06 per cent. and ·5 per cent. These decreases are due probably to the enhanced rate of money-order commission, 2 per cent. levied on money-orders payable at nearly all the post offices in Shekhawati, Bikanir, and certain offices in Marwar and Jaisalmir. This enhanced rate of commission appears to have affected the parcel traffic in that cash is now frequently transmitted in parcels, with a view to the saving of

the difference between the rates of postage for a parcel and the commission at enhanced rates on money-orders. The falling off, however, will not, it is anticipated, continue, and it is expected that the payments will continue to increase when the necessity for the introduction of the enhanced rate of commission comes to be better understood by individuals who remit money home to their relatives in Rajputana.

Appendix IIIA.—There continues to be an increase in the parcel work, both insured and ordinary, especially so under the head of insured articles. This increase of 5·8 per cent. in the number and 7·1 per cent. in the value insured is attributable to the extension of the full insurance system now to all post offices in Rajputana. The increase of 1·1 per cent. in the number of ordinary parcels, though small, is due to the natural tendency to increase of this class of postal articles.

Appendix IV.—Again this year two highway robberies have occurred and one attempt at robbery which was very courageously repelled by the runner who unfortunately died from the effects of the severe hatchet wounds he received from his assailant. In the latter case no escort seems to have been provided and in the others the escort was insufficient. The Durbars concerned were addressed on this point.

The system of supplying salt to traders through the agency of the post office from the salt depôts at Sambhar and Pachbhadra salt lines still continues with very favourable results, notwithstanding the introduction of a small charge of commission at half per cent. on the value of the salt indented for. Annexed is a summary of salt purchased through the depôt officers and the money collected thereon—

Year.	Number of indents.	Quantity of salt supplied.	Amount.
	No.	Mds.	₹
1891-92	8,140	17,80,843	47,86,017
1892-93	5,169	10,75,184	28,89,406
Decrease . . .	2,971	7,05,659	18,96,611
Percentage . . .	36·5	39·6	39·6

The considerable decrease 36·5 per cent. in the number of indents received and 39·6 per cent. in the quantity and the value of the salt purchased is due to the introduction of the commission above referred to. The supply of salt through the agency of the post office free, resulted in such an increase to the work of the department without any remuneration that it was found necessary to charge a small percentage or commission as brokerage for the extra work involved. It is not expected this falling off will continue.

On the 31st March 1892, there were nine combined post and telegraph offices in the Rajputana Circle, and during the year the Bundi and Kotah sub-post offices were made combined post and telegraph offices. During the year 21,871 telegrams were sent from the eleven combined offices and 25,197 telegrams were received at these offices. The revenue realised amounted to ₹19,962-15. In addition to these telegrams booked at combined offices, 5,388 telegrams were booked at 67 post offices for transmission to the nearest telegraph office, and the revenue derived by this source amounted to ₹5,556-14.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of Post offices (of all classes) and Letter-boxes existing on the 31st March 1893 compared with the number existing on the 31st March 1892.

EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1892.					EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1893.					INCREASE OR DECREASE.						
POST OFFICES.					POST OFFICES					POST OFFICES.						
Head Office.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	TOTAL.	Letter-boxes.	Head offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	TOTAL.	Letter-boxes.	Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	TOTAL.	Letter-boxes.	REMARKS.	
8	55	158	221	130	8	54	157	219	149	...	−1	−1	−2	+19	Imperial.	
...	...	10	10	4	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	−4	District *Dâk*.	
8	55	168	231	134	8	54	167	229	149	...	−1	−1	−2	+15	TOTAL.	

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were carried by railway, camels, and runners during the year ending 31st March 1893, as compared with the previous year.

DESCRIPTION OF MAIL LINES.	Mileage on 31st March 1892.	Mileage on 31st March 1893.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
Imperial.					
Railways . .	901	974	73	...	
Camels . .	210*	218	8	...	
Runners . .	2,304¾	2,342¾	38	...	* Erroneously given last year as 180 miles, *i.e.*, 30 miles less shown than actual.
District.					
Camels . .	...	...	...	...	
Runners . .	192	191	...	1	
TOTAL .	3,607¾	3,725¾	119	1	Net increase 80 miles.

APPENDIX III.

Enumeration of articles delivered, and money-orders issued and paid during the past seven years.

YEAR.	Letters.	Postcards.	Newspapers and packets.	Parcels, including value-payable articles.	Insured Parcels.	MONEY-ORDERS ISSUED.		MONEY-ORDERS PAID.	
						No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
							R		R
1886-87 . .	4,510,670	1,249,395	465,010	40,515	20,440	98,891	27,41,674	82,533	32,58,950
1887-88 . .	4,533,140	1,433,328	447,357	36,577	20,544	107,718	28,00,790	90,876	33,42,893
1888-89 . .	4,687,354	1,658,247	469,308	43,237	19,788	113,151	29,23,015	101,282	38,89,411
1889-90 . .	4,797,945	1,866,960	469,544	53,070	16,060	117,891	34,26,136	104,771	42,23,226
1890-91 . .	4,623,658	2,059,694	474,344	40,014	15,496	129,458	35,63,397	110,497	43,48,207
1891-92 . .	5,143,415	2,657,200	518,415	44,000	21,535	129,429	35,27,838	118,871	42,23,258
1892-93 . .	4,709,484	2,603,432	525,668	49,816	21,060	137,173	36,42,438	115,224	41,93,679

APPENDIX IIIA.

Insured articles and ordinary parcels posted in Rajputana during 1892-93.

Months.	Insured Articles.		Insurance fees.	Number of ordinary parcels.	Remarks.
	No.	Value.			
1892		₹	₹		
April	1,485	5,02,602	1,230	2,008	
May	1,560	5,72,560	1,320	2,247	
June	1,461	4,90,777	1,281	2,294	
July	1,363	4,54,045	1,111	2,426	
August	1,320	4,22,647	1,102	2,410	
September	1,286	4,08,498	1,073	1,984	
October	1,275	4,07,078	1,064	2,262	
November	1,222	4,52,426	977	2,223	
December	1,171	3,55,508	926	2,367	
January	1,260	3,82,965	976	2,224	
1893					
February	1,131	3,64,346	932	2,591	
March	1,217	3,85,316	1,001	2,326	
Total for 1892-93	15,751	51,98,768	12,993	27,362	
Total for 1891-92	14,838	48,16,504	11,959	27,040	
Increase	913	3,82,264	1,034	322	
Percentage of Increase	5·8	7·13	7·9	1·1	

APPENDIX IV.

Showing the Highway Robberies of the Mail during the year ending 31st March 1893 in the Rajputana Circle.

No.	Date of the Highway Robberies.	Place on line where the Highway Robbery occurred.	Native State.	Parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief details of property stolen.	Brief statement of the facts of the case and the result of the enquiry.	Remarks.
1	31st December 1892 .	Ramdeojit-ka-Oria on mail line from Jodhpur to Phalodi near Teori.	Marwar . .	Unknown .	The entire mail, including four insured parcels valued at ₹1,750, cash ₹150, and other non-valuables of the letter and parcel mail, were carried away by the robbers.	A most determined attack with firearms was made and the camel on which the mails were being carried, shot down. The escort sowar on hearing the report of the gun cowardly deserted the camel-rider, who being unarmed and being afraid of being killed, at once bolted, leaving the mail with the robbers who cut the camel's throat, thereby killing it, and went off with the mails towards the Bikanir frontier. The Marwar authorities appear to have found a clue to the assailants, and made an arrest of a suspected participator of the spoil. The escort sowar in this case was a mere lad armed only with a lathi.	Compensation to the amount of ₹2,027-8-6 awarded by the Marwar Durbar, and a reward of ₹1,000 was offered by the Durbar for the arrest of the offenders and recovery of the property stolen.
2	1st February 1893 .	Three miles from Ramgarh on the mail line from Ramgarh to Fatehpur.	Jeypore . .	Unknown . .	The entire mail including four insured parcels valued at ₹2,000 and other articles valued at ₹212-0-7 of the letter and parcel mail, were carried away by the robbers.	Two runners and two unmounted sepoys of the Jeypore Durbar challenged what they supposed were travellers, who allowing the mail to pass ahead attacked the mail runners and sepoys with lathis. One sepoy appears to have received a blow which stunned him, and the other with the runners bolted leaving the mail bags in the hands of their assailants. The escort in this case were only armed with lathis and were feeble, old, decrepit men quite unable to offer any resistance to a determined attack.	Compensation to the amount of ₹2,212-0-7 awarded by the Jeypore Durbar.
			Attempts.				
3	6th June 1892 .	Four-and-a-half miles from Erinpura Road on the mail line from Erinpura Road to Oodeypore.	Marwar . .	Unknown . .	.....	Patia runner was attacked by a disguised man who struck him several blows with a hatchet and then endeavoured to take away the mail bag. Patia, notwithstanding the fact of his being severely wounded, clung on to the robber and secured his *pugri* who, fearing detection, then bolted. Patia succumbed to the wounds received on the 18th June 1892. The robber appears to have been aware of the fact that the mails were travelling unescorted through the neglect of the Thakurs of Kotra and Bisalpur to keep up the proper escorts, and to have availed himself of the opportunity. The mails, though of no value, were saved by bravery of the runner who brought them back, fainting, to the stage from which he had started.	The International Court of Vakils, by whom the case was enquired into, awarded ₹150 to the deceased's widow as a gratuity.

Government of India Central Printing Office—No. 47 F. D.—10-8-93.—J. K.—203.

No. 2721-I.

FROM

THE ASST. SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

To

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN RAJPUTANA.

FOREIGN DEPT. *Dated* SIMLA, *the 7th August 1893.*

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2771-G., dated the 22nd July 1893, forwarding the report on the administration of the Rajputana Agency for the year 1892-93.

2. The report is generally satisfactory and calls for no comment from the Government of India.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Sd.) HUGH DALY,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCXII.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 65.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1893-94.

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REPORT

ON

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1893-94.

No. 1978 G., dated Abu, the 29th May 1894.

From—Colonel G. H. Trevor, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Political Administration of Rajputana for the year 1893-94.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Personnel.

From the 5th of November 1893 to the 8th of January 1894, I was on privilege leave. With this exception, the office of the Agent to the Governor-General was held by me throughout the year under report. During my absence Lieutenant-Colonel Curzon Wyllie conducted the current work of the office till the 22nd November 1893, when he was relieved by Colonel W. F. Prideaux, who, on return from furlough, was appointed to officiate for me. On the 3rd November 1893 Colonel H. B. Abbott returned from six months' special leave and resumed charge of the Western Rajputana States Residency from Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie. On the 25th November the services of Colonel S. B. Miles, Resident, Meywar, were placed at the disposal of the Military Department as he had attained the age of 55. On his departure, Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie assumed charge of the Residency, and was succeeded, on 12th January 1894, by Colonel Prideaux. Captain C. H. Pritchard had been temporarily posted from the 22nd April to 18th October 1893 as Officiating Political Agent, Eastern States, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel N. C. Martelli, appointed, at first, to officiate from the 27th April to 12th July 1893 as Resident, Meywar, during the absence of Colonel Miles on privilege leave, and subsequently transferred to act as Resident, Gwalior. Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie held charge of the Kotah Agency up to the 29th April 1893, when Mr. G. R. Irwin, C. S., Political Agent, Jhallawar, took up this charge, in addition to his own duties, till the 19th August 1893. He was then relieved by Captain C. Herbert, who officiated at Kotah till Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie's return on the 18th January 1894. Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie was again relieved on his transfer to Meywar by Captain Herbert, on the 14th March 1894. On relief at Oodeypore, Colonel Prideaux assumed charge of the Jeypore Resi-

dency, consequent on the retirement from the Political Department under the 55-year rule, on 31st March 1894, of Colonel H. P. Peacock, after a long and honourable career and many useful years of service in this Province. On his return from furlough on the 6th November 1893, Captain A. F. Pinhey resumed charge of the office of the Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh, from Lieutenant Impey, who had held charge until that date, except from the 14th July to 22nd August 1893, when he was away on privilege leave, and his duties were carried on by the Resident, Meywar. On the 14th February 1894 the Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh, was relieved of the office of the Superintendent of Moghia Operations, by its being transferred to the Assistant Superintendent, Thagi and Dacoity Department, whose designation of Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmere, has since been abolished. Mr. C. S. Bayley, C. S., who just after the close of the year was appointed to officiate for Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Lethbridge as General Superintendent, Thagi and Dacoity Department, has been Political Agent, Bikanir, throughout the year, except for the period from the 25th July to the 15th October 1893, when, during his absence on previlege leave, the current duties were carried on by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. ffrench-Mullen, M.D., the Agency Surgeon.

It will be observed from the above that the year has been marked by a large number of changes in the personnel of the officers serving under this Agency.

TOUR.

Colonel W. F. Prideaux, the officiating Agent to the Governor-General, visited Jeypore, Bhartpur, and Kishengarh in December last. Owing to an unforeseen urgent necessity which compelled me to take privilege leave in November, I was unable to visit Jhallawar, Kotah, and Bundi as I had intended to. After rejoining at Ajmere my first visits were to Jeypore and Bhartpur. At Bhartpur I spent five days in consultation with the young Maharaja and others, preparing a new scheme of administration necessitated by the demise of the late Maharaja, which was subsequently sanctioned by Government. From Bhartpur I proceeded on duty to Calcutta for a few days, returning *viâ* Dholepore to Ajmere on the 30th January 1894 to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Opium. I again left Ajmere on the 3rd February for Ulwar. The States next visited were Jodhpore, Bikanir, and Oodeypore. At the last named place I had the honour of presiding at two interesting ceremonies, arranged by His Highness the Maharana for the opening of the new Lansdowne Hospital and for turning the first sod of the Chitor-Oodeypore Railway. After staying a few days at Oodeypore and discussing certain important State affairs with His Highness, I marched by dâk to Pertabgarh, where, at the request of the Maharawat, I presided at the opening ceremony of the new dispensary. On my way to Pertabgarh, I saw at Neemuch His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, who, with the Political Agent, had come to meet me on business. From Pertabgarh to Tonk, *viâ* Jeypore, and thence to Ajmere for the annual meeting of the Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha, were my next moves, the tour concluding with my return to Abu on the 13th March.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

His Highness Maharaja Jeswant Singh, G.C.S.I., of Bhartpur died after a short illness on the 12th December 1893. His eldest son, Ram Singh, who is

22 years of age, succeeded him. On the 1st January last Their Highnesses Maharao Raja Raghubir Singh Bahadur of Bundi, and Maharaja Bhanwar Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chundra Bhal of Karauli, were created Knights Commanders of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

The late Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lord Roberts, after staying at Jeypore, visited Jodhpore early in April 1893, and was there met by his successor Sir George White. Jodhpore was further honoured in November 1893 by a visit from His Excellency Lord Harris, the Governor of Bombay, in response to an invitation from His Highness the Maharaja. In January 1894 His Highness Maharaja Holkar also visited Jodhpore.

The Royal Commission appointed by Her Majesty to report on certain matters connected with the production and sale of and trade in opium in India, held their sittings at Jeypore and Ajmere from the 27th January to 1st February. Witnesses were deputed by all the States in Rajputana to lay before the Commission full information, supported by such figures and statistics as were required, regarding the extent of poppy cultivation within each State in the Agency, the production of opium, the local consumption and export, the revenue which each Darbar derived from it either directly or otherwise, the nature of the agreements under which the drug is exported through British territory, and the compensation to which each State might reasonably be entitled if the production of opium were stopped or its export prohibited.

Colonel H. B. Abbott, Resident, Western Rajputana States, was specially selected to attend on the Commission and assist them in their inquiries, as well as to give evidence generally for the Province. He had previously summarized and submitted for the information of the Commission the information received from Native States in reply to prescribed inquiries, and was extremely useful in marshalling the witnesses sent by the States to give evidence.

THE SEASONS AND CROPS.

The agricultural results of the year may be considered to have been on the whole satisfactory and the rainfall sufficient. Much damage was done to the crops in Marwar, Sirohi, Jaisalmir, and Bikanir by a plague of field-rats, and consequently the outturn of the year was less than was anticipated. Owing to excessive rain, hail, and frost the harvests, both autumn and spring, in Ulwar were rather below than above the average. The outturn of wheat in Jhallawar, and in some parts of Kotah, Bundi, and Tonk, is reported on unfavourably. In Jhallawar poppy was damaged by hail and a disease called "Rog." In Meywar the *rabi*, which at one time gave promise of a bumper harvest, was a fair average one. In Jeypore the year in respect of food-supplies was a very prosperous one.

A statement* of the rainfall in Native States during the year 1893-94 will be found among the appendices.

* Appendix A.

WALTERKRIT RAJPUTRA HITKARINI SABHA.

The Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha continues its useful endeavours to promote social reforms by preventing marriages between persons of immature age, and reducing expenditure at marriages and funerals, which used to be quite ruinous. Its last year's report, which has been published separately, shows, in detail, the advancement which this society has made during the year under review. The reforms suggested by the Sabha are slowly making way among

castes other than Rajputs and Charans. The Jat States of Bhartpur and Dholepore have lately begun to co-operate with the Sabha, and the statement below shows that breaches against its rules are, so far as can be judged from the returns of the local Committees in the several States appointed to watch over and enforce them, decreasing generally :—

Rules regarding	Percentage of breaches in 1892.	Percentage of breaches in 1893.
Marriages—		
Age of persons married	6·06	3·96
Expenses	1·5	1·33
Tyag or expenses on Charans	·81	·71
Funeral expenses	1·18	1·48

NATIVE STATES.

I now record a few brief general remarks on each State in Rajputana, following the alphabetical arrangement in my last Report,

Bhartpur.—The death of the Maharaja last December and the succession of his eldest son, under a new scheme of administration which invests the State Council of which the young Maharaja is President with ruling powers assisted by the Political Agent, have opened out new possibilities for this State in administrative improvements which have long been needed.

Among these, perhaps the most important already dealt with is the difficulty referred to in my last report in connection with the wild cattle which have for many years past been a nuisance and cause of serious injury to cultivators in the State and also in adjoining British territory. The Darbar have now issued orders giving the cultivators and others permission to catch and make use of these cattle, which, it is hoped, will thus be tamed and brought under control in a short time.

Dholepore and Karauli.—There is nothing special to record of Dholepore and Karauli, which are on the whole in a satisfactory condition.

Bikanir.—The administration of this State during the year is creditable to the Regency Council, which has received constant and valuable assistance in all matters of the least importance from the Political Agent, Mr. C. S. Bayley. The departure of that officer on promotion just after the year had closed is a cause of general regret, as he did a great deal of good for the State during his four years' residence in Bikanir.

Jeypore and Kishengarh.—The report of the Resident is generally satisfactory, especially as regards the financial prosperity of the Jeypore State, which continues to progress. Liberal grants for irrigation and public improvements have distinguished this Darbar for some years past. The Council has lost two of its most experienced members, and I trust they will be replaced by men of ability and integrity. So long as the Darbar retains a contented peasantry and the confidence of its leading Jaghirdars and men of influence, the efforts of this State to increase the reputation it has already won and deserved are sure to succeed, as the Maharaja, like his predecessor, is anxious to rule well.

The year has been one of satisfactory progress in Kishengarh also.

Jhallawar.—The report of the Political Agent shows (1) that the Council in charge of the Revenue administration was reduced to two members by the death of two members and the appointment of a third as Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General, and (2) that some revision of the rates of assessment on irrigated land is necessary owing to the great fall in prices of opium of late years. It contains some interesting remarks on the silver question and the fall in the value of the local currency which followed the closing of the mints in British territory. With regard to the general administration of the State, there is little to add to the remarks made in my last report. I have recently addressed the Government of India on this subject.

Kotah.—Kotah has again been unfortunate in the changes made in the Political Agent, upon whom the administration of the State has long been dependent to a great extent. On the other hand, it has been fortunate in having had the benefit of Lieutenant-Colonel Curzon Wyllie's services during the greater part of the last three years. Its most serious loss during the past year has been the death of Rao Bahadur Pandit Sheo Shanker, who had been a Member of Council since 1st February 1886, and whose experience was of special value to his younger colleagues. As observed by the Political Agent, "he was distinguished for his integrity of character, laborious habits, and outspoken opinions. By his death the Maharao lost a conscientious adviser, the Political Agent a trusted Councillor, and the Kotah people one of their best friends." This State continues to be well governed on the whole, though increased exertions under the heads of Police and Education seem to be called for.

Marwar, Jaisalmir, and Sirohi.—The report on the Western States of Marwar, Jaisalmir, and Sirohi is perhaps even more interesting than usual. For some years past Marwar has been distinguished for the vigour and success with which it has repressed dacoities and crimes of violence, which used to be numerous, and also for enlightenment in pushing on the construction of railways and improving its customs tariff. Latterly, by raising an admirable force of cavalry for Imperial service, and turning its attention to schemes of water-supply—one of which, the Jaswant Sagar Lake, a project of magnitude, is nearing completion—the Durbar has strengthened its claims on the Government and on its own subjects. A settlement of the land revenue, which has been in progress for some years, but which it is believed has languished somewhat since the British officer who introduced and controlled it went on leave a year ago, will, when properly completed, be a great benefit to the State. The Nobles School at Jodhpore also calls for notice as being a healthy flourishing institution peculiar to this State, in which the Maharaja and his Minister take a strong personal interest. It is remarkable that in Marwar there are more than 90,000 persons belonging to criminal tribes under supervision, while 173,538 acres of land, granted by the State to enable such persons to settle down to an honest, peaceable livelihood, are now in their possession. In referring to a decrease of crime, which may have been partly due to prosperous seasons, the Resident says "it may also be reasonably inferred that the Darbar's management of the criminal tribes is bearing good fruit." Good management has also been shown in the tract of Mallani which was transferred to the control of Marwar, under certain conditions, in 1891. Generally speaking, there have been no complaints since the transfer. Altogether, the condition and administration

of this State are creditable to the Darbar, which, having constructed, and managing most efficiently, 320 miles of railway in its own territory, now wishes to see the line ending at Pachbhadra pushed on to Umerkot, so as to establish direct communication with the port of Karachi.

As noted in my last report, Jaisalmir is getting on well under the management of the Dewan Mehta Jagjiwan. There were three vacancies in the Council, two caused by death, and one by misconduct.

It will be seen from the Resident's report that the State of Sirohi continues to make fair progress.

Meywar.—The administration of Meywar has formed the subject of special correspondence during the year. A glance at the return of crime in the Resident's report will show the need that exists for reform in the Police and Chief Criminal Court. Better results in the Chief Civil Court at Oodeypore are also to be desired. I understand that under these heads, and also with regard to the maintenance of the Settlement, the Darbar is anxious to profit by the advice of the present Resident. His Highness's own personal qualities must always stimulate the desire of every British Officer to support Him. It should not be supposed that there has been anything unusual or retrogressive in the course of Oodeypore affairs of late years. On the contrary there has been progress, recently culminating in a project for laying a railway between Chitor and Oodeypore, which, it is hoped, will be opened before the end of next year.

Banswara, Dungarpore, and Pertabgarh.—I do not know that I can speak of progress in Dungarpore, the report of which State calls for no special notice, though the relations of the Chief with the Government are all that can be desired.

Of Banswara, I regret to say again that there has been no improvement in the administration or attitude of the Chief, which have been separately reported on. On the other hand, the adjoining State of Pertabgarh has continued to merit the approval of Government, as the Chief shows himself anxious to do what he can for the welfare of his subjects.

Tonk, Bundi, and the Chiefship of *Shahpura.*—I have little to add to the remarks in my last report on these States. The Political Agent's report shows that attention is being paid in Bundi to measures still under consideration for the improvement of the Police and the establishments which appear under the head Army. Proposals with the same object have made still more progress in the Shahpura Chiefship, and are also under discussion in Tonk. The Nawab of Tonk, on the recommendation of the State Council, has officially announced the introduction of the British Codes of Criminal and Civil Procedure as a guide to all the Courts in his State, from the 1st January 1894, and is about to introduce a Police Act also. At His Highness's request a British Officer has lately been deputed temporarily to investigate certain questions which have to be determined in connection with the Revenue Settlement effected by Major Pears.

This reference to Tonk recalls a serious loss suffered by the State, within the present month, in the death from a deplorable accident of Rao Bahadur

Vinayek Rao Ganesh Samarth, Finance Member of the Tonk Council. Upright, able, and indefatigable, this talented servant of the Government of India had, during the eight years he had been employed by the Tonk Darbar, rendered services of the highest value to that State.

To his death I attribute the fact that the Political Agent's report is silent regarding the financial administration of the past year. This omission may possibly be rectified before that report is printed.

Ulwar.—For many years past Ulwar has had a settled administration, founded and fostered by British Officers who at different times were either in charge or guided to a large extent the destinies of the State. The name of Colonel T. Cadell, V.C., whowas Political Agent from the 28th November 1870 to 30th November 1877, to whom much of the State's progress is due, will not soon be forgotten; nor yet those of Major Impey, Major Powlett (who made the Land Revenue Settlement), and others who have been associated with the State before and since the time of Colonel Cadell. The late Maharaja took an interest in upholding generally the credit of the administration, and to him are due the Lady Dufferin Hospital and the present Imperial Service Troops, consisting of two efficient regiments, one of cavalry and the other of infantry. Since the succession in June 1892 of his son, a boy at the Mayo College, the Regency Council, assisted by the Political Agent, are taking steps to develop public works and other measures of benefit to the people still more liberally, the finances of the State being in a very flourishing condition. The young Chief is under the care of an English Officer as guardian, and his future, like that of the State, is full of promise. The record of the past year, as noted in the Political Agent's report, is entirely satisfactory, except as regards the crops, which were below the average in outturn owing to excess of rain and hail and frost.

IMPERIAL SERVICE CORPS.

Satisfactory progress is being made in the training and equipment of the Imperial Service Corps in Rajputana. As mentioned in last year's report, the Jodhpore Cavalry and the Jeypore Transport Corps were inspected by His Excellency Lord Roberts, the late Commander-in-Chief in India, at the commencement of the year. The Bhartpur troops were reduced in number to provide higher rates of pay, which were considered to be necessary. The Jeypore Transport Corps attained its full strength of 1,000 ponies during the year. The Bhartpur and Ulwar Imperial Service Cavalry took part in a camp of exercise held on the border line of the two States. The young Maharajas of Bhartpur and Ulwar were present at the camp. A strong team, consisting of three officers and twelve sepoys of the Bikanir Camel Corps and the Ulwar troops, competed at the Rifle Meeting held at Meerut in March last. A party of the Bikanir Camel Corps was also attached for musketry instruction to the 2nd Battalion of the 1st Gurkhas at Dehra Dun, and received high praise from the officers of the regiment.

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

The services of Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., Revenue and Settlement Commissioner in Meywar, were re-transferred to the Government of Bombay in August last. Since his departure, the work connected with the Revenue Department has been entrusted to Mehta Bhopal Singh, while the Settlement Department has been handed over to Maulvi Hamid Hussain. It is anticipated that in Bikanir the Revenue Settlement work will be completed within the next year. It is said to be progressing satisfactorily under the supervision

of Rai Sahib Sohan Lal, the Revenue Officer. Mr. P. J. Fagan, who was employed in August 1892 as Settlement Officer, reverted to the Punjab on the 1st January 1894. Before leaving, he submitted a full report, which is already before Government. His views as to the method of assessment and the rates to be adopted, have, with a few unimportant modifications, been accepted by the Regency Council.

In Marwar the progress of the Revenue Settlement operations is reported to have been retarded, owing to the loss of the services of both Lieutenant-Colonel Loch and his Assistant, Pandit Badhawa Ram.

A report on the revised Land Revenue Settlement effected in Dholepore has not yet been furnished by the Darbar.

Captain C. H. Pritchard has been temporarily deputed to investigate and arrange certain issues which have arisen in respect to the Land Revenue Settlement of the Tonk State, lately brought to a close by Major T. C. Pears.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

The Railway from Jodhpore to Marwar Junction on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, including the line to Pachbhadra, yielded a profit of 8·02 per cent. on the capital cost. The Railway from Jodhpore to Bikanir realized R52,241, as against R74,427 in 1892-93, during which year the receipts were swollen by large imports of grain, caused by the failure of the local harvests. The line of Railway from Chitorgarh to Oodeypore is under construction. Three parties were again engaged in making a preliminary survey for the Kotah portion of the proposed Muttra-Rutlam Railway. A party was also employed in Marwar on the Pachbhadra-Umerkot Survey.

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

A party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India under Captain S. G. Burrard, R.E., visited Bikanir.

TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL DEPARTMENTS.

A combined telegraph office was opened in the City Post Office at Bhartpur, and the telegraph line was extended from Deoli to Tonk.

A detailed report on the working of the Postal Department in Rajputana is annexed.

OPERATION OF MINTS IN NATIVE STATES.

Owing to the closing of the mints in British India, a large amount of silver found its way into the States of Rajputana for coinage. This extensive importation and coinage of silver had the effect of depreciating the local currency, and, in October 1893, the Government of India advised the Native States that in order to keep the rate of exchange between their own rupees and those of the Government of India fairly steady at or near the ratio which prevailed when the Government mints were open to the free coinage of silver, they should restrict their coinage.

There are twelve States in Rajputana which have their own mints, *viz.*:—

Bhartpur, Bundi, Jaisalmir, Jeypore, Jhallawar, Karauli, Kishengarh, Kotah, Marwar, Meywar, Pertabgarh, and Tonk. There are no mints at Banswara, Dholepore, Dungarpore, Shahpura, and Sirohi; while the States of Bikanir and Ulwar have their money coined under the provisions of the Native Coinage Act (IX of 1876).

On the 19th of November 1893, the Jeypore Darbar, in accordance with the advice of the Government of India, issued orders that, after the stock of silver already in hand, which amounted to ₹56,000, had been coined, the mint should be closed to private coinage, the Darbar reserving to itself the right to coin on its own account. Operations were accordingly discontinued between the 27th December 1893 and 10th March 1894. In consequence, however, of an accumulation of silver in the hands of shroffs and merchants of the aggregate weight of Jeypore rupees 11,00,000, the mint was re-opened on the 11th March 1894 to the private coinage of silver to the extent of ₹5,000 a day, on conditions that the premium rate of exchange of ₹3-8 between the Jeypore Hali and British rupee shall be maintained, and that the merchants shall not import any more silver into Jeypore without the express permission of the Darbar. No silver bullion appears to have been imported into the Jeypore State between the 10th November 1893 and the 31st March 1894.

The Kishengarh Darbar, foreseeing the depreciative effect which the closure of the mints in British India would have on the relative value of the Kishengarh rupee, took steps to counteract the evil. The expediency which first suggested itself was to close the State mint to free coinage, and this was accordingly done on a three months' trial. By this means the old rate of exchange between the British and Kishengarh rupee was not only maintained, but the ratio was on an average more favourable to Kishengarh than it had been for some years previously. But the Darbar, regarding this result as an indication that the Kishengarh coin was becoming scarce, considered it advisable to resume free coinage, but added to the ordinary mintage charges of the past a seignorage, varying in its rate with the fluctuations in the price of silver but sufficiently high to check any abnormal or speculative flow of silver to the mint. This arrangement is working satisfactorily, and the mint continues its operations under the above restrictions.

On the 2nd of September 1893, the Marwar Darbar increased the usual coinage duty of annas 7 per cent. at the Jodhpore mint, 10¼ annas at Pali, and 12½ annas at Nagore, to a uniform rate of ₹1-4 for the three mints; this was again doubled on the 14th of October 1893. In addition to this mintage charge an import duty of ₹7 per cent. has been introduced from the 5th November 1893; this duty was raised to ₹12 per cent. from the 22nd January 1894.

In Jhallawar the mint was closed to free coinage on the 1st September 1893, but to avoid a commercial crisis among the local traders it was found necessary to admit for coinage silver imported or purchased before the 31st August 1893, so that the policy of closing the mint really never got a fair trial before it was considered advisable to reopen the mint, and this was done on the 3rd of April 1894. This step was absolutely necessary, for in the absence of big bankers, from whom coin could be obtained with certainty, when required, local traders have to rely on the mint for their supply of Jhallawar rupees with which to pay for the produce of the land bought up for export. If the mint had been kept closed, there would consequently have been no market for the cultivator's produce, and the result must have been disastrous. On the re-opening of the mint a seignorage of 10 per cent. was levied. This, it is said, will be sufficient to prevent silver being brought to the mint for merely speculative purposes, and should keep the supply of coin down to market requirements.

The mints at Bhartpur and Oodeypore (Meywar) have been closed, and no silver has been coined in either of the mints since the 26th of June last, with the exception of 4,251 rupees' worth of small coin, which was turned out of the Meywar mint for the use of the State treasury.

The Kotah mint was closed to the coinage of bar silver; but on the 8th of December 1893 the Darbar passed an order that silver ornaments and jewels might be broken up in the mint and converted into money to the extent of R20,000 during the Sambat year 1950, ending 31st July 1894; and in order to prevent illicit coinage and the excessive flow of silver into the State, the Darbar further imposed an import duty of 12 per cent. on silver.

Up to the end of March 1894, the Pertabgarh mint turned out 16,37,440 *Salim Sahi* rupees. Out of this, R12,54,000 are said to have been re-exported into the neighbouring States of Dungarpore, Banswara, Jaora, Ratlam, Sitamau, and Sailana, and into the town of Mandisaur, where the coin is current and where the merchants and sahukars deal to a great extent in this form of currency.

It was pointed out to the Darbar that they were damaging trade and the interests of the State and its people generally by lowering the value of the local rupee through such extensive coinage of silver. The Pertabgarh Darbar accordingly closed their mint on the 1st of May 1894.

The other mints in Rajputana have been practically closed to free coinage, the outturn being restricted to State requirements.

A statement* is attached, which shows the quantity of silver bullion imported into each State and the uses to which it was put. From this statement it will be seen that during the period from the 26th of June 1893 to the 31st of March 1894, about 77,51,416 rupees' worth of silver bullion was imported into the States of Rajputana. The greater portion of this silver passed through the various mints, which turned out R53,89,213. Silver bullion to the value of about R8,20,844 is said to have been hoarded in substitution for rupees, and 2,58,389 rupees' worth is believed to have passed into the hands of silversmiths for manufacturing purposes.

*Appendix B.

In Jeypore the local coin declined steadily from 6 per cent. premium to 2 per cent. discount in November 1893. The Darbar then arranged with the local bankers and shroffs to maintain the premium rate of exchange of R3-8 per cent. between the Jeypore and British rupee.

The Jhallawar rupee, which was previously at a premium, declined considerably till, in December 1893, it stood at a discount of about $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. There was a similar drop with regard to the Kotah rupee, which declined to a discount of about 3 per cent., when compared with the British rupee.

In Pertabgarh the local coin depreciated by about 12 per cent., when compared with the British or *Kaldar* rupee, that is, whereas formerly 125 *Salim Sahi* rupees were equivalent to 100 *Kaldar*, the rate of exchange now is 137 to 100.

There appears to have been no depreciation of the local coin in the other States.

APPENDIX A.

(RAJPUTANA AGENCY.)

Statement showing rainfall in Native States during the year 1893-94.

No.	Station.	April 1893.	May 1893.	June 1893.	July 1893.	August 1893.	September 1893.	October 1893.	November 1893.	December 1893.	January 1894.	February 1894.	March 1894.	Total.
1	Abu	...	2·37	24·31	36·43	10·60	43·85	·57	2·92	...	·45	...	·40	121·90
2	Sirohi or Erinpura	...	·51	7·80	9·64	3·81	6·30	·50	2·80	...	·80	...	·18	32·34
3	Marwar	·6	·90	2·45	7·31	8·20	8·39	...	1·92	·25	·28	·9	·10	29·95
4	Kherwara	·2	·38	19·23	10·20	11·58	9·52	*Nil*	2·71	·3	*Nil*	*Nil*	·26	53·93
5	Pertabgarh	...	2·28	18·58	7·50	19·89	11·67	*Nil*	1·83	·15	*Nil*	*Nil*	·6	61·96
6	Meywar	...	1·82	10·98	7·12	9·44	9·98	·84	2·67	*Nil*	·21	*Nil*	*Nil*	43·6
7	Jhallawar	...	·94	10·14	6·05	13·90	11·32	...	2·56	...	·10	·27	...	44·28
8	Kotah	·5	1·73	4·36	5·38	9·21	6·3	...	2·86	...	1·50	...	...	31·12
9	Deoli	...	·68	2·40	7·	4·33	7·2	...	·77	...	·79	·3	·8	23·10
10	Tonk	...	1·23	1·95	7·47	5·51	4·95	...	·99	...	·52	...	·4	22·67
11	Shahpura	...	1·17	8·38	6·54	2·6	5·59	...	1·30	...	·29	·12	...	25·45
12	Ajmere	...	·45	4·19	8·40	8·21	7·15	·07	1·86	...	·47	·01	·41	31·22
13	Jeypore	·16	·80	3·63	10·30	6·08	4·51	·06	2·40	·09	1·34	·23	·27	29·87
14	Karauli	...	·91	1·43	6·77	5·63	1·46	·39	·61	1·54	·23	...	·14	19·11
15	Dholepore	...	1·7	2·27	11·82	6·64	6·81	·80	·64	·37	·48	...	...	30·90
16	Bhartpur	...	1·72	3·45	17·42	4·58	3·37	·25	·40	...	1·73	...	·10	33·2
17	Ulwar	...	1·52	3·23	10·18	5·99	8·21	...	1·09	...	2·02	·30	·25	32·79
18	Bikanir	·13	·93	1·6	4·44	3·10	1·15	...	·51	·18	2·38	·23	...	14·11

H. F. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.*,

Secretary to the Agents, Governor-General, in the P. W. D., Rajputana and Central India.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the importations of silver bullion into the Native States of Rajputana and the operation of the State Mints during the period from 26th June 1893 to 31st March 1894.

Serial number.	State.	Value of silver bullion imported into the State.	The use to which the bullion was put.	The proportions in which it went into			Quantity of bullion exported beyond the frontiers of the State.	Remarks.
				The State Mint.	The hands of silversmiths for manufacturing purposes.	Hoards in substitution for rupees.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	
1	Bhartpur	7,446	Making jewellery	*Nil*	7,326	*Nil*	*Nil*	
2	Bundi (up to 28th February only.)	1,03,300	Coinage	98,000	5,300	*Nil*	*Nil*	
3	Dholepore	67,791	Chiefly for manufacturing purposes.	No mint	37,561	6,111	25,972	
4	Dungarpore	There is no State Mint and no coinage.	.....	...	...	...	...	
5	Jaisalmir	56,860	Ditto	56,860	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	
6	Jeypore	22,96,467	Almost exclusively for coinage	15,17,856	The rest of the bullion is in the hands of shroffs and merchants awaiting coinage.			
7	Jhallawar	3,34,516	Coining and manufacturing purposes.	2,45,777	36,735	...	4,987	The rest is in store.
8	Karauli	2,32,201	Coining and manufacturing purposes.	2,12,096	7,924	10,765	2,031	
9	Kishengarh	...	.....	...	...	...	...	
10	Kotah	1,76,656	Coinage	1,06,190	The rest of the silver is in the hands of the Native bankers.			
11	Marwar, including Mints at Jodhpore, Pali, and Nagore.	16,76,112	Coinage at the mints	14,83,883	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	The rest is awaiting coinage.
12	Meywar	1,73,463	Retail sale. Some of the silver which was not exported was sold locally and manufactured into jewellery; the rest is still in stock.	₹4,251 worth of small coin was minted for the use of the State Treasury.	*Vide* column 3		9,718 tolas were exported.	
13	Pertabgarh	25,11,136	Coinage	16,37,440	1,00,000	7,81,610	12,54,000 in the form of rupees.	
14	Tonk (up to 28th February only).	1,15,468	Coining and manufacturing purposes.	26,860	63,543	22,358	2,695	
	Total	77,51,416	.....	53,89,213	2,58,389	8,20,844	12,99,403	

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

As is well known there is an Upper Court composed of the Vakils from the several States at Abu, to whom appeals from the Lower Courts' decisions are often referred for inquiry by the Agent to the Governor-General, who, after perusal of the proceedings, confirms, rejects, or modifies at his discretion the judgments of the Appellate Court.

The following statement gives the number and nature of the cases adjudicated upon by the inter-statal Courts of Vakils in Rajputana during the year 1893-94:—

Offences.	Number of cases.				
	Meywar.	Jeypore.	Marwar.	Harauti.	Total.
Against persons—					
Murder	...	...	...	...	...
Assault	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping	...	..	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...
Against property—					
Highway robbery—					
With aggravated circumstances	1	...	...	2	3
Without ditto ditto	...	5	11	1	17
Robbery	1	...	...	...	1
Dacoity	...	10	2	10	22
Theft	...	4	10	7	21
Burglary	2	...	7	3	12
Recognition of cattle	...	2	2	...	4
Theft of cattle	5	2	10	14	31
Miscellaneous	...	3	8	7	18
Total	9	26	50	44	129

It will be seen that there were no offences against the person. As regards the number of offences against property, the Meywar Court has dealt with 9 cases this year, as compared with 10 last year; Jeypore 26 against 25; Marwar 50 against 98; Haraoti 44 against 43. The total number of cases tried in the four Courts being 129 in 1893-94, as compared with 179 in 1892-93.

The following statement indicates the number of appeals instituted and disposed of by the Upper or Appellate Court during the year:—

Courts	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Marwar	1	8	9	2	2	4	1
Jeypore	...	4	4	1	...	2	1
Haraoti	3	13	16	11	1	1	3
Meywar	1	3	4	1	1	1	1
Total	5	28	33	15	4	8	6

Of the 33 cases appealed, the decisions in 15 were confirmed, in 4 revised, and in 8 reversed, leaving 6 undisposed of at the close of the year.

In the Railway jurisdiction the Resident, Jeypore, and the Political Agent, Ulwar, as District Magistrates, disposed of 5 and 2 cases respectively.

CRIME.

Judging from the returns there has been a slight decrease of crime, as compared with the previous year. No cases of female infanticide or witch-swinging have been brought to notice, and only 3 cases of poisoning were reported—2 from Jeypore and 1 from Karauli. As shown below, altogether 103 dacoities were reported, against 122 in the preceding year :—

	1892.	1893.
Meywar	49	37
Marwar	10	14
Sirohi	7	8
Jeypore	10	9
Kishengarh	1	1
Bundi	7	5
Tonk	1	5
Shahpura	...	5
Bhartpur	2	3
Dholepore	1	1
Karauli	2	2
Kotah	7	8
Jhallawar	4	3
Ulwar	1	...
Bikaner	20	2
TOTAL	122	103
Decrease	19.	

In Meywar the value of plundered property aggregated ₹29,000. Of the five dacoities in Bundi two were serious, in which one of the complainants was wounded, whilst property to the value of ₹4,999 was carried off. Of the five dacoities in Tonk, three were grave in character. In these, 12 villagers were wounded and property aggregating ₹9,333 was plundered. In Bundi none of the dacoits were arrested, whilst in Tonk 16 were captured. Of the 5 Shahpura dacoities, none were of a serious nature. Certain changes in the organization of the police administration in Bundi, Tonk, and Shahpura are under contemplation. Of the 14 dacoities shown against Marwar, 9 were attributed to some disaffected Jaghirdars of the Jaswantpura pergunnah who attempted a rising against the Darbar authority. They were, however, soon brought into order by the admirable arrangements of Maharaj Sir Pertab Singh, K.C.S.I., the Musahib Ala, who marched with the Imperial Service cavalry to the spot and induced the lawless Thakurs to return to their villages. Highway robberies also show an appreciable decrease, *i.e.*, from 89 to 42. This comparative decrease of crime is partly ascribed to prosperous seasons and partly to the Darbar's excellent management of the criminal tribes. In Sirohi the repression of dacoity has not been attended with the same success. Serious crime has been less in Mallani, there having been no murders or dacoities, and only three highway robberies. The notorious dacoit Kalia Rebari, who had effected his escape from Marwar custody last year, was captured through the exertions of the Sirohi Police. The country around Shahabad in Jhallawar was again troubled by wandering

gangs of dacoits, believed to have come from Gwalior, and a special force had to be deputed by the Darbar to that district for the suppression of crime. In the working of the civil and criminal courts at Oodeypore there has been great delay, the number of cases unsettled being very great. At the request of the Maharana, I have placed at his disposal an officer from Ajmere to act as Judge of the Criminal Court, and I hope His Highness will take steps to improve the working of his courts. The two serious cases of affray over boundary disputes in Meywar between the Jaghirdars of Bhainsroregarh and Dhangarmow and Tal and Lassani, also referred to in last year's report, are still under enquiry. During the year under review seven other boundary affrays occurred in this State. In consequence of the destruction of certain boundary pillars, a disturbance also arose on the borders of the villages of Pipli in Merwara and of Kamla and Kamli of Deogarh in Meywar. It was soon suppressed and the leaders concerned apprehended. They are now awaiting trial. In Jaisalmir a serious affray over a land dispute occurred in July 1893, resulting in the death of three persons and wounding of eight others. The offenders have been punished by the Darbar. Another notable outrage occurred in the northern part of Marwar over a succession case, when the adopted son's party was fired upon by the hostile faction and a man was killed. The aggressors have been brought to justice. With the exception of the cases noted above, the general peace of the country has been undisturbed. Cattle thefts have increased in Kotah from 44 to 64, while in Bikanir there is a further decrease, the number being 206 against 258 in the previous year. The murder case that occurred at Oodeypore in 1892, and alluded to in last year's report, was re-investigated by the Darbar and three persons were punished as abettors. Two cases of murder were reported in Dungarpore, and three in Jhallawar. Nine cases of homicide were tried by the Bikanir Council of Regency; eight of the accused persons were found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

A question raised last year by the Dungarpore Durbar, regarding the right of civil and criminal jurisdiction over the villages of Ramgarh and Datana made over as blood wite by the Dungarpore Darbar to the Rao of Thana in Meywar about 150 years ago, was decided by me in favour of the Dungarpore claim.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

No instance of serious crime has been reported during the year in the Meena Kherar. Endeavours are being made to place on a sound basis the system of police control exercised over this tract. The Moghias are reported to be generally contented and well controlled, especially in Marwar, in which State the total number of all the criminal tribes under supervision was 90,625 individuals, possessing 173,538 acres of land granted by the Darbar to enable the tribes to settle down to an honest livelihood. Rules have been drawn up for controlling the emigration of Moghias in times of scarcity.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

The perpetrators of the Jodhpur-Phalodi and the Ramgarh-Fatehpore (Jeypore) mail robberies, noticed in last year's report, have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine. No trace has yet been obtained of the offenders concerned in the Oodeypore-Kherwara mail robbery case, which was reported in 1891-92. No fresh case of mail robbery took place during the year.

BORDER PUNCHAYET COURTS.

These Courts of arbitration have been established with the special object to provide a tribunal by which speedy justice may be dispensed to the Bheels inhabiting the border States of Rajputana *inter se*, Rajputana and Guzerat, and Rajputana and Central India, and to repress border raids and reprisals amongst this wild tribe. The Courts consist of the British Officers who are in Political charge of the States concerned. They hear all complaints of offences, including abduction of married women, or forcible abduction of unmarried women, brought by one State or its subjects against another State or its subjects. The State in whose limits a crime is committed is held primarily responsible for the arrest of the offender, and for the restitution of property, or the payment of such compensation to the complainant as may be awarded by the Court. There are no appeals against decisions in which the two Political Officers concur, but cases when they differ are referred to the Agent to the Governor-General, whose decision is final.

During the year under report three Border Courts were held and the following claims were settled :—

Dates on which Courts assembled.	Names of States.	Number of claims settled.
In January 1894	Between Banswara and Kushalgarh	98
	„ Banswara and Dungarpore	85
In April 1893	„ Meywar and Sirohi	8
	„ Meywar and Mahi Kantha	123
In March 1894	„ Banswara and Pertabgarh	Not stated.

In the cases disposed of between Banswara and Kushalgarh and Banswara and Dungarpore the following amounts were awarded :—

			R	*a.*	*p.*
(1)	Banswara against	Kushalgarh	443	0	0
(2)	Kushalgarh „	Banswara	298	4	0
(3)	Banswara „	Dungarpore	70	0	0
(4)	Dungarpore „	Banswara	2,229	8	0

In the settlement of claims between the States of Banswara and Pertabgarh, one Banswara criminal was made over to Pertabgarh.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENTS.

Mr. Brian Egerton was engaged in the settlement of internal boundary disputes in Meywar, and up to the end of the year had settled 90 cases, the mileage of which was about 119. The total number of cases still requiring settlement in Meywar is said to be 622. Fourteen boundary disputes between Sironj (Tonk) and Agra (Central India), 2 between Sironj and Gwalior, and 3 between Indore and Nimbahera (Tonk) were settled during the year by Lieutenants Bannerman and Berkeley.

EDUCATION.

A printed copy of the annual report of the Mayo College is appended, showing the present number of pupils to be 57, as compared with 63 in 1892-93

93 and 68 in the previous year. There were 5 new admissions to the College and 11 withdrawals. The distribution of the College roll is as follows :—

	Pupils.
From Ajmere	2
„ Bikanir	9
„ Cooch Behar	1
„ Jhallawar	5
„ Kotah	12
„ Marwar	11
„ Meywar	5
„ Purhat	1
„ Shahpura	1
„ Tonk	4
„ Ulwar	3
Total	57

The boys are reported to be making good progress, and their conduct both in and out of the College is said to have been all that could be desired. A statement showing the financial condition of the College accompanies the report. The total receipts during the year amounted to R36,209-8-3, as compared with R37,153-9-7 in the preceding year. This, with the cash balance of R28,990-1 in the Ajmere Treasury on the 1st of April 1893, raised the total assets to R65,199-9-3. The total expenditure during the year amounted to R33,754-0-11, leaving a balance of R31,445-8-4 on the 31st March 1894.

The States of Ulwar, Jeypore, Jodhpore, Meywar, Karauli, and Tonk devote most attention to the subject of education. The "Jaswant College," called after His Highness the Maharaja, was opened at Jodhpore in August 1893. It has been affiliated to the Allahabad University in Arts up to the Intermediate Standard. Seven students from the College at Jeypore passed in the B. A. degree, 12 in the Intermediate, and 8 at the Matriculation Examination. For this latter test students also appeared from Ulwar, Tonk, Jodhpore and Oodeypore. The Jodhpore High School achieved an unprecedented success by passing 9 boys at the examination out of 10 sent up. Of the 9 candidates from Ulwar, 7 were successful. Five went up from Tonk, of whom 3 passed. Four students passed from the Maharana's High School at Oodeypore.

The results in the Middle Class Examination of the Allahabad and Punjab Universities were also satisfactory, 21 having passed from Jeypore, 8 from Ulwar, 2 from Oodeypore, and 4 from Shahpura. The Rajadhiraj has been pleased to award to two of the successful boys from Shahpura a scholarship of R15 each, to enable them to continue their studies in the Agra College.

Twenty-one students from the Jeypore College were successful in the Oriental Examinations, *viz.*, 6 in Persian, 6 in Munshi Alim, 3 in the Munshi Fazil, 3 in Sanskrit, and 3 in the Pravesika tests. As regards primary education, the schools established in Ulwar and Kerowlee appear to show more progress than those of other States. There was little or no progress made in the schools in Jhallawar. The school for the sons of Thakurs was opened at Bikanir in April 1893. Female education is said to be making way in Jeypore, Ulwar, Kotah, Bikanir, and Shahpura. The total numbers of boys and girls receiving education in Jeypore during the year were 20,965 and 519, respectively.

LOCAL CORPS.

The Rajputana Local Corps were all again favourably reported on.

SANITATION, VACCINATION, DISPENSARIES, AND JAILS.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration of births and deaths has been carried on in fifteen Native States, mostly only in the capitals and a few of the larger towns. The returns for 1893 are an improvement on those of previous years, but many of the figures are still obviously incorrect. Endeavours are, however, being made to secure more accurate statistics and to extend registration throughout these States.

SANITATION.

In several Native States sanitation is receiving more attention than hitherto. Ulwar and Bikanir are both making satisfactory progress in this direction, and village sanitation is receiving particular attention in the former State.

The light railway laid down for the removal of refuse from the Jeypore city is working satisfactorily, and village sanitation has been taken up by the Sanitary Committee of that State.

The Darbar grant of ₹1,500 is still continued for the sanitation of Jodhpore, and the light tramway so long talked of for the cleaning of that city, is to be constructed shortly.

The city of Karauli is one of the best kept in Rajputana, and it has a Municipal Committee which devotes particular attention to sanitary matters.

DISPENSARIES.

During the year 1893, three new dispensaries were opened in Native States, *viz.*, 1 in Marwar, 1 in Bikanir, and 1 in Sirohi.

Besides the 7 Political Agency and 4 Salt Revenue dispensaries, there are now 120 hospitals and dispensaries supported by Darbars.

NUMBER TREATED.

In these dispensaries 11,988 in-door and 765,426 out-door patients were treated, against 12,443 and 759,015 in and out-door patients in 1892.

These returns shew a slight falling off in in-door patients, which may be accounted for to some extent by the greater healthiness of the year. Moreover, in a year of famine like 1892, people would resort to the hospitals for the diet supplied there, who would in a year of plenty, like that under report, seek out-door medical aid, and this would also reduce the in-patients.

The increase in the out-patients was partly due to the new institutions opened, but there was an increased attendance in 56 of the old dispensaries, as compared with that of the previous year.

DISEASES.

Fevers.

Malarial fevers gave rise to 21 per cent. of the total admissions and 9 per cent. of the deaths from all causes. These fevers were less prevalent by 3 per cent. and less fatal by 1 per cent. than in 1892.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery and Respiratory and Lung diseases.

Diarrhœa and dysentery caused 1 per cent. less in admissions, and 7 per cent. less in deaths, than in the previous year, while the admissions from lung diseases rose 2 per cent., and the deaths 3 per cent.: of the total admissions and deaths, 8 and 19 per cent., respectively, were due to respiratory and lung diseases.

Cholera.

There were only 540 cases and 311 deaths from cholera, against 51,793 cases and 26,760 deaths in the previous year. The disease appeared in an epidemic form in only four States, *viz.*, Kushalgarh, Dungarpore, Banswara, and Sirohi. It broke out early in February and again in May: a few cases occurred in June and July, some sporadic cases in August, and one fatal case in Marwar as late as December.

Smallpox.

Smallpox occurred in 12 States. There were 1,268 deaths, against 1,646 in the previous year. The Bhartpur State had 681 deaths from this disease, Jhallawar 214, Tonk 99, and Karauli 70.

Leprosy.

There were 812 cases of leprosy treated, against 758 in the previous year. This disease seems to be distributed over the province, as cases occurred in all dispensaries, and although the number seen was greater than in the previous year, there has been no steady increase registered.

The treatment recommended by Dr. Unna has been tried and found only palliative. No permanent cure has been effected, although temporary relief has been produced under this method.

OPERATIONS.

There was a considerable advance in surgical work. During the year 2,050 major and 43,913 minor operations were performed, against 2,013 major and 41,661 minor in the previous year.

Ninety-nine lithotomies were performed, and Dr. Hendley did 30 litholopaxies and 360 operations on eyes in the Mayo Hospital, Jeypore.

There were 43 deaths from operations, against 26 in the previous year.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure on medical institutions rose from R1,90,617 to R2,11,467. This increase was due principally to new dispensaries and large purchases of Europe medicines and surgical instruments.

JAILS.

Returns were received from 14 jails in Native States as in the previous year.

The daily average number of prisoners increased from 4,533·28 to 4,558·67.

The health of the prisoners was better than in the previous year: the admissions into hospital fell from 6,322 to 5,820, the average daily sick from 164·32 to 151·01, and the average mortality from 41·70 to 32·03 per mille.

The death-rate ranged from 5·83 in the Bikanir Jail to 83·34 in the Jhallawar Jail. The rate of mortality fell in all jails, except 3, *viz.*, Jhallawar, Shahpura, and Jeypur Central Jail.

The admissions into hospital for malarial fevers were 31 per cent. of the total, against 34, and for lung diseases 13 per cent., against 11 in the previous year. The admissions from diarrhœa and dysentery fell 2 per cent., *viz.*, from 19 to 17 per cent. of the total.

The mortality from malarial fevers rose from 9 to 10 per cent. of the total, and of lung diseases from 22 to 34 per cent., while deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery fell 7 per cent., *viz.*, from 42 to 35 per cent. of the total.

The jail at Bikanir is a model prison, those at Ulwar and Kotah are in excellent order, while that at Jhallawar is in a very unsatisfactory state.

Improvements have been made in the Tonk and Oodeypore jails, and in the new Sirohi jail, since last report: these jails are now in good order.

The new jail at Jodhpore has been completed, and it is proposed to build jails at Dholepore and Bundi, where they are much needed.

FEMALE HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Mrs. Lonorgan continues to superintend the Walter Female Hospital at Oodeypore, and there is a Native female practitioner in charge of that institution, in which a great deal of useful work has been done.

Miss Hannan has been transferred to Shikarpore from the Lady Dufferin Hospital at Ulwar, and the hospital is now in charge of two female Hospital Assistants, who were educated at the Agra Medical School. It is hoped a properly qualified lady will shortly be obtained for this institution.

The Karauli Women's Hospital has done good work during the past year under female Hospital Assistant Bibi Asharfi.

Two female Hospital Assistants attached to the Mayo Hospital have done good work, both in that institution and in the City. A class for "dhais" was kept up at the Mayo Hospital, Jeypore, with an average attendance of ten pupils. They had however to receive R2 a month for attendance, and they could neither read nor write. Some practical knowledge was imparted to them, but the undertaking was a difficult one.

The Victoria Hospital at Kotah is still without a qualified lady doctor. The work is being carried on by a female Hospital Assistant, who is not however trained for such an important charge.

Mrs. Ivés, a qualified midwife, is still at Sirohi in charge of the Maharao's son.

The Tonk Darbar has arranged to open the Walter Female Hospital at Tonk under the superintendence of Miss Bose, M.B., and there is a female medical pupil in the Agra School from that State.

VACCINATION.

There was a satisfactory increase in the number vaccinated during the year, *viz.*, 241,841 primary and 1,529 re-vaccinations, against 215,771 and 192 vaccinations and re-vaccinations in the previous year.

Of the primary vaccinations 98 per cent. were successful, and of the re-vaccinations 64 per cent. In the previons year 97 per cent. of success was obtained among primary vaccinations, and among re-vaccinations 51 per cent.

The total expenditure in Native States on vaccination was R25,416, one hundred and nineteen rupees less than in the previous year. Each vaccination cost 20, against 23 pies, and there were 197 vaccinators employed, 7 more than during the previous year.

Public Works.—Mr. H. F. White, M.I.C.E., continued to hold charge of the office of the Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India, in the Public Works Department, throughout the year. His report on the working of the Public Works Department in Rajputana during the year 1893-94 is annexed.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT IN RAJPUTANA DURING THE YEAR 1893-94.

GENERAL.

The expenditure on Public Works during the year in Rajputana, including that incurred in the different Native States, but exclusive of the outlay on Irrigation works in the British districts of Ajmere-Merwara, which is accounted for in a separate report, aggregated, so far as is known, R34,87,797 as follows:—

	R
Imperial Military Works	91,950
Ditto Civil ditto	1,90,036
Incorporated Local ,,	15,283
Works carried out from Cantonment Funds	3,038
Other Contributional Works	40,660
Native States of Rajputana	31,46,830
TOTAL	34,87,797

2. The expenditure of R31,46,830, shown above as incurred in the Native States, and detailed below, represents the outlay in only such of the chief and minor States as submit Annual Reports of Public Works:—

	R
Meywar	1,57,600
Marwar (including the Jodhpore-Bikanir Railway)	10,81,381
Jeypore	7,78,528
Ulwar	3,15,199
Kotah	4,78,660
Jhallawar	1,05,315
Bundi	25,000
Tonk	33,314
Bikanir	1,71,833
Karauli	Figures not furnished.
Dholepore	
TOTAL	31,46,830

3. The public works in the Meywar, Marwar, Jeypore, Ulwar, Bikanir, Kotah, Jhallawar, and Tonk States are carried out under the supervision of Public Works officers lent by the Imperial Government.

4. The total outlay of the year, compared with that of the previous year, shows a falling off of R12,21,631 in the aggregate, as will be seen from the following comparative statement.

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	R	R
Imperial Military and Civil Works	3,71,945	2,81,986
Incorporated Local Funds	10,553	15,283
Contributions	73,198	43,698
Native States—		
Meywar	2,17,809	1,57,600
Marwar (including outlay on the Jodhpore-Bikanir Railway.)	17,99,100	10,81,381
Jeypore	10,90,719	7,78,528
Ulwar	5,25,691	3,15,199
Kotah	4,42,311	4,78,660
Jhallawar	1,11,815	1,05,315
Bundi	17,215	25,000
Tonk	22,350	33,314
Bikanir	....	171,833
Shahpura	36,722	Figures not furnished.
Karauli	Not furnished.	
Dholepore		
TOTAL	47,19,428	34,87,797

5. Mr. Charu Chunder Roy, Apprentice Engineer, was posted to these provinces in June 1893.

6. Mr. E. G. Foy, Executive Engineer, Ajmere Provincial Division, has been deputed to Burma for six months with the sanction of the Government of India, and Rai Sahib Sham Nath, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, has been appointed to act for him.

MILITARY.

7. The only major works in hand during the year were :—

(1) Providing Regimental Institute accommodation for the Royal Artillery at Deesa.

(2) Extension of Municipal water-supply to Merwara Battalion Lines, Ajmere.

The proposal for constructing a Regimental Institute at Deesa made in 1891, and held over partly owing to the accommodation proposed at first being in excess of the prescribed scale, and partly to want of funds, was taken up in May 1893 and completed before the end of the official year at a cost of R3,654, against the estimated amount of R4,500.

The extension of municipal Foy Sagar water-supply to the Merwara Battalion Lines, Ajmere, was also undertaken and completed during the year, at a total cost of R2,985.

MINOR WORKS.

8. Of the minor works carried out during the year at the several Military Stations in Rajputana and Central India, the following were the most important :—

		R
1.	Alterations to patcheries Nos. 21, 23, 24, 25 and 26, to render them suitable as Dormitories for the European Infantry at Deesa	1,494
2.	Supply of stage fixtures for the Regimental Theatre at Deesa	1,054
3.	(*a*) Constructing approach road to Railway Station, Deesa, and (*b*) metalling Khatki Nullah	(*a*) 2,247 (*b*) 785
4.	Constructing quarters for Central India Horse Escort at Indore	1,128

The approach road to the Railway Station from Deesa Cantonment was an absolutely necessary work and was carried out at a cost of R2,247, which was contributed by Government and the Cantonment funds in the proportions of R1,200 and R1,047, respectively.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

New Supplies.

9. A sum of R2,406 was spent during the year on new supply of Barrack and Hospital Furniture for the use of the Leinster Regiment and Station Hospital at Deesa.

Among the other items of charge the chief were (1) supplying punkha fringes, canes and ropes in European Infantry Barracks at Deesa, and (2) 28 iron wire bedsteads for Hospitals at Deesa, Abu, Taragurh, and Indore.

REPAIRS.

10. Ordinary annual and petty repairs were executed to all the Military buildings as far as funds permitted.

CIVIL WORKS.

BUILDINGS.

11. The restoration of the marble building on Ana Sagar lake, which was in progress at the end of last year, was completed during the year.

12. The major works undertaken during the year were:—

1. Making certain additions and alterations to the Protestant Church at Abu.
2. Carrying out additions and alterations to the Superintending Engineer's Office building at Abu.
3. Laying on water from the Foy Sagar to Ajmere Jail.
4. Constructing workshop for Ajmere Jail.
5. Altering the Police Hospital into quarters for Police Inspector, Ajmere.
6. Adding a record room in the District Court, Ajmere.

Of the above, only 1 and 5 are still in progress and will be completed shortly.

MINOR WORKS.

13. Only a few essential minor and petty works were carried out during the year.

REPAIRS.

14. Besides the usual repairs to all the Civil buildings, special repairs were also carried out to roofs of buildings at Abu.

COMMUNICATIONS.

15. The following are the original works under this head undertaken during the year:—

1. Building culverts on deep nullahs, Deoli Road.
2. Improving the lower four miles of the Abu Cart Road.
3. Constructing a causeway over the Karari Nullah.

Work on widening the Abu Cart Road was begun at the end of the year, Government in the preliminary grant having given money to allow of work being started. All operations had, however, to be summarily stopped later, owing to the grant from Government having been withdrawn.

REPAIRS.

16. In September 1893 a very severe hurricane burst over the station of Abu and the surrounding country, accompanied by a fall of rain of about 50 inches in 96 hours. The storm completely wrecked the Abu Cart Road, breaching it in several places and rendering it quite impassable for nearly two months. Extensive repairs were required and carried out at a cost of ₹7,000.

All the other various lines of communication maintained from Imperial funds were kept in repair during the year, to the extent permitted by the funds available. Many complaints were made by troops marching along the Nusseerabad-Neemuch Road, and with good reason. Repair funds have been very sparingly given, and the road is in very bad order. Efforts will be made to obtain larger repair grants in future.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

17. The most important works undertaken during the year were—

(1.) Constructing buildings for a Veterinary School at Ajmere.
(2.) Substituting corrugated iron for tiles in roof of Punchayet House at Abu.
(3.) Constructing a central drain, with moorum sides up, in the main street of Abu Bazar.
(4.) Additions and alterations to old Court House at Kekri.

The Veterinary School at Ajmere was opened by Colonel Trevor, C.S.I., the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, on the 12th March 1894. The buildings are completed. The estimated cost is R12,000, exclusive of Establishment and Tools and Plant charges, which were specially remitted by the Government of India.

Of the works in progress from last year, the Jubilee Clock Tower at Ajmere is still in progress, but is very nearly completed.

The work of constructing a Dhobies' Ghat at Nusseerabad has been suspended at the request of the Cantonment Committee.

A sum of R4,890 was spent during the year on the residence of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir at Mount Abu, which was completed in May 1893. Besides, some expenditure was also incurred on the outhouses and well, levelling ground around the residence, and approach road to it.

The well for the use of the bazar people at Mount Abu, the gift of His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, is in progress.

MEYWAR OR OODEYPORE.

The total outlay of the year on Public Works, exclusive of Establishment charges, was R1,57,600, classified as follows:—

	R
Original Works Buildings	74,500
Repairs to ditto	15,300
„ Communications	16,800
New Works Irrigation	26,600
Irrigation repairs	2,900
Miscellaneous original works	21,500
TOTAL	1,57,600

Compared with last year's expenditure of R2,17,809, there is a falling off of R60,209 spent on public works.

ORIGINAL WORKS BUILDINGS.

2. The main expenditure under this head was incurred on the two following items:—

	R
1. Lansdowne Hospital	32,000
2. New Zenana Palace	27,000

REPAIRS BUILDINGS.

3. In the maintenance of buildings the principal item was R5,500, for repairing the old Fort wall at Chitoregarh. The rest of the expenditure was distributed over the various palaces, offices, and other State buildings.

REPAIRS COMMUNICATIONS.

4. Rupees 10,000 were spent on the road to Chitore and R3,500 on the Kherwara Road, which constitute the chief items under this head. The cost of the up-keep of the road to Chitore is gradually being reduced, in view of the opening of the railway from Chitore to Oodeypore.

IRRIGATION.

5. Rupees 24,600 of the outlay on New Works Irrigation were spent on the Connaught Bund at Oodeypore, a work in progress in previous year, and the remaining R2,000 were expended in enlarging the bunds of two small but useful tanks in the district.

MISCELLANEOUS.

6. Miscellaneous works comprised chiefly repairs to carriages, boats, shooting boxes, and other petty works.

The only work of importance sanctioned during the year was the railway from Chitore to Oodeypore.

MARWAR OR JODHPORE.

1. The total outlay of the year on Public Works and Railways amounted to R10,81,381 as under:—

	R
Railways—	
Expenditure on construction of line debitable to Capital	2,12,630
Working expenses of the Jodhpore and Bikanir section, debitable to Revenue on open line	4,63,951
Public Works—	
Miscellaneous Public Works inclusive of Establishment charges	4,04,800
TOTAL	10,81,381

2. The above, compared with the previous year, shows a falling off of R7,17,719, which is wholly attributable to less expenditure incurred on construction of railway lines.

RAILWAYS.

3. The total length of line open remained the same as last year, *viz*:—

	Miles.
Jodhpore Railway	320½
Bikanir „	43½
TOTAL	364

4. Government has undertaken a survey for a line between Pachbhadra and Umerkot.

5. The principal items of Capital expenditure are:—

	R
1. Purchasing four engines and four brakevans	1,33,928
2. New approach to Marwar junction	47,994

The new approach is 2¾ miles long, and was completed and opened during the year. Its construction was found necessary, to obviate the inconvenience and delay occasioned in having to reverse the directions of all trains which, on the extension of the line to Kuchaman road, were found to be turned round with reference to their original direction on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway in passing round the loop formed by the Jodhpore-Bikanir line.

6. The gross receipts and working expenses of the whole system were R10,09,926 and R4,63,951, respectively, against R8,85,200 and R4,46,900 in the previous year. The net profit that accrued during the year was R5,45,975, or 7·34 per cent. on the capital outlay.

The percentage of working expenses on gross earnings during the year was 45·93.

The receipts were largely increased by an abnormal traffic in salt from Pachbhadra, owing to the failure of the supply at Sambhur.

PUBLIC WORKS.

7. *Irrigation.*—The Jaswant Sagar tank and canals, described in last year's report as the most extensive irrigation works in the State, are still in progress. It is expected they will be practically completed by the next rains.

The expenditure incurred during the year on the works was R1,66,070 as follows:—

	R
Tank	1,22,485
Bhavi Canal	35,467
Canal to the left of the Luni River	8,118

The total expenditure on the canal and tank up to date is R7,25,089.

The Chopasni tank, which is designed to supply potable water to the city, referred to in the last year's review, is in progress. The foundations of the main dam were completed before the rains. The foundations of the two side dams are also now in, and the tank will be ready for a depth of 15 feet of water by the ensuing rains.

The following represents the quantity and value of the work done up to date:—

	Quantity c. ft.	R
Preliminary expenses	...	3,200
Excavation	10,80,000	8,715
Workshop labour for pumping	...	3,406
Rock-cutting	3,46,000	7,338
Earthwork	8,00,000	3,151
Concrete	1,400	249
Masonry	2,37,500	35,067
TOTAL		61,126

Of the total sum of R61,126 spent up to date, R59,008 were incurred during the year.

8. *Roads.*—Under this head the main expenditure was incurred on the following:—

	R
1. Maintenance of roads about Jodhpore	10,350
2. Construction of new roads at Jaswantpura	12,083
3. Constructing a new road from the Residency at Jodhpore to the Station	2,648

The roads about Jodhpore comprise a total length of 24½ miles.

The expenditure of R12,083, shown against item 2, was on account of the road connecting Jaswantpura with the top of the Sunder Hill, which was completed during the year. It was a good deal damaged by unusually heavy rains in 1892, which breached the road in several places and caused landslips. The total outlay on the roads in and about Jaswantpura from the commencement amounts to R76,070.

9. *Public Buildings.*—A large bungalow for His Highness the Maharaja has been started at Jaswantpura. It is estimated to cost R35,096. The amount spent on it to the end of the year was R9,518.

The zenana quarters at Jaswantpura were completed during the year at a total cost of R30,272.

The following minor works were undertaken in connection with the Khasa Risala (Kaimkhani Line):—

	R
1. Hospital	3,316
2. Armourer's shop	1,936
3. Veterinary Hospital	3,950

Items two and three are complete. The horse-stands for this Risala, which were commenced last year, have also been finished at a cost of R4,472.

Over R17,000 were spent on alterations and additions to the new jail at Jodhpore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10. The Public Gardens were maintained at a cost of R17,116.

The ice and soda water factory was worked at a profit of R2,063.

The total cost of works executed during the year was R3,87,000, and the cost of establishment R17,800, which gives a percentage of 4·60 on the total outlay on works, against 5·11 in the previous year, which is satisfactory.

The Marwar Railways and Public Works, as in past years, continue to make excellent progress under the management of Mr. Home and the liberal encouragement afforded by the Darbar.

JEYPORE.

1. As usual, a very comprehensive printed report on the working of the Public Works Department in the Jeypore State during the year ending 31st December 1893 has been submitted by Colonel S. S. Jacob, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer of the State.

2. The total outlay of the year on Public Works was R7,78,528, or R3,12,191 less than in the previous year.

3. The following are the several heads of expenditure with the respective outlay on each:—

	R
Original Works Buildings	45,317
Ditto Communications	4,114
Repairs Buildings	34,455
Ditto Communications	70,438
Irrigation	2,55,879
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	82,008
City water-works	53,399
State Cotton Press (Jeypore)	28,748
Ditto ditto (Mandaor)	17,339
Gas works	42,666
Establishment	51,057
Imarut works	52,976
Miscellaneous other items	40,132
TOTAL	7,78,528

4. The supervision charges amounted to R75,011, or 10·66 per cent. on the total outlay on works and repairs, against 7·39 in the previous year.

5. The principal items of expenditure under the more important of the above heads are as detailed below:—

ORIGINAL WORKS BUILDINGS.

	R
Raj House at Mount Abu	23,800
Dispensary at Hindown	4,030
Thana Buildings at Chaksu, Sheodaspura, Newai, Sanganeer, Lalsote, and Moran	7,580

ORIGINAL WORKS COMMUNICATIONS.

Road from Gungapore to Binori and from Binori to Lalsote	2,188

REPAIRS BUILDINGS.

	R
Buildings at Runthunbore Fort	8,636

REPAIRS COMMUNICATIONS.

City and Camp Roads	18,902
Jeypore-Tonk Road	17,049
Agra Road	10,395
Ajmere Road	9,332
Hindown Road to Karauli	7,630

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

City Conservancy Tramway project	20,369
Repairing Bussika Bagh for Transport lines	13,951
Cotton Press, Mandaor, Capital Account	13,555
Maintenance of City water-supply	50,055
Ram Newas Garden	34,749

IRRIGATION.

Chaparwara Irrigation works	1,30,328
Repairs to District Tanks	37,918
Moohi Bund Goodha Kutra	9,551
New Bund Gharara	5,229
Kirawal Sagar (increasing waste weir)	5,776
New Bund Sooltana Mozabad	4,270
Bund Binori Sagar	7,495

ORIGINAL WORKS.

6. There were no new works of any magnitude undertaken during the year.

The Raj House at Mount Abu is now practically completed. The total outlay on it from the commencement amounts to R32,889.

7. Separate printed reports, prepared by the heads of the Imarut Department, Gas Works, and the Cotton Press, have been furnished by Colonel Jacob as usual.

STATE COTTON PRESSES.

8. The capital outlay up to 31st December 1893 on the Jeypore Cotton Press was R2,24,714, while the net revenue was R49,898, which gives a return of 22·20 on the total outlay.

Owing to the unfavourable season and the scanty cotton crop, there was a diminution in the number of bales pressed from 21,193 in the previous year to 13,839.

Business at the Mandaor Cotton Press was very slack, only 290 bales having been pressed during the whole year.

This was due to the same reason as stated above, and also owing to the high pressing charges compared with the Agra rates; the Raj subsequently reduced the charges from R3½ to R2½, though too late.

GAS WORKS.

9. The total quantity of gas consumed was 30,04,930 cubic feet.

The revenue derived amounted to R2,190.

The cost of gas per 1,000 cubic feet was R9-5-11½, or 5 annas and 10 pies more than in the previous year.

CITY WATER WORKS.

10. The total number of gallons delivered during the year into the service reservoir 110 feet high, was 3,37,410,209, or an average of 9,24,411 gallons daily.

The cost of raising the above quantity of water was R42,596, that is, a little above 2¼ annas per 1,000 gallons.

IRRIGATION.

11. The total number of irrigation works in the State is as follows :—

	No.
Completed works	132
Works in progress	2
TOTAL	134

The main ducts, which vary in width of 5′ to 20′, comprise a total length of 538·78 miles, with 557·71 miles of distributaries.

The total capacity of the reservoirs in the State has been increased from 9,575·27 millions cubic feet to 10,112 millions cubic feet, which would suffice to irrigate 2,52,800 bighas, taking 40,000 cubic feet as the average quantity of water required per bigha.

The total area irrigated during the year was 1,05,862 bighas, or 31,305 more than in the previous year.

The expenditure of this Department on irrigation works for 1868 to end of 1893 amounts to R39,67,081, and the revenue realized during the same period to R28,35,328.

GENERAL.

The main expenditure was directed towards irrigation, which showed an increase of R37,028.

As irrigation works are of the greatest importance to the State and its subjects, the efforts of the Darbar to secure a good storage of water are deserving of commendation.

The Public Works Department was as usual ably superintended by Colonel Jacob, C.I.E., whose professional qualifications and untiring zeal and interest in all the different branches of the Department cannot be too highly praised.

ULWAR.

1. The expenditure on Public Works from 1st September 1892 to 31st August 1893, which period, as stated in last year's report, constitutes the official year in this State, was R3,15,199, including the value of work done for Municipalities and debits by other Departments for work done, compared with R5,25,691 of previous year.

The detail below gives the year's outlay—

	R
Establishment	29,868
Original Works	1,37,207
Annual Repairs	70,034
Repairs Communications	43,145
Emarut Kham	11,162
Company Garden	3,258
Value of work done for Municipalities	16,761
Debits by other Departments	3,764
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	3,15,199

ORIGINAL WORKS.

2. Under original works the main sub-heads of expenditure are—

	R
Military	43,365
Civil	72,471
Irrigation	12,554

3. *Military.*—The following two items absorbed by far the greater part of the expenditure under this sub-head—

	R
1. Constructing lines and Officers' Quarters, etc., Futtah Pultan	22,769
2. „ „ Officers' Quarters and store-rooms, etc., 1st Lancers	18,379

The operations of the year in connection with the above items consisted in building quarters for the officers of the corps and in levelling and clearing ground, and in the case of the second, also in building store-rooms for the several troops. Some of the quarters and store-rooms still remain to be roofed.

4. *Civil.*—The expenditure under Civil Buildings has been chiefly on the works enumerated below :—

		R
1.	Constructing Kothi at Siriska	20,532
2.	„ Lansdowne Kothi at Ulwar	11,717
3.	„ Tahsil and Thana at Bahror	4,241
4.	„ Appeal Court, Ulwar	4,876
5.	„ Guest House, Ulwar	13,892
6.	Completing stores and making pucca troughs, etc., Horse Depôt	5,384

Items 1 and 2 are still in progress. The Tahsil and Thana at Bahror, and the Guest House at Ulwar, were completed during the year at a total cost of R34,836 and R18,427, respectively.

The Appeal Court at Ulwar was undertaken during the year, and was virtually completed.

5. *Irrigation.*—Expenditure under this sub-head was mainly incurred on the two following items.—

	R
Constructing bund at Tahla Rajgurh	5,252
„ Kurnakabas Tahsil, Thana Ghazi	4,296

Both the works are still in progress.

REPAIRS.

6. Most of the charges for annual repairs were incurred on Military and Civil Buildings and Irrigation Works. The charges on each of the sub-heads are as under—

	R
Annual Repairs, Military Buildings	10,996
„ Civil „	34,930
„ Miscellaneous Buildings	5,769
„ Irrigation	12,988
„ Garden and Forests	5,351
TOTAL	70,034

7. *Repairs Communications.*—Repairs to the following roads formed the chief items of charge in the up-keep of the various lines of communication :—

	R
Repairs to Nagar Road	8,755
„ Ramgurh-Ferozpore Road	8,286
„ environ roads	6,457
„ Siliserh Road	5,709

ESTABLISHMENT.

8. The Establishment charges on the outlay on works and repairs were 10·60 per cent., against 6·16 per cent. during the previous year, the increase in percentage being explained by the fact that the outlay on works and repairs was less than in the previous year.

GENERAL.

9. The large falling off in the expenditure during the year is due to :—

(i) Many works provided for in the Budget not having been undertaken, while others that were not included in the Budget have been undertaken.

(ii) The expenditure on irrigation projects having fallen far below what was expected, owing to progress on the works being seriously retarded by the fall of rain at close intervals all through the year.

(iii) The great difficulty experienced in obtaining slabs for roofing purposes, which, it is reported, has now been overcome.

KOTAH.

1. The total outlay on Public Works during the twelve months ending 31st March 1894 was R4,78,660, against R4,42,311 in the previous year. This was distributed over the several Budget heads as follows :—

	R
Original Works	2,89,309
Repairs	1,01,386
Irrigation	70,725
Establishment	17,240
TOTAL	4,78,660

ORIGINAL WORKS.

2. These comprise buildings, communications, and miscellaneous public improvements. The charges on each of these sub-heads were R1,56,661, R81,205, and R51,443 respectively. The following statement exhibits the most important works undertaken, in progress, or completed, during the year, under each of these sub-heads, with the amount of estimate, expenditure during the year, and the total cost up to date :—

Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Expended during current official year.	Total expenditure up to date.
	R	R	R
ORIGINAL WORKS BUILDINGS—			
1. Alterations to Mochi Kutta	47,980	35,967	38,158
2. New Hospital at Kotah	31,797	7,459	30,311
3. New Bungalow for Agency Surgeon, Kotah	25,469	21,214	24,578
4. „ Lines for Bullocks at Tope Khanah, Kotah	24,079	12,673	12,683
5. „ Gaosal at Kotah	22,693	5,808	5,808
6. „ Lines for Bullocks at Gharee Khanah	23,317	6,067	6,067
7. Lines for Gheer Tope Khanah near Chownee Ramchandrapura	24,729	1,940	1,940

Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	Expended during current official year.	Total expenditure up to date.
	R	R	R
ORIGINAL WORKS COMMUNICATIONS—			
8. Tater and Barode Road	38,797	6,144	37,707
9. Mangrole and Etawah Road	34,337	7,313	35,997
10. Purwan River causeway at Shergurh	24,016	10,677	22,947
11. Kalee Sindh causeway on Tater and Barode Road	37,926	21,272	37,078
12. Bapaor and Kawai Road	40,711	13,204	15,607
13. Sangode and Kanwas Road	26,747	8,813	29,270
14. Badora-Kutawar Road	16,003	4,334	4,334
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—			
15. Kotah Clock Tower	16,803	4,658	17,043

The Mochi Kutta alterations consist in dismantling and rebuilding a portion of Kotah City, which was overcrowded and filled with squalid buildings. The work is now very near completion.

New Hospital at Kotah.—The expenditure incurred during the year was for servants' quarters and other minor works which were started last year.

The Agency Surgeon's bungalow has been finished.

The new lines for bullocks at Tope Khanah are also practically complete.

Items Nos. 5, 6, and 7 are new works which were undertaken during the year.

Under Original Works Communications only items 12 and 14 are still in progress.

REPAIRS.

3. The total charges for repairs were divided as under :—

	R
Repairs Buildings	38,779
„ Communications	47,360
„ Miscellaneous Improvements	15,247
TOTAL	1,01,386

4. All the buildings and roads in charge of the Department were kept in efficient repairs during the year.

5. The principal items of charge were the following :—

	R
1. Special repairs to mahals, etc., in Baghat of Kotah to prepare a residence for the young Maharani	17,059
2. Annual repairs to Durrah Road	16,152
3. „ „ District roads	9,056
4. Repairing ghats of River Chambal at Kotah	9,374

IRRIGATION.

6. No new works under this head were undertaken during the year.

7. Of the 94 wells sanctioned in 1891-92, 36 have been completed: the rest are in progress. The expenditure incurred on this work during the year was R42,720.

8. The results of irrigation from completed canals and tanks are not financially any better than hitherto. The cause is that whenever cold weather

rains fall opportunely, no water is taken for irrigation of cereals. Opium cultivation is also stated to have fallen off owing to its low price. Of the land commanded by tanks and canals, very few acres are irrigated. The land taken up yearly, however, for sugarcane plantation is steadily increasing, and a further development in this direction will, it is anticipated, make the tanks a paying concern.

ESTABLISHMENT.

9. The percentage of cost of Establishment (including Irrigation Establishment) to total expenditure is 4·43 against 4·57 in the previous year.

Mr. Miles, who was granted furlough in April 1892, returned in October 1893, and resumed charge of his office on the 23rd of the same month from Mr. F. St. G. Manners-Smith.

JHALLAWAR.

1. The expenditure on Public Works during the year ending 31st March 1894 was R1,05,315 as per abstract below :—

	R.
Original Works	45,452
Repairs	39,777
Irrigation	7,143
Miscellaneous	1,891
Establishment	11,052
TOTAL	1,05,315

2. The following constitute the chief items under Original Works :—

	R
Communications.—Awar Road from Pagaria to Deeg	13,456
Kaisree River causeway at Pagaria	5,702
Buildings.—Stables for horses and bullocks in Tope Khanah	4,997

The earthwork on the Awar Road has been completed throughout, but requires dressing in some places. The masonry is also well advanced. The total expenditure up to date amounts to R16,762.

The Kaisree River causeway at Pagaria was undertaken and completed during the year.

Only one road was sanctioned during the year, *viz.*, extension of the present road to Richwa to Bakanee; the length is 13 miles; work has just been commenced. The estimate provides for a fairweather road, with masonry floors and causeways on nullahs.

The construction of stables for horses and bullocks in Tope Khanah is making rapid progress: the buildings will, it is expected, be soon completed.

REPAIRS.

3. All the various lines of communication and Raj buildings throughout the State in charge of the Department were maintained in good repair.

IRRIGATION.

4. No new irrigation works of any importance were undertaken during the year. The principal item under this head is repairs to Misraoli Tank, on which a sum of R3,705 was expended during the year.

ESTABLISHMENT.

5. The percentage of establishment charges on outlay is 10·49, against 10·09 in the previous year.

Mr. Miles, the State Engineer, returned from furlough in October, and resumed charge of his duties on the 23rd of the same month from Mr. F. St. George Manners-Smith.

GENERAL.

6. The Political Agent states that when the line to be taken by the proposed Rutlam Railway extension has been definitely laid down and its construction is assured, increased expenditure on communications will probably be desirable. In the meantime projects for feeder roads are of necessity held in abeyance.

BUNDI.

The expenditure on Public Works in this State during the year was R25,000. Of this sum R10,040 were expended in metalling 6 miles of the road from Deoli to Bundi, R11,380 on the road from Bundi in the direction of Kotah, R1,287 on collection of metal, and R2,293 on repairs and in defraying the cost of the establishment maintained.

2. The length of the road from Deoli to Bundi City, excluding the portion passing over hard rocky ground close to the capital, is 24¼ miles. Of this, 17¼ miles have been completed.

TONK.

The Public Works expenditure during the year amounted to R33,314. Of this sum R24,178 were allotted for expenditure on original works, R4,674 for repairs, and R4,462 for the purchase of implements including cost of establishment.

Of the allotment for original works R17,393 were expended on buildings, R6,460 on roads, and R326 on tanks and gardens.

DHOLEPORE.

Public offices and a dispensary are under construction and will be finished next year.

The main road through the city has been paved and properly drained, and a new road constructed from Mania Railway Station to the Agra Road.

Bhartpur, Karauli, and Shahpura reports not received.

BIKANIR.

A report on the working of the Public Works Department in this State has been submitted for the first time this year by Mr. J. E. Gabbett, Executive Engineer, who was appointed to the State in May 1893.

2. The expenditure incurred during the year on Public Works was R1,71,833, inclusive of Establishment charges, against a grant of R2,47,024.

3. The following are the principal items of expenditure :—

	R
Gunga Niwas	19,576
Cenotaph to late Maharaja	13,721
Central Jail, addition to	12,486
Well at Jail	6,821
Gunga Risala Lines (Imperial Service Troops)	8,377
Earthwork in Bikanir Fort	10,395
Jail at Reni	9,872
Miscellaneous petty repairs	11,965
Establishment	22,295

The Gunga Niwas is a large hall of audience in the Bikanir Fort. It had its walls completed up to the springing of the arches. Bikanir sandstone has been used for the carved work in the building.

The cenotaph to the late Maharaja is at Devikund, about 4 miles from Bikanir. It is being built of Makrana marble, and is very near completion.

The additions to the Central Jail were completed during the year.

The well at the Jail has been sunk to a depth of 240 feet, but still 50 feet remain to be excavated to reach water-level.

A magazine, guard-room, and workshops were constructed during the year for the Imperial Service Troops, and a range of six cook-houses will soon be completed.

In the Bikanir Fort a large number of huts has been dismantled, and the site is being cleared.

The jail at Reni is a new work undertaken during the year. The estimate amounts to R34,000.

4. The percentage of Establishment charges on the ratio of outlay on works and repairs is 14·92.

5. The figures of total expenditure given above are exclusive of the outlay on the Bikanir Railway, which is taken conjointly with the Jodhpore Railway as forming one system, a short review of which is incorporated in the report on Public Works in the Jodhpore State.

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1893-94.

Name of State.	Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled. Miles.	Unmetalled. Miles.	Total length. Miles.	Amount, cost of maintaining.	Remarks.
							R	
Jodhpore.	Jodhpore City Roads	...	...	(a) 24·58	·2	...	10,350	(a) Includes 1·08 miles constructed during the year.
	Roads about Jaswantpura.	...	...	...	9	...	1,475	
	Roads about Pali	...	...	...	0·50	...	132	
	Ajmere-Abu Road	Sendra	Erinpura	...	96	...	...	
				24·58	107·50	132·08	...	
Sirohi.	Kherari-Kotwali Road	...	...	...	·50	...	...	
	,, Railway Station.	...	...	·50	...	...	...	
	Sirohi-Pindwara Road	Sirohi	Pindwara	...	16	...	187	
	Road at Sirohi	Suraj Pal	Kesarbilas	1	...	...	10	
	Part of Rohira-Kherari Road.	...	...	...	14	...	...	
	Rohira-Kotra Road	Rohira	Kotra	...	16	...	276	
	Ajmere-Abu Road	Anadra	Erinpura	...	48	...	38	
				1·50	94·50	96	...	
Meywar or Oodeypore.	Oodeypore-Chitore	Oodeypore	Chitore	...	...	...	...	
	1st Section	...	...	40	...	...	125	
	2nd ,,	...	...	30	...	...	125	
	Oodeypore to Kherwara	Oodeypore	Kherwara	...	50	...	55	Partially metalled.
	Kherwara-Kotra Road.	Kherwara	Kotra	...	48	...	Unknown.	Under Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts.
	Oodeypore-Eklingjee Road.	Oodeypore	Eklingjee	...	13	...	20	Partially metalled.
	Eklingjee-Nathdwara Road.	Eklingjee	Nathdwara	...	17	...	20	Ditto.
	Nathdwara-Desury Road.	Nathdwara	Desury	...	38	...	Unknown.	
	Deoli-Teeker Road	Deoli	Teeker	6	...	...	35	
				76	166	242	...	
Kotah.	Bara Road	...	...	11¾	...	...	Average cost including establishment is R386·34	The expenditure on Durrah Road is abnormally high this year. The usual amount expended being about R14,000, as against R17,965 for last year, and the average mileage about 350 for the whole State.
	Oomedgunj Roads	...	...	6	...	...		
	Abehra Road	...	...	3½	...	...		
	Raj Roads	...	...	12	...	...		
	City Roads	...	...	5½	...	...		
	Durrah Road	...	...	38½	...	...		
	Bara and Bhawargarh Road.	Bara	Bhawargarh	...	59¼	...		
	Mangrole Road	,,	Mangrole	...	16	...		
	Bara-Jhalrapatan Road	,,	Jhalrapatan	...	47	...		
	Badora Road	...	...	..	6	...		
	Rungpur Road	...	...	...	7	...		
	Rungharee Road	...	...	...	4	...		
	Darrah and Kanwas Road.	Durrah	Kanwas	...	7	...		
	Bapore-Sangode Road	Bapore	Sangode	...	8	...		
	Mandaor Ghati Road (part of Bara-Jhalrapatan Road).	...	...	...	4	...		
	Badora-Shergurh Road	Badora	Shergurh	...	5	...		
	Sangode-Kanwas Road.	Sangode	Kanwas	...	13	...		
	Tater-Baroda Road	Tater	Baroda	...	25	...		
	Mangrode-Etawah Road	Mangrode	Etawah	...	19	...		
				77	220¼	297¼	...	
Tonk.	Jeypore-Tonk Road	...	...	10	...	...	...	
	Deoli and Tonk Road	...	...	...	36	...	...	
				10	36	46	...	

Statement showing the existing roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1893-94—concluded.

Name of State.	Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled. Miles.	Unmetalled. Miles.	Total length. Miles.	Amount, cost of maintaining.	Remarks.
							R	
Ulwar.	Road in the city and environs of Ulwar.	...	...	7	...	...	Average cost of maintenance, divided by total number of metalled miles, 377·5.	All roads are from 20′ to 36′ wide, with 10′ to 15′ metalled with kunkur.
	Road Bagh B. B. Approach Road.	...	...	1	...	...		
	Ulwar-Siliserh	Ulwar	Siliserh	8½	...	...		
	,, Nagar	,,	Nagar	20½	...	...		
	Ramgurh-Ferozepore	Ramgurh	Ferozepore	15½	...	...		
	Ulwar-Rajgurh	Ulwar	Rajgurh	8½	16	...		
	,, Akhurpur	,,	Akharpur	6½	...	...		
	,, Kishengurh	,,	Kishengurh	6	17	...		
	,, Tizara	,,	Tizara	...	32	...		
	Khairthal-Tizara	Khairthal	Tizara	16½	...	...		
	Khairly-Katoomar	Khairly	Katoomar	...	9½	...		
	Malakhera-Luchmongurh.	Malakhera	Luchmongurh	16	...	...		
				105½	74½	180	...	
Jhallawar.	Durrah Road	Jhalrapatan	Kotah	19½	...	...	Average cost of maintenance per mile was R279 and R33 for metalled and unmetalled roads, respectively.	
	Bilwara Road	,,	Bilwara	10	...	...		
	Raipore Road	...	...	8½	...	...		
	Patan-Tindara Road	Jhalrapatan	Tindara Causeway.	5	...	...		
	Short road in and environs of Jhalrapatan.	...	...	21½	...	...		
	Patanchipa-Barodi Road.	Jhalrapatan	Chipa Barodi	...	44	...		
	Bilwara-Pagaria Road	Bilwara	Pagaria	...	40	...		
	Shahabad Road	...	...	...	31	...		
	Richwa Road	...	...	...	3	...		
	Eklera and Manohor Thana Road.	Eklera	Manohor Thana.	...	22	...		
	Pagaria to Deeg	...	...	...	16	...		
				64½	156	220½	...	
Jeypore.	Roads in the city and environs.	...	...	50	...	...	23,686	
	Dosa-Lalsote Road	Dosa	Lalsote	15	...	...	...	
	Lalsote-Chambal Road.	Lalsote	Chambal	...	67½	...	3,578	
	Agra Road, including Naila Section.	...	...	80½	...	...	10,395	
	Ajmere Road	...	...	52	...	...	9,332	
	Jeypore to Tonk Border	Jeypore	Tonk	48	...	...	17,050	
	Mandawar Railway Station (Hindown Road) to Kerowli Road.	Mandawar	Kerowli	43	...	...	7,630	
	Hindown-Gungapore	Hindown	Gungpore	...	24	...	413	
	Deoli Road (Jeypore Section.)	...	...	...	16	...	143	
	Gungapore-Lalsote Fairweather Road.	Gungpore	Lalsote	...	26	...	2,188	
	Rajmahal-Deoli Branch Road.	Rajmahal	Deoli Branch	8	...	...	138	
				296½	133½	430	...	

H. F. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.*,

Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General, in the P. W. D., Rajputana and Central India.

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the Road Communications maintained by the Imperial Government in Rajputana, Public Works Department, during 1893-94.

Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Amount, cost of maintenance.	Remarks.
IMPERIAL ROADS.			Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	₹	
Agra-Ahmedabad Road	14 miles from	30 miles towards	17	...	17	84	
Kishengurh Section	Ajmere	Jeypore					
Ajmere 1st Section	,,	End of 13th mile, Kishengarh boundary.	13	...	13	275	
Ajmere 2nd Section	,,	Mangliawas	16	...	16	220	
Ajmere 3rd Section	Mangliawas	Beawar, 34th mile.	18	...	18	220	
Burr Pass Section	Beawar, 34th mile.	Marwar Frontier.	10½	...	10½	90	
Nusseerabad Link Road	Ajmere, 2nd mile.	Nusseerabad Cantonment boundary.	11	...	11	334	
Mangliawas Link Road	Nusseerabad Cantonment boundary.	Mangliawas	13	...	13	115	
Deoli Link Road	Nusseerabad Cantonment.	Deoli Cantonment.	57	...	57	175	
Ajmere Section, Mhow and Nusseerabad Road.	Nusseerabad	Khari river near Burl village.	28½	...	28½	44	
Imperial Road within Cantonment boundary at Nusseerabad.	...	...	6¾	...	6¾	327	
Roads in Civil Line, Deoli	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Meywar Road, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sections.	Burl	Nimbahera	39½	81	120½	788	
Deesa and Erinpura Roads	Deesa, Erinpura.	Anadra, Bulwara.	6	46½	52½	1,378	
Deesa Cantonment Road	...	...	9¾	¾	10½	1,310	
Abu Cart Road	Abu	Abu Road Station.	4	13	17	4,495	
Abu Station and through and Ghat Roads.	,,	Oomedgunj	...	6	16	2,604	
	,,	Oria	...	5			
	,, Station	Roads	...	5			
DISTRICT FUND ROADS.							
Pushker Road	Ajmere Municipal boundary.	Pushker	6	...	6	396	
Mangliawas-Pisangan	Mangliawas	Pisangan	...	12	12	16	
Ajmere-Srinagar Road	Ajmere Municipal boundary.	Srinagar	...	10	10	50	
Ajmere-Ararka Road	Ditto	Ararka	...	14	14	50	
Lohagal-Kair Road	Lohagal	Kair	...	4	4		
Harmara-Tilornea Road	Harmara	Tilornea	2	...	2	...	
Ramsar and Kanpura	Ramsar	Kanpura	...	8	8	85	
Nusseerabad-Srinagar Road	Nusseerabad Cantonment boundary.	Srinagar	4½	3½	8	48	
Nusseerabad-Ramsar Road	Nusseerabad	Ramsar	...	10	10	35	
Ramsar-Barole	Ramsar	Deolia	...	4½	4½		
Banderwara-Masuda	Banderwara	Masuda	...	12½	12½	25	
Banderwara-Kekri	,,	Kekri	...	34	34	40	
Khurwa-Masuda	Khurwa	Masuda	...	10	10	65	
Beawar-Taragarh	Beawar	Taragarh	...	20	20	26	
,, Masuda	,,	Masuda	...	13	13	26	
,, Sheopuraghata	,,	Sheopuraghata	...	10	10	26	
,, Chitar Road	,,	Chitar	...	11	11	26	
,, Bulad	,,	Bulad	...	3	3	26	
,, Kotra	,,	Kotra	...	8	8	26	
Taragarh-Jussakhera	Taragarh	Jussakhera	...	6	6	30	
Jussakhera-Todgarh *via* Barakhan.	Jussakhera	Todgarh	...	16	16	30	
Jussakhera-Bhim	Jussakhera	Bhim	...	8	8	30	
Bhim-Barar	Bhim	Barar	...	7	7	30	
Barar-Todgarh	Barar	Todgarh	...	5	5	30	
Todgarh-Dawer	Todgarh	Dawer	...	23	23	30	
Beawar-Rupnagar	Beawar	Rupnagar	...	5	5	26	
Suraghata Road	6th mile Beawar and Todgarh Road.	9½ miles towards Patan village.	...	9½	9½	26	
Beawar-Dilwara Road	Beawar	Dilwara	...	3	3	26	
MUNICIPAL ROADS.							
Ajmere Municipal Suburban Roads.	Ajmere City Wall.	Ajmere Municipal boundary.	13½	13	26½	122	

H. F. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.*,
Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General, in the P. W. D., Rajputana and Central India.

PART III.

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(1) Meywar Residency Administration Report and enclosures.
(2) Western Rajputana States Residency Administration Report and enclosures.
(3) Jeypore Residency Administration Report and enclosures.
(4) Eastern States Agency Administration Report and enclosures.
(5) Haraoti and Tonk Agency Administration Report and enclosures
(6) Ulwar Agency Administration Report and enclosures.
(7) Kotah Agency Administration Report and enclosures.
(8) Jhallawar Agency Administration Report and enclosure.
(9) Bikanir Agency Administration Report and enclosures.
(10) Mayo College Administration Report and enclosures.
(11) Postal Administration Report and enclosures.

(1)

MEYWAR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 153-G., dated Oodeypore, the 17th April 1894.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Resident, Meywar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Meywar Residency for the year 1893-94, together with the reports of the officers in local political charge of the Banswara, Pertabgarh, and Dungarpore States.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

During the year the following officers held charge of the Residency:—

Colonel S. B. Miles from 1st to 26th April 1893.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. C. Martelli from 27th April to 12th July 1893.

Colonel S. B. Miles from 13th July to 25th November 1893, on which date he retired from the service.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., from 26th November 1893 to 11th January 1894.

Colonel W. F. Prideaux from 12th January to 23rd March 1894.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., from 24th to 31st March 1894.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

The chief notable event of the year has been the visit of Colonel Trevor, the Agent to the Governor-General, in February last, when he, at the request of His Highness the Maharana, performed the ceremony of opening the new Lansdowne Hospital and of turning the first sod of the Chitore-Oodeypore Railway.

SEASON AND CROPS.

The rainfall at the capital measured 43·6 inches, as against 30·01 inches last year. In the districts, where there are 19 rain-registering stations, the highest record was at Lasaria 45·19 inches, and the lowest at Jehazpore 23·38 inches. Taking the territory throughout, the fall was above the average, and the *makki* crop in low-lying lands suffered somewhat from the excessive moisture.

The *rabi* gave promise of a bumper harvest, during the early part of the cold weather, but the month of February was unfavourable, and the outturn has been only average.

Prices of food-grain, with the exception of wheat, ruled low as compared with the three previous years.

Agricultural stocks and fodder are abundant.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Residency Surgeon reports as follows:

No cases of cholera occurred during the year under report, excepting in the Banswara State, where the first case occurred in Khandwa on the 18th May 1893, 6 miles from Banswara, and the last on the 26th idem. Every precaution was taken to localise the disease as much as possible.

DISPENSARIES.

No dispensaries were closed during the year, and no new ones were opened. In Meywar thirteen dispensaries were open throughout the year, and one dispensary in Banswara and Pertabgarh respectively.

The old Sujjan Hospital is to be vacated in a few days in favour of the new hospital, which has been formally opened and is called the Lansdowne Hospital. During the year, 1,889 in-patients and 28,669 out-patients were treated at the Sujjan Hospital, showing an increase over the average of the previous five years of 479 and 4,297, respectively. One hundered and twenty-eight major operations, with no deaths, and 1,930 minor operations were performed, giving an increase over the average of the previous five years of 73 and 416, respectively.

During my tour of inspection I visited and inspected the following Hospitals:—

Nathelwara, Rashmi, Kapasan, Saran, Bhilwara, Jehazpore, Chitore, and Sarara.

The work in the Bhilwara Hospital shews a considerable increase, especially in operation work, as the following figures testify:—

In-patients 409; out-patients 9,391.

Major operations 106; minor operations 449.

The average for the past five years previous to 1893 was in-patients 196, out-patients 7,644; major operations 26, minor operations 505. The work in the other dispensaries does not call for special remark.

JAIL

The buildings of this jail are in excellent condition and good repair, and a guard-room and large shed for manufactures are being added: the jail garden has been considerably enlarged.

Overcrowding.—The daily average number of prisoners was 455·16, being 97·16 in excess of the number for which accommodation is provided. Eighteen deaths occurred during the year, as against 27 in 1892: the general health has been good. The death-rate for the year from all causes was 39·53 per mille of daily strength, against 49·12 in 1892: the daily average sick was 15·16, against 22·36 in 1892.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has, on the whole, been good. One prisoner escaped while employed on extra-mural labour under the charge of a military guard. Some 8 life prisoners attempted to escape by breaking through the jail wall in a room used by the paper-maker, but were discovered.

The prisoners are employed in grinding, pounding gram, weaving durries, and making carpets and paper.

The expenditure for maintaining and guarding the prisoners during the year amounted to R30,808, against R38,706 for the previous year, giving an average cost per head of R67-11 against R70-7 in 1892. The decrease in expenditure was due to the smaller number of prisoners during the year and to the lower price of food-supplies, etc.

ADMINISTRATION.

The officials in charge of the Criminal and Civil Courts, about whom unfavourable reports were made last year, have been removed from their posts. The Criminal Court has been placed in charge of Mr. Kashinath Vithal, Superintendent of the Commissioner's Office, Ajmere, whose services have been lent by Government to the Meywar State, with effect from 30th September 1893. The work of the Civil Court has been made over to Lala Hamir Sing, who also presides over the Customs Department.

Pundit Naranjan Nath, Clerk of the Small Cause Court, Ajmere, whose services were lent to the State in April 1889, reverted to Government service on 1st October 1893.

The Darbar has engaged the services of Mr. Shamji Kishan Varma as Member of the Mahandraj Sabha, and for superintending the education of the Maharaj Kuwar.

CRIME.

No cases of mail robbery or of witch-swinging were reported during the year. The following statement indicates the number and nature of the Criminal Cases dealt with by the Oodeypore Foujdari Court during the year :—

Crime.	Cases instituted, including those pending at the beginning of the year.	Cases disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
Culpable homicide	128	51	77
Dacoity	43	13	30
Highway robbery	131	52	79
Theft	546	353	193
Wounding	63	27	36
Suicide	78	27	51
Abortion	27	17	10
Rape	10	5	5
Allowing prisoners to escape	12	9	3
Mutilation	8	6	2
Sale of children	4	4	...
Bribery and embezzlement	36	14	22
Assault	14	3	11
"Pranch" or mischief	10	5	5
Forgery	37	12	25
Enquiry into cases of accidental death	19	12	7
Poisoning	1	...	1
Attempt to murder	2	1	1
Miscellaneous	1,654	1,018	636
Total	2,823	1,629	1,194

The large number of cases left pending at the end of the year cannot but be regarded as unsatisfactory.

Of Civil Cases, 628 were disposed of during the year and 504 remained unsettled.

The two cases of affray over boundary disputes between the Jaghirdars of Bhainsrorgarh and Dhangarmow and Tal and Lassani, noticed in last year's report, are still under the consideration of the Darbar, but it is anticipated that final orders in regard to each will shortly be passed.

During last rainy season seven other boundary affrays occurred.

The murder case Colonel Miles referred to in his last report, has been re-investigated, and three accused persons have been convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from eighteen months to seven years.

On the 28th December 1893, a disturbance occurred on the border separating the village of Pipli in Merwara from the Deogarh Jaghir village of Kamla Kamli in Meywar, where the Tahsildar of Todgarh and the Deogarh officials had met for the purpose of erecting certain boundary pillars which had been destroyed by some unknown persons. A collision was averted by the sensible behaviour of the Todgarh Tahsildar, who ordered the Pipli villagers to withdraw. The ringleaders among the Kamla Kamli villagers, who were the aggressors, have been arrested and brought to Oodeypore for trial.

Thirty-seven dacoities are said to have been committed in Meywar during the year, in which 20 persons were wounded, and property to the value of about R29,000 was carried off.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

For the Sambat year 1949, ending on the 28th July 1893, the total revenue of the State is given at R25,69,396 Imperial; while the expenditure, in which the marriage of His Highness the Maharana's daughter in November 1892 forms a considerable item, is said to have amounted to R26,46,749.

SALT.

An Inspector of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department was deputed to Meywar to inspect and report upon the *khari* salt works. His report shows that there has been a considerable improvement in the suppression of *khari* salt manufacture and in the proper observance of the terms of the Salt Agreement during the year, as compared with 1892; still the Darbar's arrangements left much to be desired. The Darbar has been addressed on the subject, and it is hoped that the approaching inspection will show more satisfactory results.

OPIUM.

During the year, 2,656 chests of opium were weighed at the Chitorgarh scales; of these, 2,565 were exported to China and the rest to British India. The amount of duty realised by the British Government was R15,73,650, as compared with R23,71,950 in 1892-93.

Full information regarding the poppy cultivation, and manufacture and trade of opium in Meywar, was furnished to the Royal Commission sitting in Ajmere, and witnesses were deputed by the Darbar to give evidence before the Commission.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

During the year under report, Mr. Brian Egerton continued the settlement of internal boundary disputes in Meywar. By unceasing hard work he has disposed of 90 cases, involving about 119 miles of boundaries. Of these, 15 cases were settled by himself, and the remainder by arbitration or by mutual agreement. Fifty-four new cases have been added to the list, and the total number still requiring settlement is reported to be 622.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

Since the departure in August last of Mr. A. Wingate, Revenue and Settlement Commissioner, Meywar, the work connected with the Revenue Department has been entrusted to Mehta Bhopal Sing, and the Settlement Department has been handed over to Maulvi Hamid Hussain. Both these officials were employed under Mr. Wingate as Assistants in the Revenue and Settlement Departments.

EDUCATION.

At the close of the year there were four schools in the capital and 24 in the districts, with an attendance of 780 scholars at the former and 1,739 at the latter. A new school has been opened at Mandalgarh on the recommendation of the Committee.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to R16,161-12. The cost of education per boy at the capital was R13-12-5, while in the district schools it amounted to only R3-15-2. Four students from the Maharana's High School passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, and two passed the Middle Class Examination. Mr. Hazari Lal, the Head Master of the High School, deserves credit for these results. In June last he was given the title of Rai Saheb in recognition of his labours.

COURT OF VAKILS.

The usual statements of the working of this Court are appended. Nine cases were instituted during the year, making, with one remaining over from last year, a total of 10. Of these nine were disposed of, leaving one for adjudication during the present year.

TOUR OF RESIDENT.

The frequent changes of Residents during the cold season prevented any regular tour being undertaken. I, however, spent 21 days in camp and visited Kherwara, Dungarpore, Salumbar, and Dhebar.

HILLY TRACTS.

I regret to have to record the deaths of Rao Luchman Singh of Para and of Maharaj Kunwar Khuman Singh of Dungarpore in the months of August and October 1893, and of Rao Ummar Singh of Jawas in February 1894. At Para the eldest son Buddun Singh has succeeded, as a matter of course, to his father's Estate. Rao Ummar Sing of Jawas left no sons, but adopted, in 1891, Rutton Singh, son of the Thakur of Thana, who is 19 years of age, and the question of his succession is now under consideration.

The question raised by the Dungarpore Darbar, regarding its right of exercising Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction over the villages of Ramgarh and

Dhatana, made over as blood wite by the Dungarpore Darbar to the Meywar Rao of Thana about 150 years ago, has been decided by the Agent to the Governor-General in favour of Dungarpore, and the Rao has been directed to send a competent officer to Dungarpore to dispose of the cases which have accumulated during the last 20 years.

The claim to Nazarana raised by Dungarpore against the Rao of Garhi in Banswara, who also holds a small jaghir in Dungarpore, has been found to be inadmissible, and the Darbar has consequently withdrawn its attachment from the Rao's property in the Chitri Pergunnah.

The patels of the Khalsa villages in Dungarpore have again complained this year that they are being rack-rented, and the matter is being enquired into by the Political Superintendent.

PERTABGARH.

I am glad to say the administration of Pertabgarh contiuues to be favourably reported on. The new Kamdar is doing well, and has, apparently, gained the confidence of the Maharawat. The Darbar has unfortunately not been able to withstand the temptation offered by the low price of silver and has continued to turn out money from its Mint. It is, however, hoped that recent representations of the folly of this procedure will have the desired effect.

A Municipal Committee composed of official and non-official members has lately been formed at the capital and promises well.

BANSWARA.

Little or no improvement appears to have been introduced into the administration of this State, and its affairs generally have formed the subject of special reports.

Kunwar Shambu Singh, the heir apparent, has been sent to Ajmere, where he will live near the Mayo College under the general supervision of the Principal, with one Pundit Amoluk Chand as his guardian and tutor.

No 156.

Statement showing the number and nature of the cases adjudicated upon by the Meywar Court of Vakils during the year 1893-94.

Offences.	Number.
Highway robbery with wounding	1
Robbery with wounding	1
Cattle lifting	5
Burglary	2
Total	9

Oodeypore;
The 17th April 1894.

W. H. C. WYLLIE, *Lieutenant Colonel,*
Resident, Meywar.

No. 157.

Statement showing the working of the Meywar Court of Vakils during the year 1893-94.

Residency	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1893.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1894.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	Appeals to Upper Court.							Remarks.
							Pending on 1st April 1893.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	
						R								
Meywar	1	9	10	9	1	261 5 4	2	6	8	3	...	2	3	

Oodeypore;
The 17th April 1894.

W. H. C WYLLIE, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Resident, Meywar.

No. 170 G., dated Kherwara, the 6th April 1894.

From—Colonel A. R. T. McRae, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar,
To—The Officiating Resident in Meywar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Hilly Tracts, Meywar, and the Dungarpore State for the year 1893-94.

HEALTH.

2. A statement by Surgeon-Captain J. Chaytor White, officiating in medical charge, Meywar Bhil Corps and Charitable Dispensary at Kherwara, containing meteorological observations, dispensary returns, and statistics on the health of the regiment and station is appended, marked A.

DUNGARPORE.

DISEASES.

3. There were 204 casualties by cholera, which prevailed at certain villages between May and June, and 800 by chest complaints, which lingered throughout the cold weather.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

4. The rainfall has been much above the average of last ten years, owing to which the *kharif* and *rabi* harvests were excellent. With the exception of wheat, which was slightly damaged, both the harvests are reckoned at 14 annas each in a rupee.

5. The price-currents of Dungarpore and Kherwara are as follows:—

	Dungarpore.	Kherwara.
Wheat	15 seers	26 seers
Barley	37 „	42 „ 8 ch.
Rice	15 „	13 „ 12 ch.
Gram	39 „	41 „ 4 ch.
Indian corn	30 „	25 „
Salt	11 seers 8 ch.	10 „
Ghee	1 seer 10 ch.	1 seer 11½ ch.

FINANCES.

6.

	R	a.	p.
Receipts	2,24,606	14	0
Disbursements	2,38,747	13	3
Excess expenditure	14,140	15	3
To this added previous year's unpaid balance	14,805	3	0
TOTAL	28,946	2	3

RELIEF WORKS.

7. The Jail building, which was mentioned in last year's report, has now been completed at a cost of R3,500.

The building for a dispensary and hospital is still in progress.

BANESWAR FAIR.

8.

	R	a.	p.
Abstract—			
Goods sold	2,63,835	4	0
Goods remaining	22,705	0	0
TOTAL	2,86,540	4	0

COURTS.

9. Statement of cases instituted in the Court of Dungarpore is appended, marked B.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

10. I.—The grandson of His Highness the Maharawal of Dungarpore was betrothed to the daughter of the Lunawara Raja in the Rewa Kanta District.

II.—Kunwar Khuman Singh, the only son of His Highness the Maharawal of Dungarpore, died in October last, leaving a son by name Vaje Singh, about 7 years old, who is the heir to the Dungarpore *gadi*.

MHOWA.

11. Prospects of this harvest, owing to recent cloudy season, is reported only fair.

12. The question of suppression of *khari* salt works in Dungarpore, and compensation for the same, is still under the consideration of Government.

BORDER COURTS.

13. On the 15th January I met Captain A. F. Pinhey, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh, at Bhiloda in Dungarpore, and with him adjudicated 85 claims, *viz.*:—

Dungarpore *versus* Banswara	50
Banswara *versus* Dungarpore	35

TOURS.

14. The Political Superintendent was 45 days in camp, *vide* appendix marked C.

MEYWAR BHIL CORPS.

15. The annual inspection of the regiment under my command was taken by Brigadier-General M. H. Nicolson, C. B. and A.-D.-C., Commanding Bombay Army, Deesa Cantonment, on the 12th February, and very favourably reported upon.

ROADS.

16. The Kherwara-Kotra Road has been partly repaired, but more money is required to complete the work. The assistance of the Darbar by a grant of R1,000 is still looked for, and if not forthcoming, a great part of this road will disappear next rains in the Nal, especially in the Dhekwas Nal.

MURDERS AND OUTRAGES.

17. Two cases of murder and outrage occurred and were reported during the year, one in the month of July, and one in February last. The latter case is still under enquiry.

BHUMAT.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

At Jawas.

18. I.—Ummar Singh, the late Rao of this Estate, son of the late famous Thakur Dolut Singh, died on the 24th February last. His adopted son Rutton Singh succeeds him.

II.—At Para, Luchman Singh, the late Rao, died in August last, leaving six sons, of whom the eldest son, Buddun Singh, succeeds.

III.—Thakur Zorawur Singh, the uncle of the Para Rao, who was a man of turbulent character and hostile to the British Government in the years 1857-58, died in the latter end of February last.

MADRI, CHHANI, THANA.

19. Respecting these Estates there is nothing of importance to record.

KOTRA.

20. Second Assistant's report regarding the district of Kotra is attached, marked D.

STATEMENT A.

Meteorological Observations.

Year.	Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month, with mean temperature.	Coldest month, with mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days' rainfall.
1893-94	77°	June. Mean 90°	February. 64°5	20°5	33	Inches. Cents. 53 93	64

	Degrees.
Highest temperature noted on the 13th April 1893	108
Lowest temperature noted on the 3rd February 1894	47
Mean of barometer for the year 1893-94	...

KHERWARA DISPENSARY.

Total attendance during the year	6,346
Out-door patients	6,297
In-door patients	49

Principal causes of sickness as follows:—

Year.	Fevers.	Eye diseases.	Chest affections.	Diseases of digestive system.	Skin diseases.	Ulcers.
1893-94	1,705	1,087	360	238	7	37

Health of the regiment, good.

Principal causes of sickness.

Year.	Ague.	Filoria Medinensis.	Eye diseases.	Chest affections.	Injuries.	Ulcers.
1893-94	70	51	22	32	7	37

Health of the station, good.

J. CHAYTOR WHITE, M.D, *Surgeon-Captain,*
Meywar Bhil Corps.

STATEMENT B.

Return of cases instituted at Dungarpore during the Sambat year, i.e., from 1st July 1892 to 30th June 1893, showing the number settled and remaining.

Months.	Number of Criminal cases.	Number of Civil cases.	Settled.	Remaining.	Remarks.
July 1892	56	34	34	56	
August ,,	56	33	35	54	
September ,,	64	21	36	49	
October ,,	36	33	25	44	
November ,,	56	36	54	38	
December ,,	54	39	51	42	
January 1893	39	49	28	60	
February ,,	42	28	38	32	
March ,,	58	38	52	44	
April ,,	59	52	70	41	
May ,,	57	55	60	52	
June ,,	71	34	58	47	
TOTAL	648	452	541	559	

KHERWARA;
The 6th April 1894.

A. R. T. McRAE, *Colonel,*
Political Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

STATEMENT C.

Statement showing the tours of First Assistant Resident, Meywar, during the year 1893-94.

Name of officer.	Date 1893-94. From	Date 1893-94. To	Place. From	Place. To	Number of days.	Remarks.
Colonel A. R. T. McRae	3rd April 1893.	10th April 1893.	Kherwara	Kharari	8	Inspection duty as far as Khapa, and thence to join the camp of the Second Assistant Resident, Meywar, Kotra.
Major E. D. F. Bignell	11th April 1893.	27th April 1893.	Kharari	Kherwara	17	On Border Court duty. Returning from tour to Head-Quarters at Kherwara.
Colonel A. R. T. McRae	26th December 1893.	30th December 1893.	Kherwara	Dungarpore	5	For condolence and consultation regarding Opium Commission.
	11th January 1894.	25th January 1894.	Kherwara	Bhiloda	15	On Border Court duty.
				Total	45	

Kherwara;
The 6th April 1894.

A. R. T. McRae, *Colonel*,
Political Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

ENCLOSURE D.

No. 65 G., dated Kotra, the 2nd April 1894.

From—Captain C. Hutton Dawson, Second Assistant Resident, Meywar,
To—The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotra District for 1893-94.

2. The Meteorological observations are as follows:—

Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month and its mean temperature.	Coldest month and its mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Number of days in which rain fell.	Total rainfall.
	May.	December.				
76·44	88·23	63·58	17·84	34	67	59·53

3. The health of the district has been good.

4. A Border Court was held at Karari during April, and the following cases were settled:—

Meywar	Sirohi	8
	Mahi Kanta	123

5. The Umria Estate is nearly free of debt.

6. I spent 74 days on tour in visiting the district under my charge.

No. 157, dated Neemuch, the 11th April 1894.

From—Captain Alex. F. Pinhey, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh,
To—The Resident, Meywar, Oodeypore.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of this Assistant Agency for the year 1893-94.

2. I resumed charge of this office from Lieutenant Impey on my return from furlough on the 6th November 1893, in addition to my other duties as Officiating Superintendent of Moghia Operations. Mr. Impey had held charge until that date, except from the 14th July to 22nd August, when he was away on privilege leave and the work was carried on by the Resident in Meywar. I handed over charge of the Moghia office to Mr. Gayer, Assistant Superintendent, Thagi and Dacoity Department, on the 14th February 1894.

CROPS.

3. The *kharif* crops were damaged by the unusually heavy rainfall, and the *rabi*, which seemed very promising at one time, were injured partly by blight and partly by unseasonable showers. The value of the several crops is represented as follows:—Opium 14 annas, wheat 8 annas, gram 13 annas, maize 2 annas, jawar 8 annas, and linseed 11 annas, in the rupee.

RAINFALL.

4. The rainfall this year has again been much above the average. It has been registered as 65 inches in Banswara, 61 in Pertabgarh, and 38 in Kushalgarh.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

5. The public health has been generally good throughout the year, no epidemics having occurred. Much unnecessary sickness, however, prevails in the towns of Banswara and Pertabgarh, owing to a want of ordinary sanitary precautions. There was only one fatal case of cholera in Banswara, one in Pertabgarh, and 15 in Kushalgarh. The dispensaries and jails at Pertabgarh and Banswara were inspected by Dr. Adams, Officiating Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, in March.

BORDER COURTS.

6. Border Courts were held in January between Banswara and Kushalgarh at which 98 cases were settled, and between Banswara and Dungarpore at which 85 cases were disposed of. Decrees to the following amounts were awarded:—

	R	a.	p.
Banswara *against* Kushalgarh	443	0	0
Kushalgarh *against* Banswara	298	4	0
Banswara *against* Dungarpore	70	0	0
Dungarpore *against* Banswara	2,229	8	0

The Assistant Political Agent also attended a Border Court in March between Banswara and Pertabgarh. One Banswara criminal was handed over to Pertabgarh.

BOUNDARY CASES.

7. No fresh boundary disputes have been taken up during the year. The Assistant Political Agent made a tour along the Banswara-Pertabgarh-Meywar Border in March, in order to inspect the boundary line in the various cases settled by him in 1890-91-92, and adjust certain minor disputes that had arisen in the meanwhile about the position of some of the pillars.

TOUR OF THE ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT.

8. Fifty-eight days were spent by Mr. Impey and 102 by myself in these districts during the year. All the principal places were visited more than once.

CRIME.

9. No cases of witch-swinging, female infanticide, or mail robbery have been reported during the year.

PERTABGARH.

ADMINISTRATION.

10. His Highness the Maharawat, ably assisted by his Kamdar, Pandia Mohan Lal, has continued his laudable efforts to gradually improve the administration of this State. The following improvements and reforms have already been introduced:—

(*a*) The State has been divided into five districts for revenue and judicial purposes, each governed by a separate Hakim with limited magisterial powers.

(*b*) Sudder Courts for the trial of civil and criminal cases, and a Sudder Mal Court for revenue cases, have been established at the capital under fairly competent officials.

(*c*) A Municipal Committee, consisting of half official and half non-official members, has been inaugurated, whose labours should remedy the defects in sanitation referred to in paragraph 5.

(*d*) Rules of procedure have been drawn up and agreed to by all first class nobles, defining their powers in civil and criminal cases.

(*e*) A new dispensary has been erected at a cost of R5,787.

The following works have been sanctioned by the Darbar, and are to be commenced immediately, *viz.*:—

(*a*) A mettled road joining Pertabgarh with the railway at Mandesaur.

(*b*) A telegraph line from Pertabgarh to Mandesaur.

(*c*) A branch Post Office at Deolia, the former capital.

(*d*) A revision of the land revenue settlement.

FINANCE.

11. The income from all sources for the year ending April 1893 amounts to R4,34,951-14-3, and the expenditure to R4,25,411-5-0. Of this R41,629-12-9 have been paid in liquidation of debts. R40,345-9-0 have been realized from customs duties. The above items show a large increase on former years. This is explained by the fact that former statements have never shown the true condition of the finances, which is only now being gradually ascertained. The statement now furnished is said to be fairly accurate.

JUDICIAL.

12. Of criminal cases 914 were disposed of during the year, leaving 2,329 cases pending at the end of March. Six hundred and seventy out of 1,080 civil suits appearing on the file have been decided. The judicial system has been gradually overhauled and reorganized during the year, the same confusion and uncertainty having previously existed in this, as in the accounts branch of the administration.

JAIL.

13. There are 43 prisoners in the jail.

EDUCATION.

14. The school continues to be well managed. The attendance has now reached 233 boys. The establishment of a branch elementary school in each zilla is in contemplation.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

15. The notable event of the year was the visit of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, to Pertabgarh on the 1st March, for the purpose of opening the new dispensary called the Rughnath Hospital.

BANSWARA.

ADMINISTRATION.

16. Mehta Lal Singh still carries on the work of the administration, no regular Kamdar having yet been appointed. His Highness's continued resistance to the orders of Government in this and other equally important matters has formed the subject of more than one special report during the course of the year. The Garhi State is no longer under Darbar management, the young Rao having been entrusted with full powers. Khandu is still under management, and it is to be hoped that the Maharaj, a boy of 11 years, will shortly join the Mayo College at Ajmere. The Maharawal's eldest son and heir, Maharaj Kunwar Shambu Singh, 25 years old, having at length escaped from his father's harsh treatment and placed himself under the protection of the British Government, is about to be settled down at Ajmere under the supervision of the Principal of the Mayo College. Pandit Amolak Chand, late of the Ajmere Government College, has been appointed as his guardian and tutor.

FINANCE.

17. The income of the State amounts to R2,14,769-4-6, and the expenditure to R2,10,236, shewing a saving of R4,533-4-6. Debts have been paid off amounting to R34,627-6-0. The income from exports, imports, and transit dues amounts to R28,157. The above statement does not include that portion of the revenue which has been set aside for the Maharawal's private expenses.

JUDICIAL.

18. Two-hundred and ninety out of 789 criminal cases instituted during the year have been decided, and of those pending from last year 562 have been disposed of. Altogether 692 cases are now pending settlement.

On the civil side 134, out of 163 cases filed during the year and 68 cases pending from last year, have been settled. Only 29 cases are now pending settlement.

JAIL.

19. There are 39 prisoners in jail. The jail has lately been enlarged and improved.

EDUCATION.

20. The school is still the same elementary institution that it has always been. There is a daily attendance of 110 boys.

KUSHALGARH.

ADMINISTRATION.

21. Damodar Rao, the Kamdar appointed last year, has, I regret to say, been obliged to leave, his services being worth a great deal more than the Rao cared to afford. Great improvement in the administration was noticeable during his brief tenure of office. The Rao is at present his own Kamdar. He has lately undertaken to construct a good fairweather road to the Jhabua border, which will connect Kushalgarh with the new Godra-Rutlam Railway at Thandla, to open a Post Office, to place his local dispensary under the supervision of the Residency Surgeon, and to send his eldest son, aged 12, to the Mayo College.

FINANCES.

22. The income amounts to R68,786-13-0, and the expenditure to R68,683-12-0. Customs duties realized R7,433-8-6.

EDUCATION.

23. Seventy-nine boys attend the school for elementary education.

JUDICIAL.

24. Thirty-six cases are pending settlement on the criminal side, and 18 on the civil side. It has lately been decided that the proceedings in all heinous cases shall be submitted for approval to the Assistant Political Agent, and sentences of death, transportation, and imprisonment for life shall be subject to the confirmation of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

JAIL.

25. There are 17 prisoners in the jail.

(2)

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1 P., dated Abu, 23rd April, 1894.

From—Colonel H. B. Abbott, Resident, Western Rajputana States,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Western Rajputana States for the year 1893-94.

In May last I proceeded on six months' special leave to Europe, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie, C.I.E., who officiated as Resident until my return on the 3rd November 1893.

MARWAR.

THE SEASON.

2. The rainfall in many parts has been greater than any before registered, namely, 30 inches in Jodhpore, and to the south 54 87 in Sanchor and 50½ inches at Jaswantpura.

3. But for a visitation of rats, which did not a little harm to the rain, and some to the winter crops, in the greater part of the country, the harvests would have been much above average. As it was, a bumper harvest of *sarsun* (rapeseed) was obtained in one pergunnah, and the lands situated near the delta of the Luni river, enriched by an unusual amount of silt brought down and deposited by some of its tributaries, produced extraordinary crops of wheat standing 6½ feet high.

The rats which have caused the damage are said to be of a particular species, and of a more ruddy colour than the ordinary field rat, and to have up to this appeared at different times up to 1882 in four pergunnahs only, where they are known by the name of "Rator" or red.

Health has been good.

ADMINISTRATION.

4. There has been no change under this head.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue and expenditure for 1893-94, being the actuals of 11 months and an estimate for the 12th, are given as:—

	₹
Revenue	48,37,437
Expenditure	48,47,625

No details have been supplied.

The estimates for 1894-95 are:—

	₹
Revenue	47,28,600
Expenditure	47,15,500

Within the expenditure are included 3 lakhs for the repayment of the Railway loan and a lakh for the Reserve Fund.

COURTS.

6. The working of the Courts under the superintendence of Rai Bahadur Hardyal Singh, and the management of judicial business entrusted to Pandit Sukhdeo Prashad, have both been satisfactory.

SETTLEMENT AND SUPERVISION OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES.

7. The total number of these tribes (according to the registers) has risen from 87,806 in 1892-93 to 90,625: the greater part of this increase of 2,819 is among

the children, whose numbers are greater by 2,153. The Baori numbers have increased by 205 men, 52 women, and 104 children, in all 361.

8. The acreage of land in possession of these tribes has increased by 5,782, making a total of 173,538 acres. For about half of the above land (82,270 acres) leases have been issued, those for 17,431 acres having been granted during the past year. An improved form of lease containing a plan of each holding is being adopted, and for this purpose the survey of 8,051 acres has already been made. Inspecting officers, by the aid of these plans, will be easily able to test the accuracy of returns of holdings.

CRIME.

9. There have been 14 cases of dacoity : 9 of them are attributed to the temporarily disturbed state of the Jaswantpura pergunnah near the Sirohi border (which will be alluded to further on). But for these, the decrease in this crime would have been remarkable.

The 42 cases of highway robbery are much fewer than even the year before.

10. Though the recent prosperous seasons may have largely contributed to this very satisfactory decrease in crime, it may also be reasonably inferred that the Darbar's management of the criminal tribes is bearing good fruit.

One of the perpetrators of the Government mail robbery noticed in last year's report has been convicted and sentenced.

11. Fifteen unsentenced convicts on security have been sentenced during the year, 19 have died, and one has absconded, leaving 160 on the register.

POLICE.

12. The Darbar has some doubts as to the adequacy of its Police force, and the matter is being specially inquired into.

JAIL.

13. Most of the alterations and additions suggested by the Chief Medical Officer having been completed, the fine new jail is now occupied by the prisoners, and is under the superintendence of the Ajmere Jail Darogah, whose services have been kindly lent to the Darbar for 6 months.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

14. As regards internal boundaries, the only work remaining is pillar erection in 19 villages, and the preparation of maps in 39 villages. In the matter of external boundaries, the Marwar-Jeypore border is being demarcated by Motamids of both States, and a portion of the Marwar-Jaisalmir border remains to be settled.

LAND REVENUE.

15. The collections, though less than the extraordinary amount received last year, were nearly 1½ lakhs above the average of several years past, and are looked upon as representing a 14 or 15 anna year, notwithstanding the damage by rats and a little rust.

16. Revenue settlement operations have been retarded by the loss of the services of both Lieutenant-Colonel Loch and his Assistant, Pandit Badhawa Ram, who have for long been creditably associated in them. The Mahkma Khas has undertaken the control of this work, but it is obvious the Musaheb Ala, who administers all affairs of the State, cannot, in addition to his multi-

farious duties, continue the constant supervision of this important and special Department. This fact, I trust, will ere long be realized by the Darbar. Remissions of royalty on Makrana marble required for the Jubilee Clock Tower and Saunders Memorial at Ajmere, amounting to over R3,000, were generously made by the Darbar.

FORESTS.

17. An arrangement has been arrived at with the Raipur Thakur, which places his forests virtually under Darbar management. Lala Gokaldass, the new Forest Officer, has proved himself efficient, and a worthy successor to Lala Dawlat Ram. The revenue for the year shows a great increase; demarcation has made good progress; and an amended Forest Act has been published.

RAILWAY AND PUBLIC WORKS.

18. Mr. Home, the Manager of the Jodhpore-Bikanir Railway, was on privilege leave last hot weather, and last month proceeded on furlough. Mr. Gabbett acted for him before, and is now acting again. The net income of the Railway, which was greatly increased by an extraordinary salt traffic from Pachbhadra, gave a return of 8·02 per cent. on the capital cost.

19. The Darbar afforded every facility to Mr. Dease, Engineer-in-Chief of the Pachbhadra-Umerkot Survey, which was carried out during the cold weather.

20. The chief miscellaneous Public Works have been on the Jaswant Sagar Lake, which great work will be practically complete by next rains, and has this year given a return of 7 per cent.; the Chowpasni bund, which is sufficiently advanced to provide for a 15 feet depth of water by next rains; the completion of a very well made road up the Jaswantpura hill; and additions and alterations to the new jail.

CUSTOMS.

21. The customs collections have recovered with the return of prosperous seasons. With a view to regulating the influx of silver, an import duty of 7 per cent. was imposed in November 1893, which was raised to 12 per cent. in January last. At a yearly sacrifice of R12,000, the Darbar has, from the beginning of 1894, discontinued the practice of recovering discount on the difference between the local and the British rupee.

ABKARI.

22. The shops and stills and the revenue show some increase.

SALT.

23. The privilege of selling its duty-free Sambhar salt, within the treaty limits of the Lake, has been continued to the Darbar, in recognition of the assistance afforded to the Salt Department.

EDUCATION.

24. The Jodhpore High School has distinguished itself by passing 9 out of 10 pupils who presented themselves for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University in April 1893.

A college, called after His Highness the Maharaja the Jaswant College, which has been affiliated with the Allahabad University in Arts up to the Intermediate Standard, was opened at Jodhpore in August 1893.

POST OFFICE.

25. No new Post Offices were opened during the year.

MALANI.

26. I spent 15 days in the district, and was favourably impressed by the signs of confidence in Superintendent Rai Bahadur Hardyal Singh and the general content observable.

Serious crime has been less, no murder or dacoities, and only three highway robberies.

The former Munsiff died, and has been succeeded by his brother, whose inexperience of the locality has further delayed this branch of business.

IMPERIAL SERVICE CAVALRY.

27. The regiments were ordered out in connection with a rising among the Thakurs in the Jaswantpura pergunnah (alluded to in paragraphs 9 and 42), which threatened to be somewhat serious. Fully equipped and armed they made two marches from the capital when they were recalled, their services not being required.

SIROHI.

28. In June 1893 there was a visitation of cholera, otherwise health has been good.

Heavy rain damaged the autumn crops, and rats have done some harm, but the *rabi* harvest is a good one.

29. The revenue and expenditure for 1892-93 were:—

	R.
Revenue	2,98,801
Expenditure	2,81,669

being an increase of over R67,000 in revenue and more than R40,000 in expenditure, as compared with the year before.

The land and customs have yielded better returns, and more money has been spent on public works and the storage of grass.

30. The Sirohi Police captured the notorious dacoit Kalia Rebari, who had escaped from Marwar custody, but otherwise they have not shown themselves on the alert, as dacoities have not decreased.

The arrangements in the new jail are a great improvement on what obtained in the old jail. Five prisoners managed to escape owing to collusion of the guards.

31. The Darbar has opened a new dispensary at Sheoganj, adjoining Erinpura.

31. Some important internal boundaries have been settled, and an agreement has been arrived at with the Nibuj Thakur which, if loyally carried out by the latter, will place his relations with the Darbar on a better footing than they have been for some time.

32. The Darbar's interest in forest conservancy is on the increase: a passed Forest Ranger has been engaged, and is preparing a scheme for forest management throughout the State. The improvement in the Abu Forests continues steadily, and will be yet more marked if the Sirohi Forest Ranger takes the place of the Abu Kotwal.

JAISALMIR.

33. The rainfall was heavy but fell early in the season, which was unfavourable for the *rabi* crops, and the "Rator" or red rat (it has not been seen

for 23 years) caused damage to the estimated extent of 6 annas to the rain crops, and 2 annas to the winter crop. The cultivators managed to a small extent to get rid of them by placing an itching pod at the mouths of their holes, from the irritation of which they made off to other parts.

34. Two Councillors, Mehta Dhanraj and Pirohit Budh Lal (the latter an officiating one), died during the year, and a third, Mehta Ajit Singh, was removed for misconduct. It has not yet been decided who is to succeed them. It having been discovered that the former Dewan, Mehta Nathmal, was constantly endeavouring to thwart the administration, and undermine the present Dewan's influence, he has been directed to leave Jaisalmir, and not return until further orders.

35. The ordinary revenue and expenditure for 1892-93 has been—

	R.
Revenue	1,95,873
Expenditure	1,24,329

The State has been able to pay back R61,800 Jaisalmir rupees of the loan taken from the Jubbulpore Seths, and has increased its cash balance from R16,954 in 1891-92 to R78,463 in 1892-93—a satisfactory improvement in its financial position.

36. The work of restoring the "Kharins" is now making progress under Supervisor Ganesh Bhikaji, whose services were obtained by the Darbar in December 1893. Boring apparatus has been purchased, and operations have been started at a spot indicated by Mr. Oldham in the hope of discovering coal.

37. I have again the pleasure to report favourably of Dewan Jagjiwan's administration; his close attention to business ensures steady progress.

MEDICAL AND VACCINATION.

38. Surgeon-Major Adams was in medical charge up to 29th October, when Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. ffrench-Mullen was appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon. There has been some progress in the preparation of vital statistics, particularly in Sirohi and Jaisalmir.

The dispensaries have increased by 2, one in Marwar, the other in Sirohi.

TOUR.

39. My tour was mostly through the northern parts of Jodhpore, Mallani, Jaisalmir, and Sirohi, and lasted 73 days. At Ajmere and Jeypore 25 days were spent in connection with the Royal Commission on Opium, and the Resident stayed at Abu 113 days.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

40. During the year Jodhpore has been visited by Lord Roberts, Sir George White, Lord Harris, His Highness Maharaja Holkar, and Colonel Trevor, Agent to the Governor-General.

41. In the northern part of Marwar the peace was disturbed in connection with an adoption case, when the adopted son's party was fired upon by the hostile faction, and a man was killed; the aggressors have been punished.

42. In the south of the State, at Jaswantpura, some discontented Jaghirdars attempted a rising against the Darbar authority, and with their Bheel followers left their villages, and committed some crimes; but the Musaheb

Ala, acting promptly on Colonel Wyllie's advice, while making a timely display of force (as noted in paragraph 27), proceeded at once to the spot and induced the malcontents to return to their villages. The questions connected with this affair are still under the consideration of the Darbar.

43. In Jaisalmir a sudden affray arose between two villages over a land dispute, resulting in the death of 3 persons and wounding of 8 others. The offenders in the case have been punished by the Darbar.

44. Owing to the extraordinary influx of silver, the Marwar and Jaisalmir Mints have been very busy: both States, however, have for some months limited their coinage, and imposed import duties with the object of equalising exchange and reducing the high premium on British currency.

The illicit coining of Jaisalmir rupees (to a small extent) by private persons was recently discovered at Sirohi.

Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated by the Marwar International Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1894.

Period.	Dacoity.	Dacoity with wounding.	Dacoity with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Injury.	Theft of cattle.	Total.
Quarter ending—																					
30th June 1893	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	5	14
30th September 1893	2	...	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	19
31st December 1893	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	5
31st March 1894	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	12
Total	2	...	...	11	...	...	10	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	..	8	...	10	50

Statement showing the working of the Marwar International Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1894.

Agency.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrees and fines.	Appeal to High Court.					
							Remaining at the close of last year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Remaining.
						R a. p.						
Western Rajputana States Residency	14	48	62	50	12	2,938 11 6	3	7	10	2	6	2

Statement of Crimes in Mallani.

Description of cases.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Remarks.
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Highway robbery	4	4	4	2	5	8	3	
Murder	2	1	1	4	1	2	...	
Cattle theft	79	100	111	120	131	80	67	9 persons convicted.
Other theft	40	63	74	61	54	41	56	7 persons convicted.
Total	125	168	190	187	192	132	126	

H. B. ABBOTT, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

(3)

JEYPORE RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 57 G, dated Jeypore, the 10th April 1894.

From—Colonel W. F. Prideaux, Resident at Jeypore,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Jeypore Residency for the year 1893-94, during which period Colonel H. P. Peacock held uninterrupted charge.

SEASON.

2. The rainfall for the year registered at Jeypore measured 29·87 inches and was well distributed, and the year, in respect of food-supplies, was consequently a very prosperous one, the average prices being considerably lower than they had been for many years. Agricultural stocks and fodder have also been abundant.

JEYPORE.

3. The only notable events during the period under report were the visits to Jeypore of the Chief of Durbhunga and a Prince of Bhavnugger. His Highness the Maharaja went twice on pilgrimage to Bindraban.

4. The relations between the Darbar and its neighbours and Feudatories have been fairly satisfactory. [redacted] refractory Bhumias, noted in the last report, have been practically settled. The official intercourse with the Railway, Salt, and Thagi and Dacoity Departments were cordial throughout.

5. The Resident was 42 days on tour in Shekhawati and in the south of Jeypore. There were no complaints of a serious nature and the people generally appeared to be contented.

ADMINISTRATION.

6. Four young Nobles* were appointed Honourary Members of the Council in the Revenue, Foreign, and Military Departments. These additional appointments were created by His Highness the Maharaja in the hope that the Sirdars thus nominated may take an interest in administrative work and devote their energies to promoting the interests of the State. This step will also be the means of personal improvement to the young Thakurs, and will, it is hoped, enable them to administer their own Thikanas more efficiently, and, in the case of deserving men, will lead to future nominations in the Council as vacancies occur.

* Rawal of Samodh.
Thakur of Diggi.
Rao of Manoharpur.
Thakur of Sewar.

The Council was unfortunately deprived of the services of Pandit Moti Lal, Member in the Revenue Department, who had for many years the confidence of the Maharaja and the people of the State for his conscientious devotion to duty and his unrivalled knowledge of revenue matters. This officer, whose loss I much regret, died in January 1894, and arrangements are being made to replace him.

Another Member, Pandit Mahraj Kishen, of the Judicial Department, an officer whose services were lent to the State by the British Government, has been on leave during the latter portion of the year and will probably be compelled to vacate his appointment on account of the loss of his eyesight.

EDUCATION.

6a. In consequence of the death of the late Principal, Pandit Haridas Shastri, M.A., which was noticed in last year's report, the Educational Department was under the management of the Head Master of the Maharaja's College for nearly the whole of the official year. The present Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Dorabji Hirjibhoy Vaccha, M.A., took up his duties on the 20th February 1894.

At the close of the year under report there were 167 public institutions supported by the State, containing 7,982 scholars, which shows an increase of 7 schools and 296 students over the figures for the previous year. In addition to these, there were 443 private institutions, with a total of 12,983 scholars, as compared with 428 schools and 13,318 students of the previous twelve months. There has been no change in the number of colleges and secondary schools, but that of the primary institutions has risen from 56 to 58. The total numbers of boys and girls receiving education during the year were 20,965 and 519, respectively, or, calculating at the usual proportion of 15 per cent. of the total population of the State, the attendance of children of a school-going age were 1 in 11 of boys and 1 in 381 of girls.

The total expenditure amounted to R78,600, and the average cost of education in the higher, secondary, and primary standards per student were R95, R11, and R6, respectively.

The results in the different examinations were very satisfactory, 7 having passed in the B.A. degree, 12 for the Intermediate, 8 in the Entrance, and 21 in the Middle School tests. In the Oriental examinations, 6 students were successful in Persian, 6 in the Munshi Alim, 3 in the Munshi Fazil (honors), 3 in the Sanskrit Title, and 3 in the *Pravesika* (Entrance) tests.

The usual tabular statements (Appendices A, B, and C) are attached.

CRIME.

7. No cases of *sati* or female infanticide have been brought to notice.

In the case of the mail robbery noticed in last year's report, the Gerai Department was successful in tracing some of the accused persons, and one man surrendered himself and denounced others of his accomplices. These persons were brought to trial, and those that were convicted were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine. The results of three cases of appeal in this matter are not yet known. Property to the value of R1,046 was recovered.

Two cases of dhatura poisoning and nine of dacoity, including the mail robbery above noted, were committed in Jeypore territory. In some of these offences the accused persons have been arrested and are under trial; some of the property has also been recovered. One case of dacoity was dismissed for want of proof. In three cases, the offenders are still at large, but every effort is being made by the State Police to trace them.

Appendix D shows the abstract of cases for 1893.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

8. The total area under management was 282 square miles, there being an addition of nearly 3,000 acres, or about 4 square miles, during the year under report. New boundaries were added and the old ones maintained, while one

mile of new line was cleared in a portion of the State; 25,000 acres, or 40 square miles, were surveyed up to the end of the year. Several chowkeys were built during the twelve months, and every provision is being made for the shelter and accommodation of Forest guards. The revenue realized during the year was R29,206, and the expenditure R8,405, thus leaving a net saving of R20,811, the highest on record since the formation of the Department.

CENTRAL JAIL.

9. The daily average attendance of prisoners was 764·67. The general health was good, the number of deaths being only 28. There were two unsuccessful attempts at escape from the District Jail. The daily average earnings were 4 pies per head, and the net profits R1,301-2.

PUBLIC WORKS.

10. The total expenditure for the calendar year ending 31st December 1893 was R7,78,528, as compared with that of R10,90,718 for the previous twelve months. Of this amount, R2,55,878 were spent on irrigation, while the revenue for the year ending 31st August 1893 was R2,67,490. The total amount expended on these works at the end of 1893 was R39,67,081, and the total receipts up to the same period R28,35,328. The revenue in 1893 shows a return of R6·74 per cent. on the total outlay, which includes cost of surveys on works that have not been started and also on works in progress.

FINANCE.

11. The receipts and expenditure for the past five years are as follows:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	R	R
In 1889	61,90,669	48,41,429
„ 1890	65,54,850	49,84,201
„ 1891	61,91,276	54,11,510
„ 1892	61,66,559	54,89,704
„ 1893	68,18,651	53,89,911

This shows a surplus of receipts over expenditure of R14,28,740. The estimated amounts for 1893 were, respectively, R54,66,218 and R59,04,525, which indicate an increase in receipts of R13,52,432 and a decrease in expenditure of R5,14,614.

The Customs Department receipts were—

In weight	Mds. 9,75,349
„ value	R7,72,765

which shows an increase of 74,712 maunds and R61,999 on the figures for the previous year.

It will, therefore, be seen that the revenue receipts for the year under review exceed those of any former years, while the expenditure is kept within moderate bounds. It may be hoped that the financial prosperity of the State may, to some extent, be reflected on those to whose industry and exertions it is chiefly due, and for whose welfare the Maharaja and his advisers are chiefly responsible.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

12. The criminal work for the year was light. The number of cases disposed of were—

Robbery	1
Attempted rape	1
Assault	2
Giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding	1
TOTAL	5

Six persons were brought to trial, of whom three were convicted and punished and two were acquitted or discharged; one person was committed to the High Court. There were no appeals from the decisions of the Resident. There were five cases of appeal to this Court from the decisions of the Assistant Superintendent of Police and 2nd Class Magistrate, Bandikoi. The sentences in all were confirmed.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF VAKILS.

13. The following statement shows the amount of work done at Jeypore:—

Cases from previous years	6
Admitted during the year	26
Disposed of	26
Pending	6
Persons arrested	29
„ convicted	12
„ released	16
„ awaiting trial	1

The punishments awarded in the cases of conviction were:—

Imprisonment for 14 years	1
„ 10 „	5
„ 5 „	2
„ 3 „	2
„ 2 „	2

There were five appeals against the decisions of the Court, which resulted in the sentences of three cases being reversed and one sentence being confirmed. The fifth is pending.

The claims for compensation amounted to R6,288-12-6, and the amount decreed to R1,723-13-0.

The fines inflicted were R1,580, and of this sum R1,500 are in connection with the case of mail robbery already noted, which has not yet been finally disposed of.

Appendix E shows the work done by the Court in connection with the operations for the suppression of thagi and dacoity for the calendar year 1893, and Appendix F is the usual tabular statement of work for the year under report.

TRANSPORT CORPS.

14. The corps attained its full strength of 1,000 ponies during the year. This has been accomplished within the period suggested by the Inspecting Officer and accepted by the Darbar, *viz.*, three years for the original complement

of 900, and another year for the additional 100 undertaken when the State contribution to the Imperial Defence Fund ceased. The cost of raising and maintaining the corps has been R6,94,292-3-9, and the maintenance in future will be provided for by an annual Budget grant of R2,12,154-8. The corps was inspected by His Excellency Lord Roberts, Commander-in-Chief, at the beginning of the year, and elicited his unqualified approval. The Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, at his annual inspection in December, reported that this high standard had been fully maintained. The corps continues to be employed under the direct orders of the Darbar, its management being still under the officer lent by the Government of India for the purpose.

KISHENGARH.

15. The more notable events of the year are—

I.—His Highness the Maharaja's visit to Ulwar and Kashmir.

II.—The betrothal of His Highness's daughter to the young Chief of Ulwar.

III.—The marriage of a niece of His Highness to a brother of the Bundi Chief.

IV.—The conferment of the title of 'Rao Bahadur' on Babu Syam Sundar Lal, a Member of the Council.

16. A question of jurisdiction was raised by Fatehgarh, a feudatory of Kishengarh, but this has been amicably settled. A further question of the introduction into Fatehgarh of Darbar judicial stamps is pending, but a speedy settlement of this matter is also expected. The relations with the adjoining States have been cordial, and the Marwar-Kishengarh boundary, * where a few minor disputes existed, has been finally demarcated.

* Except the portion connected with the Sambhar Lake.

There has been no change in the administration.

17. The total rainfall (32·39) for the year was below the average, but the prices in food-grains have been much below that of previous years, and, as in Jeypore, the agricultural stocks and fodder are plentiful.

18. There were no cases of mail robbery, *sati*, female infanticide, or other heinous offences during the year. Appendices G and H show the amount of criminal and civil work performed in the several Courts of the State. The number of criminal cases instituted shows an increase of 192 over that of the previous year, but this is said to be due in a great measure to an increase of petty offences.

19. There has been an abnormal increase also in civil suits during the year, the total instituted being 10,580 as compared with 5,331 of the preceding year, but this is said to be owing to the institution of suits that were withheld during the famine year in consequence of the restrictive measures that had to be adopted in the execution of decrees. Notwithstanding this increase, however, the work of the Courts has been very creditable, the percentage of cases disposed of being—civil 86 and criminal 93.

20. During the year ending July 1893 the revenue amounted to R3,99,258, and the expenditure to R3,59,575, showing a saving of R39,683. The closing balance in hand is said to be R2,05,991.

21. Education has continued to make good progress. Five new schools have been opened in the districts.

22. The Public Works and Forest Departments have done good work, and irrigation has been extended.

23. The public health has been generally good.

LAWA.

24. This little Chiefship continues in a prosperous condition. The young Thakur promises well, but the administration is still conducted by his father, Thakur Sultan Singh. The general health has been good and there have been no complaints.

The finances are in a favourable state, the cash balances at the end of the year being as follows:—

	R
In Government paper	25,000
At Lawa	13,652
With Residency Treasurer	8,248

Appendix A.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Jeypore at the end of the official year 1893-94.

Area and Population.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										Private Institutions.				Grand Total.	Percentage of.	
				University Education.			School Education, General.			School Education, Special.										
Total area in square feet miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		English College Department.	Sanskrit College Department.	Persian and Arabic College Department.	Secondary.	Primary.	Aided, Indigenous.	Rajput School.	Training School.	School of Arts.	Total.	Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.	Total.			
			Institutions — For males	1	1	1	5	26	123	1	..	1	159	1	32	410	443	602	Institutions to number of towns and villages . . 10·54	
			Institutions — „ females	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	8		
			Total	1	1	1	5	33	123	1	1	1	167	1	32	410	443	610		
14,527	5,784	Males . 1,506,090 Females . 1,319,565 Total . 2,825,655																		
			Scholars — Males	57	70	20	1,408	1,392	4,903	38	...	94	7,982	221	1,926	10,836	12,983	20,965	Male scholars to male population of school-going age . . 9·28	
			Scholars — Females	...	...	...	...	508	...	...	11	...	519	...	...	...	...	519	Female scholars to female population of school-going age ·26	
			Total	57	70	20	1,408	1,900	4,903	38	11	94	8,501	221	1,926	10,836	12,983	21,484	Total . 5·06	

The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

Jeypore;
The 14th April 1894.

W. F. PRIDEAUX, *Col.*,
Resident.

Appendix B.

Abstract Return of Colleges and Schools, and Scholars attending them, in Jeypore for the official year 1893-94.

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												Grand total of Institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the rolls at the end of the year.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS AT THE END OF THE YEAR LEARNING.						REMARKS.
	UNDER STATE MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																
					Supported by individuals.				Unaided.												
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the roll at end of year.	Average number on the roll monthly during year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls at end of year.	Average number on the roll monthly during year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Arabic.	Hindi.	Urdu.	
I.—University Education—																					
(1) Maharaja's College—																					
(*a*) English Department	1	57	51	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	57	57	23	34	...	...	...	
(*b*) Persian Department	1	20	20	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	20	20	...	...	
(2) Sanskrit College	1	70	68	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	70	...	70	...	...	...	...	
II.—Secondary Education—																					
(*a*) Maharaja's College—																					
(1) English School Department	1	527	491	364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	527	527	35	129	...	...	363	
(2) Anglo-Vernacular Department	1	246	248	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	246	246	36	...	...	210	...	
(3) Persian School Department	1	353	310	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	353	...	...	111	...	...	242	
(*b*) Sanskrit College—																					
(4) Sanskrit School Department	1	122	114	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	122	...	80	...	...	42	...	
(5) Chandpole Branch School	1	160	159	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	160	2	6	20	...	50	82	
(6) Mission School	...	...	...	...	1	221	240	158	...	...	...	...	1	221	221	12	20	...	89	100	
III.—Primary Education	26	1,392	1,333	957	32	1,926	1,816	1,466	...	...	...	...	58	3,318	211	668	392	...	1,543	580	
IV.—Indigenous Education	123	4,903	4,477	3,687	...	...	...	...	410	10,836	9,714	8,113	533	15,739	4	339	2,062	...	12,878	458	
V.—Female Education	8	519	406	292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	519	...	...	...	...	500	19	
VI.—Special Education	2	132	143	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	132	38	6	...	...	32	...	
TOTAL	167	8,501	8,060	6,165	33	2,147	2,056	1,622	410	10,836	9,714	8,113	610	21,484	1,306	1,275	2,788	20	29,344	1,844	

JEYPORE;
Dated, 14th April 1894.

W. F. PRIDEAUX, *Col.*,
Resident.

Appendix C.

Abstract Return of State Expenditure on Public Instruction in Jeypore for the official year 1893-94.

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.						Remarks.
	University Education.			School Education, General.			School Education, Special.		Total.	Inspection.	Scholarships and prizes, etc.	Furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total Expenditure on Education.	
	English College Department.	Sanskrit College Department.	Persian College Department.	Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.	Rajput Sirdars' School.	School of Arts.							
	R a. p	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Institutions. For males	7,343 0 0	5,580 0 0	1,020 0 0	15,148 0 0	8,016 0 0	2,112 0 0	3,480 0 0	3,288 0 0	45,987	1,920	14,050	416	9,127	25,513	71,500	
Institutions. For females	...	...	...	228 0 0	5,550 0 0	...	...	...	5,778	...	462	...	860	1,322	7,100	
Total	7,343 0 0	5,580 0 0	1,020 0 0	15,376 0 0	13,566 0 0	2,112 0 0	3,480 0 0	3,288 0 0	51,765	1,920	14,512	416	9,987	26,835	78,600	
Average yearly cost of educating each pupil	244 1 4	95 14 2	110 8 0	10 12 1	5 12 1	0 6 10	122 6 7	35 12 0								

Jeypore;
The 14th April 1894.

W. F. PRIDEAUX, *Col.*,
Resident.

Appendix D.

JEYPORE COURTS.

Abstract of Cases for 1893

CIVIL SIDE.						CRIMINAL SIDE.					
Name of Court.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.	Number of suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of suits disposed of during the year.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.	Name of Court.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.	Number of suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of suits disposed of during the year.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.
Tahsil Courts	100	4,656	4,756	4,657	99	Tahsil Courts	99	3,724	3,823	3,686	137
Nizamat, Jeypore	544	3,669	4,213	3,153	1,060	Nizamat, Jeypore	364	5,462	5,826	5,119	707
Do. Malpura	10	712	722	712	10	Do. Malpura	11	1,032	1,043	1,026	17
Do. Hindon	50	1,035	1,085	948	137	Do. Hindon	40	1,944	1,984	1,883	101
Do. Sambhar	9	1,735	1,744	1,699	45	Do. Sambhar	7	1,389	1,396	1,378	18
Do. Madhopur	36	794	830	823	7	Do. Madhopur	24	1,719	1,743	1,733	10
Do. Gangapur	...	444	444	442	2	Do. Gangapur	13	938	951	948	3
Do. Dausa	...	838	838	836	2	Do. Dausa	1	1,939	1,940	1,938	2
Do. Torawati	86	2,555	2,641	2,542	99	Do. Torawati	39	2,422	2,461	2,412	49
Do. Shekhawati	3	1,552	1,555	1,548	7	Do. Shekhawati	7	1,563	1,570	1,566	4
Do. Kotkasim	2	111	113	111	2	Do. Kotkasim	8	201	209	202	7
Do. Bandikoi	6	62	68	66	2	Do. Bandikoi	1	94	95	93	2
Total	746	13,507	14,253	12,880	1,373	Total	515	18,703	19,218	18,298	920
Munsifi and Court of Small Causes	889	6,640	7,529	7,075	454	Foujdari	4	1,165	1,169	1,167	2
Adawlat Dewani	36	1,367	1,403	1,367	36	Do. Naibat	1	2,900	2,901	2,898	3
Appeals	121	1,219	1,340	1,225	115	Appeals	118	1,525	1,643	1,560	83
Total	1,046	9,226	10,272	9,667	605	Total	123	5,590	5,713	5,625	88
GRAND TOTAL	1,892	27,389	29,281	27,204	2,077	GRAND TOTAL	737	28,017	28,754	27,609	1,145

W. F. PRIDEAUX, *Col.*,
Resident.

Appendix E.

Annual Report on the Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dacoity for the year 1893.

There were seven cases of dacoity instituted in the Jeypore Court of Vakils during the year under report, which involved the trial of seven persons, four of whom were convicted and punished and three acquitted and discharged. There were no cases pending at the close of 1892, and none remaining undisposed of at the end of 1893.

Of the four convictions, two of the accused persons were sentenced each to 3 years' imprisonment, and the two others 5 and 14 years' imprisonment, respectively.

Of the seventeen persons brought to trial six were residents of Jeypore, and one of Bikanir: five of the accused persons were arrested in Jeypore and two in Bikanir.

There was one case of appeal to the Upper Court of Vakils, the sentence in which was reversed.

The relations between the Thagi and Dacoity officials and the authorities of the Jeypore and Kishengarh States continue satisfactory.

W. F. PRIDEAUX, *Col.*,
Resident.

Appendix F.

Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjusted by the Jeypore Court of Vakils, during the year 1893.

Period.	Dacoity.	Dacoity with wounding.	Dacoity with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Criminal breach of trust.	Theft of cattle.	Total.
Quarter ending—																					
31st March	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	5
30th June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30th September	5	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10
31st December	5	...	..	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	1	11
Total	10	...	...	5	..	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	2	26

W. F. PRIDEAUX, *Col.*,
Resident.

Appendix G.

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Criminal Courts of the Kishengarh State for the last five years, viz., 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93, and 1893-94.

Name of Court.	Number of cases instituted.					Number of cases disposed of.					Number of cases that remained pending.					Percentages of cases disposed of to total number of cases.				
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1. Darbar	40	66	33	30	37	31	61	19	11	18	9	5	14	19	19	78	92	58	37	49
2. Appellate Court	94	76	91	83	86	81	64	86	71	77	13	12	5	12	9	86	84	95	86	83
3. Sudder Foujdari Court	600	488	582	445	520	533	451	556	422	499	67	37	26	23	21	89	94	96	95	96
4. Courts of Hakims (Mofussil)	507	473	412	333	420	485	438	398	311	398	22	35	14	22	22	96	93	97	93	94
Total	1,241	1,103	1,118	891	1,063	1,130	1,014	1,059	815	992	111	89	59	76	71	91	92	95	92	93
Average	1,083					1,002					81					93				

W. F. PRIDEAUX, *Col.*,
Resident.

Appendix H.

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Civil Courts of the Kishengarh State for the last five years, viz., 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94.

	Name of Court.	No. of cases instituted.					No. of cases disposed of.					No. of cases that remained pending.					Amount of claims.					Percentages of cases disposed of to total number of cases.				
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
																	R	R	R	R	R					
1.	Darbar	114	94	124	104	127	78	57	67	47	65	36	37	58	57	62	16,227	15,830	15,818	24,307	22,946	68	61	53	45	51
2.	Appellate Court	500	340	258	208	361	429	285	229	166	313	71	55	29	42	48	43,280	2,925	32,138	21,524	47,347	86	84	88	80	87
3.	Sudder Civil Court and of Small Causes	5,393	3,657	2,245	3,503	6,551	4,455	2,683	1,549	2,774	5,336	938	1,014	696	729	1,215	1,92,258	1,99,348	1,53,803	1,78,539	2,30,441	83	63	69	79	81
4.	Buxi Jaghir's Court	506	353	198	236	514	410	296	146	124	469	96	57	52	112	45	42,467	39,759	19,996	17,969	26,753	80	84	73	53	91
5.	Court of Hakims (Mofussil)	2,279	1,683	952	1,280	3,297	1,986	1,452	895	1,076	3,138	293	231	57	204	159	89,266	65,594	33,375	44,670	1,02,603	87	86	94	84	95
	Total	8,792	6,127	3,777	5,331	10,850	7,358	4,733	2,885	4,187	9,321	1,434	1,394	892	1,144	1,529	3,83,499	3,49,057	2,55,130	2,87,029	4,30,090	84	77	79	79	86
	Average	6,975					5,657					1,278					40,961					81				

W. F. PRIDEAUX, *Col.*,

Resident.

(4)

EASTERN STATES AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 727G, dated Bhurtpore, the 26th April 1894.

From—Lieut.-Col. N. C. Martelli, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Eastern States Agency for the year 1893-94.

On being appointed to officiate as Resident in Meywar during the absence of Colonel Miles on privilege leave, I left the Agency on the 22nd April 1893. On Colonel Miles' return from leave I was appointed to officiate Resident in Gwalior, and did not return to the Agency until 18th October last. Captain C. H. Pritchard held charge during my absence.

KARAULI.

SEASON.

The rainfall during the year was 19·11 inches against 33·89 inches last year in Karauli itself, but the fall in the districts was heavier and both the *kharif* and *rabi* crops were good.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

On the 1st January last the order of K.C.I.E. was conferred upon His Highness the Maharajah.

HEALTH.

The year was an unusually healthy one and there was no cholera or sickness of any kind to speak of.

EDUCATION.

The return of the Karauli school received from the Darbar is attached.

His Highness the Maharajah still takes great interest in education, continually visits the school at Karauli, in which now 214 boys are receiving tuition in English, Persian, Hindi, and Sanskrit, and encourages education in every way. In addition to the school at Karauli, schools are kept up in the tahsils, in which Urdu and Hindi are taught.

FINANCE.

The financial statement received from the Darbar for the native financial year shows that the income from all sources amounted to R5,54,482-10-0, and the expenditure to R4,79,017-0-0, leaving a closing balance of R75,465-10-0.

JAIL.

The total number of prisoners in the jail is 50, of whom 8 are life-convicts. The jail continues to be well kept and the prisoners well looked after. Durries, small carpets, etc., are manufactured and have a ready sale in the district.

CRIME.

There was no case of infanticide during the year.

Three cases of dacoity were reported, in which property to the value of R828 and 52 head of cattle were plundered.

FEMALE DISPENSARY.

This dispensary is still in charge of Hospital Assistant Bibi Asharfi, who, it is reported, is doing well.

BHARTPUR.

SEASON.

The rainfall was 33·2 inches during the year, against 38·90 last year. Both the *kharif* and *rabi* crops were good, but grass was not so plentiful as usual.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

His Highness Maharaja Jeswant Singh, G.C.S.I., died on the 12th December, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Ram Singh, aged 22 years, who was installed on the *gadi* on the 25th December last. His Highness the late Maharaja was preparing to leave for Agra to meet His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, when he was attacked by illness from which he never recovered.

Colonel Prideaux, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, visited Bhartpur in December, and Colonel Trevor, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, came to Bhartpur in January and remained some days at the capital.

HEALTH.

The general health of the people was good throughout the year.

EDUCATION.

The usual return of schools is attached. The Darbar has hitherto taken very little interest in education, and the schools were not looked after. The whole question is now under consideration, and I hope next year to be able to report great improvement under this head.

COURTS.

The usual returns showing the working of the Civil and Criminal Courts are appended.

FINANCES.

The total income from all sources amounted to R26,84,075-5-6, and the expenditure to R23,08,379-4-3, leaving a balance of R3,75,696-1-3.

JAIL.

The total number of prisoners in the Jail is reported to be 111, of whom 9 are life-convicts. Some improvements have been made in the jail on the suggestions made by the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana last year, but the building is very defective, and the Council have under consideration the advisability of making extensive alterations or of building a new jail.

CRIME.

Three cases of dacoity were reported during the year, in which property aggregating R354-3-6 was plundered by the dacoits.

WILD CATTLE.

The measures taken to control the wild cattle were not a success, mostly owing to bad management. The Darbar have now issued orders giving the zemindars and others permission to catch and make use of these animals, which

have been a source of much loss and damage to the cultivators for so long, and I trust that in a few months the whole of them will be under control. The late Maharaja, on religious scruples, would not permit any one to touch these animals, and the orders now passed have given much satisfaction.

TOUR OF THE POLITICAL AGENT.

I was in camp the greater part of February and a portion of March, during which time I visited parts of Bhartpur and Karauli.

ADMINISTRATION.

Since the death of the late Maharaja the administration of the State has been carried on by a Council consisting of the Maharaja as President and the following members, under the general advice of the Political Agent :—

Bakshi Rughbir Singh.
Bakshi Gobind Singh.
Colonel Zorawar Singh.
Pandit Bishun Lal, Rao Bahadur.
Faujdar Devi Singh.
Captain Rughnath Singh.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The Inspecting Officers report well on the progress made in drill and discipline, both in the cavalry and infantry. The pay of officers and men in both regiments has been increased, which has given much satisfaction.

The cavalry had the honour of furnishing the escort for His Excellency the Viceroy while at Agra,—a duty which, Captain Tate says, was performed by those selected for it in a very creditable manner. Before leaving Agra the officers of the escort had also the honour of being presented to His Excellency.

The regiment attended a camp of exercise at Akhegarh, on the borders of Bhartpur and Ulwar. The camp lasted from the 27th January to 17th February, during which time the Inspecting Officer in Command says the interest taken in the work by all ranks and the performance of the regiment in brigade exceeded his expectation.

The Maharaja, attended by the Political Agent, went to the camp, and His Highness was much pleased and struck with all he saw.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

A combined Telegraph Office was opened in the City Post Office during the year.

DHOLEPORE.

SEASON.

The rainfall during the year was 30·90 inches, as against 27·93 last year. Both the *kharif* and *rabi* crops were above the average.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

His Highness the Maharaj Rana in November last proceeded to Agra to meet His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Agent to the Governor-General visited Dholepore in January last.

HEALTH.

The public health was good throughout the year.

EDUCATION.

As in Bhartpur, very little interest is taken by the Darbar in education, and, although there is a school at Dholepore and one at the head-quarters of each tahsil, they are badly managed. His Highness the Maharaj Rana has, however, promised to have the matter taken up at once and the management revised.

JAIL.

The return received from the Darbar is attached, which shows the total number of prisoners to be 104, of whom 3 are life-convicts. The jail is kept clean and in good order and the prisoners are well cared for.

COURTS.

The usual returns of the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Courts are attached. In the Civil Court there were 225 cases pending from the previous year, 887 cases were instituted, 963 disposed of, and 149 left pending at the close of the year.

In the Criminal Court 43 cases were pending from last year, 1,380 cases instituted, and 1,402 disposed of, leaving 21 pending at the end of the year.

VACCINATION.

During the year 7,064 persons were vaccinated, and in 6,539 cases the operations were successful.

CRIME.

There was only one case of dacoity during the year, in which property to the value of R109 was looted.

ADMINISTRATION.

There has been no change during the year.

FINANCES.

The total receipts from all sources are estimated to amount to R11,95,069, and the expenditure to R9,65,260, leaving a balance of R2,29,809 at the end of the year. Rai Bahadur Seth Mul Chand has been paid another lakh of rupees during the year towards the liquidation of his loan, and the State liabilities amount now to R9,60,000 only.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Public offices and a dispensary are under construction and will be finished next year.

The main road through the city has been paved and properly drained, and a road from Mania Railway Station to the Agra Road has been made.

One of the old palaces on the Khanpur Lake at Bari is under repair.

Statement showing the Average Attendance of Boys of the Karauli School for the year 1893-94.

Department.	Present.	Absent.	On leave.	Sick.	Remarks.
English . . .	43·00	14·29	8·19	4·05	
Persian . . .	54·41	24·38	2·64	·63	
Hindi . . .	102·76	32·59	7·62	1·52	
Patwari . . .	14·70	3·87	4·05	1·52	
Total .	214·87	75·13	22·50	7·72	

Annual Return of Schools in the Bhartpur State for the Sambat year 1949.

Names of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Department and Attendance.					Number of Teachers.	Annual Expenditure.			Remarks.
		English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Total attendance.		R	a.	p.	
Bhartpur School .	1	42	74	102	28	246	25	5,159	12	0	
Sewar ,, .	1	...	19	39	...	58	2	289	14	6	
Tahsili Schools .	12	...	249	560	...	809	40	3,816	1	9	
Halkabandi ,, .	94	...	154	1,440	...	1,594	97	6,288	5	3	
Visitor . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	289	14	6	
Total .	108	42	496	2,141	28	2,707	165	15,844	0	0	

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts of the Bhartpur State during the Sambat year 1949.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Judge of Bhartpur .	Appeal .	6	28	34	33	1
	Original .	20	458	478	453	25
Subordinate Courts . .	Do. .	23	449	472	420	52
Magistrate of Deeg and Mewat .	Appeal .	...	42	42	42	...
	Original .	...	201	201	201	...
Subordinate Courts . .	Do. .	34	627	661	614	47
Total .	...	83	1,805	1,888	1,763	125

N. C. MARTELLI, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Bhartpur State during the Sambat year 1949.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Magistrate of Bhartpur	Appeal	2	25	27	24	3
	Original	10	2,063	2,073	2,054	19
Subordinate Courts	Do.	192	4,178	4,370	4,244	126
Magistrate of Deeg and Mewat	Appeal	...	15	15	15	...
	Original	...	2,059	2,059	2,059	...
Subordinate Courts	Do.	95	2,813	2,908	2,825	83
Total	...	299	11,153	11,452	11,221	231

Dholepore Jail Return for the Sambat year 1950 or A.D. 1893-94.

Terms of Imprisonment.	Hindus.					Musalmans.					Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
For life	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 14 years	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 10 „	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 9 „	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 8 „	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 7 „	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 6 „	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 5 „	14	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	1	15
„ 3 „	14	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	1	15
„ 2 „	24	...	...	...	24	2	...	...	...	2	26
„ 1 year	18	...	...	...	18	1	...	...	...	1	19
„ 6 months	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Under 6 months	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total	98	1	...	...	99	5	...	...	...	5	104

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts of the Dholepore State during the Sambat year 1950 or A.D. 1893-94.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
The Dewan of Dholepore	Appeals	3	43	46	34	12
	Original	16	31	47	33	14
The Magistrate of Dholepore	Appeals	6	83	89	86	3
	Original	16	75	91	89	2
Subordinate Courts	Do.	184	655	839	721	118
Total	...	225	887	1,112	963	149

N. C. MARTELLI, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Dholepore State during the Sambat year 1950 or A.D. 1893-94.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
The Dewan of Dholepore	Appeals	1	16	17	16	1
	Original	...	5	5	4	1
The Magistrate of Dholepore	Appeals	...	7	7	7	...
	Original	8	581	589	587	2
Subordinate Courts	Do.	34	771	805	788	17
Total	...	43	1,380	1,423	1,402	21

Statement showing the work performed by the Revenue Courts of the Dholepore State during the Sambat year 1950 or A.D. 1893-94.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
The Dewan of Dholepore	Original	5	349	354	345	9
Settlement	Do.	690	996	1,686	655	1,031
Total	...	695	1,345	2,040	1,000	1,040

N. C. MARTELLI, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

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HARAUTI AND TONK AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 56-G., dated Deoli, the 28th April 1894.

From—Lieut.-Col. A. P. Thornton, Political Agent, Harauti and Tonk,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Report on the Administration of the States of Bundi and Tonk and the Chiefship of Shahpura for the year 1893-94.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

2. The rainfall, though nowhere abundant and regular in character, was on the whole favourable, being, as registered, 23 inches 10 cents in Deoli, 22 inches 67 cents in Tonk, and 25 inches 48 cents in Shahpura. Both the rain and cold weather crops were good, save in parts of Bundi and Shahpura, where, owing to wet and cloudy weather, wheat and barley were injured by rust. The damage thus caused was, however, counterbalanced by good harvests in other parts, so that the outturn as a whole was a fair average one.

PRICES.

3. The prices of food-grains, notably those of gram and jawar, were cheaper throughout the year than they have been for some years past. The market is well supplied, and prices are likely to remain steady till the next harvest.

HEALTH.

4. The general health of the station was excellent throughout the year, as, with the exception of ordinary complaints, brought on by change of seasons, no epidemic or serious disease of any kind occurred during the period under review.

MINA KHERAR.

5. The administration of the tract known as the Mina Kherar has of late formed the subject of much correspondence, and steps are being taken, in accordance with the instructions received, to remedy the defects brought to notice and to place the system of Police control on a sound basis.

INTERNATIONAL COURT.

6. The usual tables exhibiting the work done by the Harauti Court of Vakils are attached, Appendix A.

THE DEOLI DISPENSARY.

7. Good work continues to be done by the dispensary, which is now well supplied with medical and surgical apparatus. The purchase of these instruments from the funds of the dispensary has supplied a long-felt want, and considerably increased the usefulness of the institution. Five thousand one hundred and forty-five out-patients were treated during the year at a total cost of R1,639-10-6.

Four hundred and sixty-four vaccine operations were performed, of which only 28 were unsuccessful.

THE DEOLI STATION.

8. There is nothing of special interest to record under this head, except that, as a natural consequence of insufficient rainfall, the wells in the station, which are never full, are showing signs of becoming exhausted. The tanks

around are also low but, as in the previous year, fodder for cattle is abundant everywhere.

BUNDI.

9. His Highness the Maharao Raja enjoyed good health during the year, except in January, when he suffered for a few days from fever brought on from exposure.

Advantage was taken of my visits to the capital in September and January to urge on His Highness's attention the important question of reforms in the State Army and Police, which had been under discussion for some considerable time past. Proposals for the re-organization of the departments were accordingly drawn up and laid before His Highness in a definite form, and it was pointed out that their adoption would materially improve and strengthen the administration of the State and provide the means both to put down the violent crime, now so frequent, and to preserve order and security for life and property under all circumstances. His Highness, while fully concurring in the importance of the scheme, finds much difficulty in overcoming the opposition of the existing establishments to the radical changes involved. He has, however, formally accepted the most important of the principles on which the proposed reforms are to be carried out, and has promised to re-organize his police administration in accordance with my advice.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

10. The rainfall during the year was 15 inches against 17½ inches in the previous year, but, as the registration of the statistics is not in the hands of a qualified person, the figures supplied cannot be regarded as altogether trustworthy. The outturn of the *kharif* crops was, however, satisfactory, whilst that of the cold weather, notwithstanding the injury caused to wheat in parts by rust, is also expected to be an average one.

HEALTH.

11. The general health was good throughout the year—a blessing which in Bundi is but seldom known.

DISPENSARY.

12. There has been a marked improvement in the working of the dispensary during the year, the number of patients treated, including those of the jail and the Kotwali, being 4,324, or 2,055 in excess of that treated in the previous year. Considerable progress has also been made in the work of vaccination, the number of children operated on during the year being 168 against 19 in the preceding year. Of the former number only 6 were unsuccessful.

JAIL.

13. The jail contained 718 prisoners on the close of the year, whilst the monthly average was 63. The site and design for the new female division of the jail have been decided upon, and work will be commenced as soon as the working-plans and estimates are ready.

CRIME AND POLICE.

14. Five dacoities were reported during the year, of which 2 were serious ones in which one of the complainants was wounded, whilst property to the value of R4,999-6 was carried off. None of the dacoits were arrested.

PUBLIC WORKS.

15. The grant under this head during the year amounted to R25,000. Of this sum, R10,040 were expended in metalling 6 miles of the road from Deoli to Bundi; R11,380 on the road from Bundi in the direction of Kotah; R1,287 on collection of metal; and R2,293 on repairs, including the cost of the establishment maintained. The length of the road from Deoli to the Bundi city, excluding the portion passing over hard rocky ground close to the capital, is 24¼ miles. Of this, 17¼ miles have been completed, whilst the remaining 7 miles will be metalled during the next rains.

CUSTOMS.

16. The receipts from customs amounted during the year to R1,17,693, against R1,59,012 in the previous year. The decrease of R41,319 is ascribed to damages caused to the cotton crop and to a falling off in the export trade.

COURTS.

17. There were 598 civil and 2,223 criminal cases for disposal, of which 476 civil and 1,892 criminal were decided during the year, leaving 122 of the former and 341 of the latter on the file at its close.

FINANCES.

18. The very limited information supplied under this head prevents anything more being given than the bare receipts and expenditure during the year, which are put down at R6,82,851 and R6,32,060, respectively, thus showing a surplus balance of R50,491, which, it is presumed, has been transferred to the State's Reserve Funds.

TONK.

19. With the exception of a few days' indisposition His Highness the Nawab enjoyed good health during the year. The number of his sons and daughters given in last year's report remains unchanged.

In May His Highness proceeded on tour to his pergunnahs of Chabra and Sironj, in Central India.

The question of the re-organization of the Army and State Police has been fully discussed by His Highness the Nawab, the Members of the State Council, and myself. The Committee appointed for the purpose has completed the preparation of the returns of the numbers and constitutions of the existing State troops. A scheme has been drawn up for the re-organization of these miscellaneous forces so as to distinguish between those which should be maintained on a military footing, and the remainder whose duties are such as would in British India be entrusted to unarmed Civil Police. His Highness the Nawab has approved of the scheme generally, but the details are still under discussion.

The last occasion I visited Tonk during the year was in March, when I proceeded to receive the Agent to the Governor-General, who arrived on the evening of the 6th and remained there till the morning of the 9th March. During his stay the question of the completion of the revenue settlement and its immediate introduction, as well as other matters of importance requiring attention, were gone into and finally settled in consultation with His Highness the Nawab.

Miss Bindi Bose, M.B., a distinguished student of the Calcutta Medical College, has been appointed on probation for one year as Lady Superintendent to the Walter Female Hospital at Tonk, on an inclusive salary of R300 per mensem with free quarters. She arrived at Tonk and entered on her duties on the 31st March. The medicines and instruments required for the equipment of the hospital have been indented for and are expected very shortly.

GENERAL HEALTH.

20. The general health was good throughout the year, smallpox being somewhat prevalent, especially in the Nimbahera pergunnah, where 515 deaths are reported to have occurred.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

21. The rainfall in all the pergunnahs of the State was an average one, except in Nimbahera, where it was excessive and damaged the cotton and wheat crops. In Aligarh and Chabra jawar and wheat suffered from unseasonable rainfall. In Parawa wheat was injured by rust, whilst in Sironj very serious damage was caused to the whole of the spring crops by a severe fall of hail and by frost and rust; the loss from all causes being estimated at 9 annas in the rupee. The Darbar has consequently been advised to obtain daily telegraphic reports from the Nazim of the district as to the condition of the people, the prices of food-grains, and amounts of stock in the hands of traders and others of food and seed-grain, and to keep the Agency fully informed so as to allow of timely arrangements being made for meeting distress, should any be hereafter felt. In the remaining pergunnahs the outturn of both harvests taken together may be estimated, notwithstanding the injuries caused, as only nominally below the average. The grass crop was not good in some pergunnahs, but the supply of fodder everywhere is sufficient for all requirements.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

22. Fourteen boundary disputes between Sironj and Agra, 2 between Sironj and Gwalior, and 3 between Indore and Nimbahera were settled during the year by Lieutenants Bannerman and Berkeley. This leaves for settlement 27 cases in Sironj, 8 in Parawa, 2 in Nimbahera, and 8 in Chabra.

JUDICIAL.

23. The work performed by various Courts of the State, both at the capital and in the pergunnahs, under the supervision of Mahomed Nujjaf Khan, the Judicial Member of the Council, was satisfactory; the number of civil and criminal cases disposed of during the year being 1,589 and 4,219, respectively.

In September last His Highness the Nawab officially announced the introduction of the British Codes of Criminal and Civil Procedure as a guide to all the State Courts, with effect from the 1st January 1894. This order was passed and promulgated on the recommendation of the State Council. All Judicial Officers were required to study and conform to the provisions of the said Codes so far as they can be applied, and a copy of the Code required was supplied to every Court throughout the State.

CRIME AND POLICE.

24. Five dacoities were committed during the year. Of these 2 were reported from Sironj, 2 from Chabra, and 1 from Nimbahera. The cases from Sironj and Nimbahera were serious, as in them 12 villagers were wounded

and property aggregating R9,333-11-6 was carried off. In one case the whole of the dacoits, numbering some 16 men, were captured by the local authorities. The Police Act referred to in last year's report will be introduced immediately it is ready.

JAIL.

25. The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year, no serious disease having occurred amongst them. There were 144 prisoners at the commencement of the year, which, with the 143 admitted during the year, made the total number to 287. Of this, 157 were released and 3 died, leaving 127 in the jail on the close of the year. In place of tatties, cloth purdahs were provided to the doors of the building as suggested by the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana.

DISPENSARY.

26. The number of patients treated in the Tonk Dispensary during the year amounted to 19,206. The suggestion to add to the present building a mortuary, an operation room, and a contagious disease ward is still under consideration, and will be carried out as soon as arrangements can be made to provide the funds required. Five thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven vaccine operations were performed during the year, of which only 730 were unsuccessful.

The dispensaries opened last year in Nimbahera, Parawa, and Chabra, with pensioned Hospital Assistants attached to them, are reported to be doing well, the number of patients treated in them during the year being 8,005, 3,042, and 2,336, respectively.

EDUCATION.

27. The schools maintained at the capital and in the districts had on their rolls 936 pupils at the close of the year, with a daily average attendance of 673·25. Of the 5 students who appeared for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, 3 passed in the second division. The Central High School in Tonk is well managed and has made steady progress.

MAYO COLLEGE.

28. Sahibzada Abdul Hafiz Khan, the eldest son of His Highness the Nawab, and heir apparent of the Tonk State, who had for some years past been a pupil of the Mayo College, was removed during the year and placed under Mr. Reid, the Principal of the Ajmere Government College, with the object of his having the advantage of more individual tuition. In view, however, of his approaching marriage he has been withdrawn and is now at Tonk.

PUBLIC WORKS.

29. The grant under this head for the year under report amounted to R33,314.. Of this sum, R24,178-5-3 were allotted for expenditure on original works, R4,673-11-0 for repairs, and R4,461-15-9 for the purchase of implements, including cost of establishment. Of the allotment for original works, R17,392-9-6 were expended on buildings, R6,459-13-9 on roads, and R325-14-0 on tanks and gardens.

CUSTOMS.

30. The receipts under this head amounted during the year to R1,89,919-10, against R1,77,104 in the previous year.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

31. Captain C. H. Pritchard, formerly Officiating Political Agent at Dholepore, was appointed in January, on return from privilege leave, as Revenue Officer of the Tonk State on a salary of ₹1,000 per mensem, and on the occasion of the visit of the Agent to the Governor-General in March 1894, his position and duties as a Revenue Officer, as well as the question of the introduction of the settlement and the main issues requiring investigation, were discussed and finally settled in consultation with His Highness the Nawab. Since then Captain Pritchard has been engaged in dealing with, and disposing of, the various branches of revenue work requiring investigation and adjustment before the settlement can be enforced.

FOREST.

32. The income derived during the year from this Department, which is in charge of Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan, Member of Council, amounted to ₹18,251-1-3.

CONSERVANCY.

33. A set of rules has been drawn up and introduced for the guidance of the Committee entrusted with the conservancy arrangements at Tonk, and endeavours have been made to keep the town clean.

TELEGRAPH LINE.

34. Under the sanction of the Government of India, obtained through the Director-General of Telegraphs, a branch telegraph line from Deoli to Tonk was constructed during the year on the Darbar offering a guarantee up to ₹1,500 for any loss which the department may incur annually.

WALTERKRIT SABHA.

35. The rules regulating expenses on occasions of marriages and funerals amongst Rajputs are being acted up to. There were 33 marriages and 28 deaths during the year, and only 3 cases of the former in which the rules in question were found to have been infringed.

SHAHPURA.

36. The Raja Dhiraj and the members of his family enjoyed good health during the year. His elder Rani, however, who has been in a weak state of health for months past, suffered again for the most part of the year from repeated attacks of fever. On the 30th October his youngest Rani was delivered of a male child, and has been granted for lifetime two villages in jaghir yielding an annual income of ₹5,000.

In June the Maharaj Kunwars of Banera, in Meywar, visited Shahpura, and in September the Raja Dhiraj returned the visits, spending three days at Banera. In December he paid a visit of condolence to the Chief of Kishengarh, and subsequently interviewed at Ajmere Colonel Prideaux, the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, returning to his capital on the 6th January. Later on he proceeded on a short tour through his pergunnahs of Phooliya and Kachola, visiting the principal villages.

The ceremony of betrothal of the Raja Dhiraj's elder daughter to the Raj Sahib of Vankanere, in Kathiawar, of which mention was made in last year's report, took place in November, and it is proposed to celebrate the marriage at the end of the current year.

Negotiations for the marriage of. the Chief's eldest son, Maharaj Kunwar Omed Singh, with the daughter of the Raja of Khetri, in Jeypur, have been in progress, and, in view of the boy being a pupil of the Mayo College, it is proprosed to take advantage of the summer vacations for the performance of the betrothal ceremonies.

Both the Maharaj Kunwars attended the Mayo College during the year, and are reported to have made satisfactory progress. Besides them the sons of the Khamore and Dhanope Jaghirdars also attend the College, so that there are now four boys from Shahpura but as the elder Maharaj Kunwar Omed Singh, and Kunwar Juswant Singh of Khamore have attained their majority, and arrangements are being made for their marriage, they will be withdrawn some time next year.

CRIME AND POLICE.

37. Four dacoities were committed during the year, but none were important.

The question of the organization of a Police force in Shahpura formed the subject of personal discussion with the Chief on the occasion of my visits to the capital in October and February, but it having already been fully reported on, it is unnecessary to do more than to explain that the scheme,—which has for its object the conversion of the existing military forces of the Chiefship, consisting of a mixed body of regular artillery and irregular cavalry and infantry, into an armed police for military duty, and the creation of a separate body of purely civil police for purposes of watch and ward over public and private property, and investigation of crime and other municipal duties,—has been cordially accepted by the Chief and approved by the Agent to the Governor-General. The armed police, which will be the only regularly drilled force or body of men with any semblance of military organization maintained and paid by the Chiefship, has been placed, together with its branches of civil police and chowkidars, under the direct supervision of Lala Bansidhar, a pensioned Inpsector of the Ajmere Police, who has been appointed by the Raja Dhiraj as Police Superintendent on probation for one year on a salary of R60 per mensem.

The Kamdar, Munshi Bhola Nath, continues to work in the interests of the Chiefship and to manage its affairs with judgment and ability. Maulvi Karimuddin Khan, the head of the Judicial Department, has also gained in experience and done good work during the year.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

38. The rainfall, though only 25 inches 45 cents, was sufficient for all agricultural purposes. Both the rain and the spring crops were good, especially the latter, the outturn of which, notwithstanding the injury caused to wheat in parts, is estimated as a full average one.

Prices remained somewhat high till the commencement of the rains, after which they fell, and have since then been cheaper than in former years. But as a large portion of the revenue is realized in kind, advantage was taken to dispose of the Chiefship's share of the produce before the rains set in, when prices were high and favourable.

The grass crop, too, being abundant, villagers were permitted to graze their cattle in the *birs* free of charge, whilst a considerable quantity of fodder, calculated at a crore pulas of grass, is being stored to provide for future requirements.

HEALTH.

39. The general health was excellent, the year being marked by the entire absence of epidemic or serious complaints of any kind.

EDUCATION.

40. The Anglo-Vernacular School at the capital continues to make steady progress. Four boys were sent during the year to Ajmere, all of whom passed the Middle Class Examination. Two of them have been awarded a scholarship of R15 each by the Raja Dhiraj, for continuing their studies in the Agra College with a view to passing the Entrance Examination. The school had on its rolls at the close of the year 230 boys, with a daily average attendance of 181·78 against 164·24 in the previous year. This is the first occasion on which four Shahpura boys passed at a Government examination, and the fact speaks well for the interest taken by the Chief and his Kamdar in the cause of education.

The girls' school at the capital, and the Hindi branch school in the districts, are also well reported on. The former, which is under the care of an educated Panditani, had on its roll 31 girls at the close of the year, the average daily attendance being 18·78.

DISPENSARY.

41. The Native Doctor formerly in charge retired on pension in July, and was replaced by a trained Hospital Assistant from Abu. The number of patients treated during the year was 7,573, the daily average being 80·97 against 104·89 in the past year.

The female hospital is being constructed, and will, it is hoped, be completed during the current year.

A Panditani is being prepared and will be sent to the Agra College to be trained as a midwife.

JAIL.

42. There were 25 prisoners in the jail at the close of the year, the daily average number of males being 32·09 and of females 3·76. Two of the prisoners escaped from the hospital, having been brought there for treatment by the Hospital Assistant without authority, whilst two others attempted to abscond by removing the iron bar of a window, but were detected in time and prevented from doing so.

COURTS.

43. The following table exhibits the work done during the year by the several Courts of the Chiefship :—

No.	Courts.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1	Criminal	32	214	246	245	1
2	Civil	386	1,539	1,925	1,705	222
	Mahakma Khas					
	Administrative	122	448	570	454	116
	Judicial—					
	Civil	30	202	232	193	39
	Criminal	4	88	92	86	6

The Sudder Court being without an experienced Judge, the Sherishtadar of the Judge's Court at Ajmere has been selected and will be appointed on his retiring on pension.

The number of cases pending in the Small Cause Court established last year was 83: 434 were instituted during the year, making a total of 517. Of these 471 were disposed of, leaving 46 on the file at the close of the year.

There are four estates under the management of the Court of Wards, which is in charge of the Head Judicial Officer of the Chiefship, Maulvi Karimuddin Khan.

The Indian Penal Code and the Civil and Criminal Procedure Acts were introduced during the year in the Phooliya Pergunnah of the Chiefship.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

44. There are no boundary disputes between the Chiefship and other Native States. The internal disputes of the Phooliya Pergunnah, however, for the settlement of which a special Commission was appointed in February 1893, still exist; only two cases having been settled during the year.

MOGHIAS.

45. The Moghias, numbering 79 souls in all, are well looked after, and suitably provided with land, wells, bullocks, and seed advances. They, however, take but little interest in the cultivation of their lands, and are backwards in the payment of land rent. Six were arrested during the year and re-settled, while only one absconded.

FAMINE.

46. Two thousand rupees were added during the year to the Famine Insurance Fund, and it is further proposed to lay by a large quantity of grain, owing to its cheapness, to meet future contingency should any arise.

FINANCES.

47. The financial year of the Chiefship ending July 1893, was one in which some anxiety was felt as to its revenue, owing to the cultivators not having had time to recover from the effects of the late famine, during which they suffered severely by the loss of their cattle and manure, but the result, in spite of the misgivings, was contrary to all expectations, the receipts amounting to R3,12,202-2-6—a result which has not been attained during the past five years, in which the receipts have ranged from R2,76,017 to R3,05,116. The expenditure during the year amounted to R2,64,000, thus leaving a balance of R1,67,142, of which R30,400 have been transferred to the Khas Treasury. The budget for the current year shows the estimated receipts to be R3,08,145, and the expenditure R2,84,097, but, owing to fall in the price of grain, which forms a considerable portion of the land revenue, a large reduction in the receipts may be expected, which will be further affected by the alienation of four villages of the annual value of R10,500, two of which have been granted to the Chief's youngest Rani, as already stated, and two have been set apart to provide for his younger son when he comes of age.

The villages held by the Rani Bhattianiji, a mother of the Chief, and by his daughters, were resumed during the year, and money allowances fixed in lieu thereof.

INTERNAL POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.

48. The internal dâk system introduced last year continues, and is a source of great convenience both to the Chiefship and its subjects.

PRESERVATION OF TREES.

49. Some 12 maunds of babul seed was sown during the year in suitable places, and it is hoped that a continuance of this plan and the enforcement of the order prohibiting trees from being cut down, will soon turn a large area of waste land into a forest yielding a fair annual revenue.

DEBTS.

50. The debts against the Jaghirdars are being liquidated by half-yearly instalments, though not without some difficulty.

JAGHIRDARS.

51. The Jaghirdars rendered service in accordance with the terms of the settlement made in 1889.

Thakur Bhabut Singh, of Thynal, died during the year, and having no son, adopted Jowahir Singh, his brother, as his heir. Jowahir Singh accordingly succeeded, but soon after the deceased's widow, who was pregnant, gave birth to a posthumous son. It has therefore been decided that he should succeed after Jowahir Singh, who is without a male heir.

CURRENCY.

52. The land revenue is realized partly in the Rajshahi currency, which is almost equal to the Government rupee, and partly in the Chittore currency, which is equal only to twelve Government annas or three-quarters of the rupee. The fall in the price of silver having considerably affected the value of the latter, it is proposed to realize land revenue in future in the Government currency. To those who pay the revenue in Rajshahi currency the change will not make much difference, but to those making payments in the Chittore currency the loss will be considerable. In order, therefore, to prevent this, a fixed rate of exchange between the two currencies will be decided and land rent recovered in future in the Government currency. The proposal, however, will not be carried into effect without being properly considered and discussed.

Appendix A.

TABLE I.

Statement showing the working of the Harauti International Court of Vakils during the year 1893-94.

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending at beginning of year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Total amount of claims.	Total amount of decree awarded.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURTS.						REMARKS.
								Remaining at close of year.	Appeals during the year.	TOTAL.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	
						R a. p.	R a. p.							
Harauti and Tonk International Court from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.	5	47	52	44	8	11,550 0 6	751 8 10	3	12	15	10	1	1	3	Property recovered valued at R1,175.

TABLE II.

Abstract Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated by the Harauti and Tonk International Court of Vakils during the year.

CRIMES.	Number of cases from 1st April to 31st March.	REMARKS.
Against persons.		
Murder	...	
Assault with wounding	...	
Against property.		
Highway robbery—		
With aggravated circumstances	2	
Without aggravated circumstances	1	
Gang robbery with and without aggravated circumstances	...	
Theft—		
With aggravated circumstances	...	
Without aggravated circumstances	7	
Cattle-lifting	14	
Premeditated dacoity	10	
Arson	...	
Burglary	3	
Counterfeit coining	...	
Poisoning	...	
Miscellaneous	7	
TOTAL	44	

HARAUTI AND TONK AGENCY;
The 28th April 1894.

A. P. THORNTON, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Political Agent.

(6)

ULWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 667, dated Ulwar, the 19th April 1894.

From—MAJOR T. C. PEARS, Political Agent, Ulwar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Ulwar Agency for the year 1893-94.

TOUR.

2. The Political Agent was on tour for 97 days, and visited all the pergunnahs in the State except Kishengarh and Tijara.

PUBLIC EVENTS.

3. His Highness Maharaja Jey Singh went to Mount Abu in May 1893, and on his way back to Ulwar in July spent a few days with the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

In April 1893 the Maharaja of Kishengarh, accompanied by his two brothers, came to Ulwar on a visit of condolence.

The Dadiji Narukiji of Bikanir (sister of Maharaja Sheodan Singh of Ulwar) paid a similar visit, arriving the first week in August and staying till the 23rd October.

On the 16th September Maharaja Jey Singh, accompanied by his Guardian Mr. F. St. G. Manners-Smith, lelt Ulwar to commence his education at the Mayo College.

On the 18th October His Highness was betrothed to the daughter of the Maharaja of Kishengarh.

Maharaja Jey Singh visited Thana on the 30th January, on the occasion of the marriage of the Raja of Nimrana with the daughter of Thakur Surtan Singh (brother of the late Maharaja Mangal Singh), and from Thana went to the camp of exercise of the Imperial Service Cavalry near Kathumar, where he stayed for a week and took part in the manœuvres.

The Agent to the Governor-General reached Ulwar on the 3rd February and stayed till the 6th, on which date the Maharaja came in from the camp of exercise to see him before returning to the Mayo College.

ADMINISTRATION.

4. The administration remained unchanged during the year under report.

The grant of a jaghir of R5,000 per annum to the Kishengarh Maharani, in place of the small allowance she had enjoyed in the late Maharaja's lifetime, was sanctioned on the recommendation of the State Council.

SEASON AND CROPS.

5. The rainfall registered at the capital for the calendar year 1893 was 30·54 inches, and that for the year under report was 32·54 inches.

A larger area than usual was brought under cultivation in the *rabi* of 1893, but the crops suffered from excessive rain, and also from hail and frost, so that the outturn was below the average.

There was an appreciable decrease in the area brought under cultivation in the *kharif*, and also in the yield, as compared with the previous year.

Taccavi advances were made to the extent of R11,008, of which R8,311 were for irrigation works, R2,545 for the purchase of cattle, and R152 for seed.

The number of new settlers reported was 432, of whom 210 were cultivators who left the State during the famine of 1877-78.

PRICES.

6. The price of food-grains, compared with that for the two preceding years, was low, as will be seen from Statement A attached.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

7. The reports of Inspecting Officers on both cavalry and infantry have been most satisfactory. Towards the end of January the Ulwar and Bhartpur cavalry met near Kathumar on the border line of the two States for a camp of exercise, which lasted for three weeks. Both cavalry and infantry did extremely well at the Rifle Meeting for Imperial Service troops held at Meerut in March.

HEALTH.

8. The general health has been good and there was no epidemic disease during the year. Measures have been taken to improve the system of recording vital statistics and to encourage village sanitation, under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon.

The result of vaccine operations continues to be very satisfactory ; the total number of operations was over 21,000 with only ·24 unsuccessful cases.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

9. Mr. A. R. Macdonald, the State Engineer, has submitted a separate report in the Public Works Department.

JAIL.

10. The management of the jail by Mr. George Heatherley, the Superintendent, has been excellent. The daily average of prisoners was 317, and the total number of deaths was three. Two solitary cells were constructed during the year costing R1,674.

SCHOOLS.

11. The number of schools remains unchanged, *viz.*, 101 for boys and 15 for girls, and the total expenditure on education was R38,790.

Seven out of the 9 students sent up passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, and 8 out of 19 the Middle Examination of the Allahabad and Punjab Universities.

LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL.

12. Miss Hannan was in medical charge of the hospital up to the 1st May 1893, when she proceeded on sick leave for six months, at the expiration of which she was transferred to Shikarpur.

During Miss Hannan's absence Miss L. A. McKenzie officiated in medical charge up to the 4th October, when she resigned the appointment. The hospital has since been in charge of the two female Hospital Assistants.

During the year steps were taken to improve the ventilation and sanitary condition of the hospital by the purchase of adjacent buildings and alterations in the drainage.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

13. The five boundary disputes which were made over for settlement by the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon in the beginning of 1892, have not yet been disposed of.

A fresh dispute has arisen regarding the correct site of certain pillars to be erected on the Ulwar-Jeypore border, and endeavours are being made to effect a settlement.

JUDICIAL.

14. During the year under review there were four cases of murder, and one of culpable homicide. There were no cases of dacoity, *sati*, infanticide, or mail robbery. The number of criminal cases investigated, including those pending at the close of the previous year, was 4,609, involving 8,156 persons, of whom 4,029 were discharged or acquitted, 4 died or escaped from confinement, 4,061 were convicted, and 62 remained on trial at the end of the year. Those convicted were punished as follows:—

Sentenced to death	*Nil.*
Imprisoned	509
Fined	2,381
Whipped	73
Expelled	17
Dismissed from service	2
Required to furnish security	1,079

The subjoined statements show the working of the Civil Courts:—

Disposal of Civil Cases.

Year.	Court of Appeal.	Civil Court.	Tahsildars' Court.	Total.
1892	13	2,538	3,778	6,329
1893	4	2,625	3,125	5,754

	Appeals (Civil).		
	Instituted.	Disposed of	Pending.
From Tahsildars' Court	222	186	36
„ Civil Court	422	374	48
„ Court of Appeal	108	97	11

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

15. Two cases were tried by the Political Agent, in one of which the accused was sentenced to a short term of imprisonment, and in the other the accused were discharged.

FINANCE.

16. The following abstract shows the financial position of the State :—

	1892-93.		1893-94.
	Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.
	R	R	R
Income	26,63,828	27,25,891	27,00,840
Expenditure	24,33,342	23,59,679	25,60,802
Surplus .	2,30,486	3,66,212	1,40,038
Cash balance at commencement of year . .	59,10,012	59,10,012	62,76,224
TOTAL .	61,40,498	62,76,224	64,16,262

Statement B attached to the Report shows the receipts and disbursements in detail. The cash balance includes R38,91,100 in Government Promissory Notes, of which R2,65,000 were invested in December 1893.

GENERAL.

17. A lease granting mining concessions to the Rajwade Glass Manufacturing Company in the Ulwar State was completed and signed by the State Council on the 13th March 1893.

The monopoly granted by the late Maharaja to the Hydraulic Cotton Press in Ulwar, owned by Harmukh Rai Govindram, for a period of ten years, which expired at the end of March 1894, was extended for a further period of ten years. Under the new agreement the owners will pay the State a royalty of five annas per bale pressed.

NIMRANA.

18. No change has occurred in the administration of this Estate. The marriage of Raja Janak Singh with the daughter of Thakur Surtan Singh, of Thana, in Ulwar, was celebrated on the 30th January 1893.

CROPS AND WEATHER.

19. The rainfall for the year under report was 25·54 inches, or 1·99 inch less than that registered the previous year.

In the *rabi* of 1893, the wheat crop suffered slightly from frost and high winds, so that the outturn was only 12 annas in the rupee; other crops, however, were up to the average.

Owing to heavy and continuous rain at the commencement of the *kharif*, early sowings were destroyed. Later on, the rains held back, when most required, and the crops were poor.

FINANCE.

20. The following abstract of the statement of accounts shows the receipts and disbursements for 1893-94:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.
	Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Income	36,300 0 0	38,562 10 9	37,364 0 0
Expenditure	22,800 0 0	20,953 8 4	24,792 0 0
Surplus	13,500 0 0	17,609 2 5.	12,552 0 0
Cash balance at commencement of year	1,11,127 12 4	1,11,127 12 4	1,41,308 14 9
TOTAL	1,24,627 12 4	1,28,736 14 9	1,53,860 14 9

The cash balance includes the sum of R1,19,500 in Government Promissory Notes, of which R5,000 were invested during the year under report.

JUDICIAL.

21. Twenty-six civil suits, involving R1,087, were disposed of. Eighty criminal cases, involving 142 persons, were decided with the following results:—

Imprisoned	10
Fined	71
Transferred	1
Acquitted and discharged	0

STATEMENT A.

Comparative Statement of Price Current of the Principal Food-grains in the Town of Ulwar for the years 1891-92, 1892-93 and 1893-94.

	1891-92.						1892-93.						1893-94.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.
April	15·0	20·13	19·4	16·9	20·8	19·11	15·12	23·6	24·1	21·15	23·14	25·15	15·6	25·10	29·12	30·5	26·1	27·15
May	16·3	21·8	19·0	15·9	20·9	19·0	15·12	23·6	22·13	21·0	23·0	23·2	16·5	24·7	27·0	27·14	25·14	29·0
June	15·13	21·5	18·8	15·0	20·12	18·15	15·5	21·9	21·12	19·15	21·10	21·7	16·6	24·7	26·8	26·13	26·1	29·0
July	15·13	20·4	16·13	14·12	20·3	17·12	14·12	20·2	20·9	18·5	20·6	20·5	15·5	23·8	27·7	26·8	25·14	26·3
August	14·12	18·10	15·9	13·8	18·11	16·5	14·15	21·0	23·2	18·14	21·1	20·12	16·8	25·8	26·8	26·8	27·6	26·0
September	14·3	17·10	14·8	12·7	17·6	16·4	15·7	23·5	26·1	21·14	22·11	23·12	17·4	27·2	28·0	26·4	29·9	26·0
October	14·5	18·12	14·10	14·5	18·4	16·6	15·6	23·12	27·1	25·0	23·5	26·3	18·7	30·1	30·8	29·5	30·3	30·4
November	14·4	19·6	18·5	16·10	19·4	19·6	15·0	24·13	27·14	25·7	23·9	26·2	17·12	30·1	31·0	26·1	30·15	29·6
December	14·3	19·13	20·10	16·8	19·1	20·1	13·13	24·15	28·10	26·10	23·6	25·4	18·5	32·4	34·0	24·3	32·9	31·3
January	13·14	18·15	20·4	17·7	19·3	20·6	13·9	26·8	29·14	29·5	24·0	26·12	19·2	34·1	36·10	25·13	35·11	35·10
February	14·3	21·6	22·12	18·10	21·4	21·9	12·15	25·10	29·15	30·1	23·10	28·9	20·2	35·11	37·6	25·0	37·4	36·0
March	14·11	23·1	23·13	22·6	23·5	23·14	12·14	26·13	30·4	30·4	24·6	26·6	20·10	36·11	38·1	25·9	38·15	34·14
AVERAGE	14·12	20·2	18·10	16·2	19·13	19·2	14·10	23·12	26·1	24·1	22·14½	23·9	17·10	29·2	31·1	26·13	29·11	30·2

ULWAR;
The 19th April 1894.

T. C. PEARS, *Major*,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sambat year 1948 (September 1892 to August 1893) and Estimate for the Sambat year 1950 (September 1893 to August 1894.)

Receipts.	1892-93. Estimate.		1892-93. Actual.		1893-94. Estimate.		Disbursements.	1892-93. Estimate.		1892-93. Actual.		1893-94. Estimate.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R
I.—Revenue—							I.—Administrative Establishment—						
1. Land Revenue—							1. Political Agency .	32,544		33,446		33,309	
(a) Arrears . .	8,200		39,358		28,446		2. Council of Regency .	21,212		25,829		31,840	
(b) Demand . .	20,24,641		20,18,453		20,26,814				53,756		59,275		65,149
		20,32,841		20,57,811		20,55,260	II.—His Highness' Educational Expenses . . .	...	...	...	3,301	...	45,500
2. Gardens and Canals—							III.—Revenue—						
(a) Gardens . .	14,869		16,105		17,804		1. Revenue Office . .	12,623		12,329		13,220	
(b) Canals . .	22,000		17,069		20,033		2. Tahsils . . .	54,616		52,563		55,000	
		36,869		33,174		37,837	3. Fees to Lumberdars .	57,914		58,822		58,535	
3. Tribute and Cesses—							4. Kanungoes . .	9,656		9,308		9,520	
(a) Tribute from Nimrana .	3,000		3,000		3,000		5. Patwaris . . .	31,591		31,448		31,528	
(b) Cesses from Jaghirdars . .	15,041		15,650		15,049		6. Remissions . . .	4,000		2,635		4,000	
		18,041		18,650		18,049	7. Gardens . . .	26,995		33,985		33,555	
							8. Canals . . .	1,315		1,377		2,148	
4. Miscellaneous . .	...	3,782	...	4,214	...	4,147			1,98,710		2,02,467		2,07,506
							IV.—Finance—						
II.—Forest and Grass—							1. Account Office . .	8,150		8,054		8,683	
							2. Treasury	3,470		3,490		4,000	
1. Camel grazing fee .	1,829		1,823		1,901				11,620		11,544		12,683
2. Sale of bamboos .	2,500		4,699		3,695		V.—Settlement . . .	...	...	...	429	...	50,000
3. ,, fuel, etc. .	1,760		5,085		5,738								
4. Farohee . . .	12,997		26,604		26,530		VI.—Judicial—						
5. Bagar Bach . .	274		272		274		1. Appellate Court . .	5,387		5,125		5,582	
		19,360		38,483		38,138	2. Civil Court . .	9,383		9,574		10,417	
							3. Criminal Court . .	11,728		10,673		11,109	
							4. Police Superintendents .	1,188		1,242		1,182	
							5. Thanas	50,859		52,983		55,000	
							6. Jail	22,436		20,929		23,999	
									1,00,981		1,00,526		1,07,289
Carried over .	...	...	...	...	...	...	Carried over .	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sambat year 1948 (September 1892 to August 1893) and Estimate for the Sambat year 1950 (September 1893 to August 1894)—continued.

Receipts.	1892-93. Estimate.		1892-93. Actual.		1893-94. Estimate.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward .	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Judicial—						
1. Revenue fees . .	2,000		2,135		2,160	
2. Civil Court fees .	19,500		22,350		22,000	
3. Stamps . . .	12,283		12,603		12,015	
4. Fines . . .	18,425		19,007		16,150	
5. Sale of unclaimed property . . .	1,100		957		1,350	
6. Talbana . . .	4,760		6,805		6,305	
7. Jail . . .	2,260		1,896		2,560	
		60,328		65,753		62,540
IV.—Excise—						
1. Abkari . . .	7,000		7,001		12,800	
2. Drugs . . .	7,100		7,100		10,550	
		14,100		14,101		23,350
V.—Salt Treaty . . .	...	1,25,000	...	1,25,000	...	1,25,000
VI.—Nazool	...	6,151	...	5,304	...	5,151
VII.—Imperial Service Troops	...	1,000	...	2,832	...	1,200
VIII.—Post Offices . . .	...	3,000	...	3,340	...	3,350
IX.—Schools . . .	...	20,483	...	20,446	...	20,377
X.—Dispensaries . . .	...	19,983	...	20,036	...	19,952
XI.—Advances—						
1. Tuccavi . . .	19,300		27,205		22,933	
2. Other advances .	80,700		1,03,965		77,067	
		1,00,000		1,31,170		1,00,000
XII.—Interest on—						
1. Government Papers .	1,55,000		1,25,951		1,45,000	
2. Advances . .	3,900		1,774		4,000	
3. Arrears of Land Revenue . . .	1,100		2,252		1,000	
		1,60,000		1,29,977		1,50,000

Disbursements.	1892-93. Estimate.		1892-93. Actual.		1893-94. Estimate.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward .	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—Palace Expenditure—						
1. Kitchen . . .	15,112		21,763		15,272	
2. Mahin Raola . . .	20,001		19,109		19,743	
3. Khawas Chelas . .	37,993		30,361		32,591	
4. Deveki Khas . .	8,796		9,144		9,336	
5. Toshai Khana . .	50,131		37,436		61,498	
6. Library . . .	2,281		4,801		2,370	
7. Palki Khana . .	3,926		4,497		4,387	
8. Mashal Khana . .	603		620		661	
9. Armoury . . .	2,089		3,197		2,135	
10. Bartan Khana . .	750		723		1,296	
11. Wrestlers . . .	528		529		528	
12. Ice pits . . .	2,076		2,501		1,521	
13. Miscellaneous . .	1,314		1,314		1,314	
		1,45,600		1,35,995		1,52,952
VIII—Stables, Carriages, Elephants, etc.—						
1. Khass Tavela . .	29,803		31,392		35,533	
2. Buggi Khana . .	22,841		24,895		38,046	
3. Breeding studs . .	28,630		23,511		44,238	
4. Horse Depôt . .	27,869		21,950		20,304	
5. Horse Dispensary, Civil	...		666		1,225	
6. Elephants . . .	32,919		24,591		36,000	
7. Ruth Khana . .	29,604		25,430		25,294	
8. Carts . . .	13,154		10,950		11,717	
9. Camels . . .	20,713		15,554		16,008	
		2,05,533		1,78,939		2,28,365
IX.—Imperial Service Troops—						
1. Staff Office . .	...	9,056	...	9,234	...	*11,737
2. (a) Cavalry . . .	1,91,037		2,04,647		2,11,000	
(b) Transport . .	...		22,082		24,920	
(c) Hospital . .	...		2,431		2,570	
(d) Horse Dispensary ..	...		465		400	
(e) Pensioners . .	216		216		216	
		1,91,253		2,29,841		2,39,106
3. (a) Infantry . .	1,50,000		1,38,840		1,45,614	
(b) Transport . . .	1,21,495		22,455		66,839	
(c) Hospital . .	4,458		1,713		2,228	

XIII.—Miscellaneous—						
1. Stone quarries	3,512		3,631		3,514	
2. Iron furnaces	1,676		1,369		1,150	
3. Nazarana on deaths of Jaghirdars	500		850		600	
4. Savings	14,100		17,849		16,413	
5. Fine on establishment	802		980		1,484	
6. Refunds	400		614		800	
7. Cattle farms	6,000		4,692		5,212	
8. Deposits	4,000		14,551		...	
9. Miscellaneous	11,900		11,064		7,816	
		42,890		55,600		36,489
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...

(d) Horse Dispensary	2,436		20		204	
(e) Pensioners	2,334		2,334		2,334	
		2,80,723		1,65,362		2,17,219
Total IX	...	4,81,032	...	4,04,437	...	4,68,062
X.—Irregular Forces—						
1. Bukshigari	5,876		5,837		6,194	
2. Field Artillery	15,530		13,918		19,000	
3. Garrison Artillery	11,424		10,183		10,114	
4. Fort Garrisons	79,025		78,244		77,195	
5. Cavalry	1,38,030		1,33,624		1,33,664	
6. Khas Chowki	11,258		11,330		11,784	
7. Bakhtawar Police	28,700		30,358		33,396	
8. Resala Nukdi	22,391		22,376		22,456	
9. Camel guns	3,187		2,921		3,111	
10. Irregular Companies	15,737		15,761		15,784	
11. Pensioners	23,251		22,307		21,847	
		3,54,409		3,46,859		3,54,545
XI.—Public Works Department—						
1. Buildings	2,31,215		1,71,823		2,15,606	
2. Roads	60,338		43,512		58,763	
3. Bunds	51,088		23,341		76,086	
4. Workhops	24,506		22,696		24,714	
5. Establishment	20,755		21,738		26,808	
6. Miscellaneous	13,987		11,591		13,415	
		4,01,889		2,94,701		4,15,392
XII.—Nazool	...	2,305	...	2,381	...	2,690
XIII.—Commissariat	...	12,841	...	7,825	...	7,500
XIV.—Tent and Clothing—						
1. Clothing	17,000		16,434		19,000	
2. Farash Khana	24,569		42,330		24,959	
		41,569		58,764		43,959
XV.—Workshops—						
1. Chaperbandi	5,876		6,951		6,916	
2. Garh kaptani	2,285		2,287		2,485	
3. Bagar	4,310		6,026		5,816	
		12,471		15,264		15,217
XVI.—Post Offices	...	3,112	...	3,312	...	4,363
XVII.—Schools	...	40,434	...	40,093	...	39,692
XVIII.—Civil Hospitals	...	37,068	...	43,160	...	47,767
XIX.—Charitable Endowments	...	83,627	...	80,558	...	82,736
XX.—Gifts, rewards, etc.—						
1. On Marriages	5,000		495		5,000	
2. On Deaths	2,000		214		2,000	
3. Other rewards	5,000		10,216		5,000	
		12,000		10,925		12,000
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sambat year 1948 (September 1892 to August 1893) and Estimate for the Sambat year 1950 (September 1893 to August 1894)—concluded.

Receipts.	1892-93. Estimate.		1892-93. Actual.		1893-94. Estimate.		Disbursements.	1892-93. Estimate.		1892-93. Actual.		1893-94. Estimate.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...
							XXI.—Advances—						
							1. Tuccavi	10,000		11,008		20,000	
							2. Other	90,000		1,31,499		50,000	
									1,00,000		1,42,507		70,000
							XXII.—Civil Pensioners	...	11,373	...	11,479	...	11,481
							XXIII.—Miscellaneous—						
							1. Purchase of Notes	...		64,137		15,000	
							2. Shikar Khana	13,480		14,860		15,682	
							3. Festivals	557		701		584	
							4. Imtiazies	17,542		19,065		20,086	
							5. Kabishur Churn	894		892		894	
							6. Vakils	8,000		7,528		7,671	
							7. Newspapers	900		292		600	
							8. Cattle farms	6,607		7,570		7,031	
							9. Iron furnaces	839		231		229	
							10. Stone quarries	613		1,064		828	
							11. Guests	5,000		22,427		10,000	
							12. Munshi Khana	1,210		1,201		1,201	
							13. Miscellaneous clerks	1,270		985		1,148	
							14. Miscellaneous	60,500		44,242		15,000	
									1,17,412		1,85,195		95,954
							XXIV.—Refund of deposits	...	5,600	...	19,743	...	20,000
							Total Expenditure	...	24,33,342	...	23,59,679	...	25,60,802
Balance in hand at the commencement of the year.							Balance in hand at close of the year.						
1. Government Papers	26,26,100		26,26,100		36,26,100		1. Government Papers	26,26,100		36,26,100		36,26,100	
2. Bank Deposits	2,92,118		2,92,118		3,16,150		2. Bank Deposits	2,92,118		3,16,150		3,16,150	
3. Cash in Fort	20,07,500		20,07,500		20,07,500		3. Cash in Fort	20,07,500		20,07,500		20,07,500	
4. Do. in Treasury	10,24,294		10,24,294		3,26,474		4. Do. in Treasury	12,54,780		3,26,474		4,66,512	
		59,10,012		59,10,012		62,76,224			61,40,498		62,76,224		64,16,262
GRAND TOTAL	...	85,73,840	...	86,35,903	...	89,77,064	GRAND TOTAL	...	85,73,840	...	86,35,903	...	89,77,064

Ulwar;
The 19th April 1894.

T. C. PEARS, *Major*,
Political Agent.

(7)

KOTAH AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 414 G., dated Kotah, the 6th April 1894.

From—Captain C. Herbert, Officiating Political Agent, Kotah,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotah State for the year 1893-94.

CHANGES AMONG POLITICAL OFFICERS.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., held charge of the Kotah Agency up to 29th April 1893, when Mr. G. R. Irwin, C.S., Political Agent, Jhallawar, took up this charge in addition to his own duties till 19th August 1893. Then Captain C. Herbert, I.S.C., relieved him and remained in charge of the Kotah Agency till Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie's return on 18th January 1894. Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie was again relieved on his transfer to Meywar by Captain Herbert on 14th March 1894.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

3. The Political Agent's own tour lasted from 24th December 1893 to 8th January 1894, and again from 25th January 1894 to 17th February 1894, during which he visited six out of the fifteen Nizamats. The work in connection with the collection of evidence for the Royal Commission on Opium, and the changes of Political Agents, interfered with the tour.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

4. (*a*) His Highness the Maharao Umed Singh had a fall from his pony while playing polo on 21st October 1893, and sustained slight concussion of the brain which for some days gave rise to anxiety. His Highness, under the treatment of Surgeon-Major J. Crofts, soon recovered.

(*b*) Maji Jadonji Saheba, widow of His Highness the late Maharao Sattru Sal Singh of Kotah, died on 5th February 1894. Her Highness had been ailing for about three months before her decease.

(*c*) Eight State officials and bankers were deputed in January 1894 to Ajmere to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Opium.

COUNCIL.

5. I regret to say that death has deprived the Council again this year of one of its members. Pandit Sheo Shanker, who was appointed to the Council on 1st February 1886, died of pneumonia and blood poisoning on 26th April 1893. He was distinguished for his integrity of character, labourious habits, and outspoken opinions. By his death the Maharao lost a conscientious adviser, the Political Agent a trusted Councillor, and the Kotah people one of their best friends.

The vacancy thus caused has been filled up by Syed Jaafar Hussain, the Appellate Judge of the Kotah State.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

6. The following figures show the revenue and expenditure for 1892-93 (Sambat year 1949), and the estimate for 1893-94 (Sambat year 1950) :—

		Estimated for 1892-93.	Actual for 1892-93.	Budget for 1893-94.
		R	R	R
Ordinary	Revenue	22,92,375	22,96,423	22,57,175
	Expenditure	22,92,195	22,17,996	21,56,236
Extraordinary	Expenditure	3,17,992	2,99,035	12,000

It will be seen from the above that the actual ordinary revenue exceeded the estimate by R4,048, while the actual ordinary expenditure was less than that estimated for by R74,199.

The actual extraordinary expenditure was also less than that estimated for by R18,957.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

7. The Public Works Department grant for 1893-94 was R3,63,479. The Executive Engineer's detailed report for the year will be submitted separately as usual.

COURTS.

8. The vacancy caused by the appointment of Syed Jaafar Hussain, Appellate Judge, as a Member of the Council, *vice* Pandit Sheo Shanker deceased, has been probationally filled up by Munshi Ahmed Hussain, the Civil Judge of this State, and the latter's post by Mirza Hassan Ali Beg, one of the old Nazims.

The number of cases instituted and disposed of will be found in Appendices II and III, and call for no special remarks.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

9. Munshi Durgapershad, Revenue Superintendent, having retired from the service in September last, has been succeeded by Chowbe Raghunath Das, the first Assistant Revenue Superintendent.

Satisfactory progress has been made in reducing the heavy arrears in this Department, referred to in last year's report, as shown by the figures given below :—

	Cases.
Pending on 1st March 1893	4,550
Ditto 1st ditto 1894	3,494

POLICE.

10. It will be seen from Appendix IV that offences against property have increased under the heads noted below :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Dacoity	7	8
Robbery	17	20
Theft — Cattle	44	64
Theft — Other	188	228

The considerable increase in other crimes is mainly due to 265 petty cases of assault this year, against 189 cases in last year.

The aggregate value of property stolen during the year under report is nearly the same as last year.

No cases of infanticide were recorded during the year under report.

EDUCATION.

11. No additional schools were opened during the past twelve months, but a normal class has been started since November last, comprising at present 10 students.

A Hindi class for girls has also been opened in the Kotah City Girls School.

The daily average attendance at all schools is shown in Appendix V.

HEALTH.

12. The general health of the inhabitants has been good, and no epidemic of any sort has occurred during the year.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

13. The total rainfall during the year was 31·12 inches, against 41·92 inches in the previous year.

Cotton, opium, and jawar were slightly injured in places by rain that fell in December last, also wheat was slightly injured by blight in certain tehsils; the outturn of gram and linseed is reported to be plentiful.

KOTRIS.

14. The management of the Indargarh Kotri, made over last year to young Maharaja Sher Singh, is reported to be not quite so satisfactory as could be wished.

The services of Pandit Niranjan Nath, a Government servant of the Ajmere District and until recently employed by the Meywar Durbar, were lent in December last for employment as Kamdar of Indargarh on trial for six months. So far he has done well.

GENERAL.

15. Lieutenant J. Manners-Smith, V.C., who was temporarily lent to the Kotah State for special duty with His Highness the Maharao, was transferred to Gilgit in April last. His place was taken in October last by Captain A. B. Mayne of the Central India Horse for one year.

These parties consisting of Mr. Muscroft, Mr. Partridge, and Mr. Taylor, Assistant Engineers, under orders of Mr. Saville, Executive Engineer, were again engaged during the last cold season in making a survey for the Kotah portion of the proposed Muttra and Rutlam Railway.

Appen

Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of the Kotah State during the Sambat year and Budget Estimates

No.	Particulars of Income.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93.	Actual Income of 1892-93.	Budget Estimate for 1893-94, Sambat 1950.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Land Revenue { Current	16,80,000 0 0	15,95,985 1 4	16,50,000 0 0
	Land Revenue { Arrears	50,000 0 0	50,179 0 0	50,000 0 0
2	Compensation from the British Government for abolition of dues on Salt	19,175 0 0	19,175 0 0	19,175 0 0
3	Chhut	45,000 0 0	42,300 2 9	45,000 0 0
4	Kanungo Huq	10,000 0 0	9,757 14 10	10,000 0 0
5	Gardens	8,000 0 0	7,438 4 3	8,000 0 0
6	Forests	34,000 0 0	42,565 4 8	40,000 0 0
7	Tribute	50,000 0 0	54,344 7 10	50,000 0 0
8	Tulbana	1,000 0 0	1,270 3 3	1,000 0 0
9	Customs	2,50,000 0 0	2,77,385 11 11	2,50,000 0 0
10	Abkari	15,000 0 0	13,513 1 6	15,000 0 0
11	Mint	3,000 0 0	2,492 5 9	2,000 0 0
12	Judicial { Fines	7,000 0 0	13,336 13 1	7,000 0 0
	Judicial { Fees	1,000 0 0	492 6 0	1,000 0 0
	Judicial { Stamps	18,000 0 0	24,290 14 0	18,000 0 0
13	Advances recovered { Taccavi	10,000 0 0	8,221 8 7	10,000 0 0
	Advances recovered { Miscellaneous	3,000 0 0	10,469 10 10	3,000 0 0
14	Postal	1,200 0 0	864 14 11	1,000 0 0
15	Jail	2,000 0 0	2,490 5 7	2,000 0 0
16	Savings of pay, etc.	15,000 0 0	21,267 6 2	15,000 0 0
17	Exchange and Interest	30,000 0 0	41,617 13 6	30,000 0 0
18	Miscellaneous	40,000 0 0	56,964 10 4	30,000 0 0
	TOTAL	22,92,375 0 0	22,96,423 1 1	22,57,175 0 0
	Opening balance on 1st August 1892	...	17,43,284 1 1	...
	GRAND TOTAL	...	40,39,707 2 2	...

POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE, KOTAH;
The 6th April 1894.

dix I.

1949 (from 1st August 1892 to 31st July 1893) with the columns of the Estimates of 1892-93 for 1893-94.

No.	Particulars of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1892-93.	Actual Expenditure of 1892-93.	Budget Estimate for 1893-94.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Tribute to British Government	3,84,720 0 0	3,84,720 0 0	3,84,720 0 0
2	Do. to Jeypore	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0
3	His Highness the Maharao's personal allowance and Zenana Den	94,976 0 0	94,286 13 0	1,04,157 12 0
4	Political Agency	31,926 0 0	28,547 6 0	33,426 0 0
5	Council — Pay of Members	27,300 0 0	23,308 5 3	22,440 0 0
	Council — Establishment	5,588 0 0	5,425 4 3	5,116 7 0
6	Establishment and feeding charges — Stables	52,286 0 0	61,442 6 8	52,286 0 0
	Establishment and feeding charges — Elephants	14,903 0 0	16,192 15 0	17,862 0 0
	Establishment and feeding charges — Bullocks	10,315 0 0	10,891 11 3	10,955 0 0
	Establishment and feeding charges — Camels	12,186 5 0	12,186 5 0	11,116 5 0
	Establishment and feeding charges — Farashkhana	9,487 9 0	9,487 9 0	7,907 9 0
	Establishment and feeding charges — Wood and grass establishment	831 8 0	831 8 0	991 8 0
	Establishment and feeding charges — Other Establishment	6,141 0 0	6,173 0 6	6,513 0 0
7	Revenue — Mal Saddar	21,024 5 0	24,283 2 9	21,552 0 0
	Revenue — Nizamuts	1,19,148 0 0	1,19,148 0 0	1,18,404 0 0
	Revenue — Forest Conservancy	23,991 0 0	20,903 5 7	22,531 2 0
	Revenue — Chhut	45,000 0 0	43,661 15 0	67,000 0 0
	Revenue — Kanungo Huq	5,000 0 0	3,070 1 1	5,000 0 0
8	Customs	20,559 0 0	20,395 15 7	20,631 0 0
9	Postal and Intelligence Department	5,246 12 0	5,132 15 7	5,246 8 0
10	Hisab (Audit Office)	8,748 0 0	8,302 0 0	9,048 0 0
11	Treasury	5,814 0 0	5,817 8 0	5,820 0 0
12	Ambar	4,121 8 0	3,784 0 0	3,641 8 0
13	Mint	1,387 0 0	860 6 0	1,387 0 0
14	Judicial — Court of Appeal	7,044 0 0	7,073 15 10	5,364 0 0
	Judicial — Civil Court	4,263 0 0	4,263 0 0	4,083 0 0
	Judicial — Criminal Court	4,392 0 0	4,392 0 0	4,392 0 0
	Judicial — Establishment of Police	13,821 3 0	13,900 15 10	13,646 0 0
	Judicial — Thanas	17,046 0 0	16,872 10 3	16,158 0 0
	Judicial — Stamps	700 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0
15	Army — Office Establishment	10,380 0 0	7,962 5 0	7,344 0 0
	Army — Artillery	60,931 2 0	60,920 9 6	60,556 4 0
	Army — Fort Garrisons	29,741 4 0	29,458 13 3	29,741 4 0
	Army — Regular Cavalry	75,576 0 0	75,540 0 0	75,576 0 0
	Army — Irregular Cavalry	31,416 0 0	31,416 0 0	31,416 0 0
	Army — Regular Infantry	67,215 0 0	67,216 7 6	67,215 0 0
	Army — Irregular Infantry	1,56,056 8 0	1,56,061 9 3	1,56,616 8 0
	Army — Camel Corps	75,000 0 0	7,555 12 0	...
16	Pensions	8,291 10 0	8,291 10 0	10,482 0 0
17	Public Works Department	4,54,896 0 0	4,54,896 0 0	3,63,479 0 0
18	Jail	18,450 0 0	18,282 14 8	18,450 0 0
19	Gardens	19,272 10 0	20,890 4 3	20,244 8 0
20	Vakils	6,370 3 0	5,889 7 6	6,094 3 0
21	Religious and Charitable Endowment	1,44,931 8 0	1,44,931 8 0	1,44,595 8 0
22	Festivals	15,845 12 0	15,343 5 9	15,150 5 0
23	Gifts — Marriage	5,500 0 0	5,866 3 7	5,500 0 0
	Gifts — Deaths	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
	Gifts — Guests	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
	Gifts — Others	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
24	Stationery	11,357 8 0	11,328 9 8	11,731 0 0
25	Advances — Taccavi	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
	Advances — Miscellaneous	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
26	Schools	9,061 0 0	8,745 8 0	9,849 0 0
27	Medical	31,970 0 0	26,249 9 0	31,211 0 0
28	Exchange and Interest	1,000 0 0	85 12 3	1,000 0 0
29	Izlaighair Establishment	2,094 0 0	2,094 0 0	2,094 0 0
30	Refund of Deposits, etc.	2,500 0 0	2,286 10 0	2,500 0 0
31	Compensation to Kotri Chiefs and Jaghirdars for abolition of dues on Salt	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0
32	Miscellaneous — Batta	8,000 0 0	10,265 14 11	8,000 0 0
	Miscellaneous — Other	35,000 0 0	38,029 12 0	43,000 0 0
33	Sarai (relaying of tiled roofs)	10,000 0 0	9,990 3 0	10,000 0 0
34	Mayo College	9,300 0 0	8,353 2 11	9,710 0 0
35	Band Establishment	6,000 0 0	5,915 13 2	4,512 0 0
	TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	22,92,195 0 0	22,17,995 13 7	21,56,236 0 0
	EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE	3,17,992 0 0	2,99,034 8 4	12,000 0 0
	TOTAL	26,10,187 0 0	25,17,030 5 11	21,68,236 0 0
	Balance in hand on 31st July 1893	...	15,22,676 12 3	...
	GRAND TOTAL	...	40,39,707 2 2	...

C. HERBERT, *Captain,*
Political Agent.

Appendix II.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts in the Kotah State from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1893.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.					Pending on 31st March 1894.	Remarks.
				Decreed.	Dismissed.	Compromised.	Struck off.	Total.		
Sadr Civil Courts.										
Suits exceeding R5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 1,000, but not exceeding R5,000	1	18	19	15	2	1	...	18	1	
„ 300, do. do. „ 1,000	2	55	57	45	5	2	...	52	5	
Suits not exceeding R300	6	709	715	530	93	52	36	711	4	
Total	9	782	791	590	100	55	36	781	10	
Nazims' Courts.										
Suits not exceeding R300	48	490	538	299	37	67	67	470	68	
GRAND TOTAL	57	1,272	1,329	889	137	122	103	1,251	78	

Appendix III.

Statement showing the working of the Appellate Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1893.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.				Pending on 31st March 1894.	Remarks.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Total.		
Criminal cases received for confirmation	...	134	134	87	36	11	134	...	
Criminal appeals	11	126	137	78	20	39	137	...	
Total	11	260	271	165	56	50	271	...	
Civil Cases Appeals.									
Cases exceeding R5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 1,000, but not exceeding R5,000	2	6	8	2	3	3	8	...	
„ 300, do. do. „ 1,000	1	13	14	6	5	3	14	...	
Cases not exceeding R300	19	182	201	98	54	45	197	4	
Total	22	201	223	106	62	51	219	4	
GRAND TOTAL	33	461	494	271	118	101	490	4	

Political Agent's Office, Kotah;
The 6th April 1894.

C. HERBERT, *Captain,*
Political Agent.

Appendix IV.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Criminal Courts of the Kotah State from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.

No.	Crimes.	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1893.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending on 31st March 1894.	Number of cases in which punishment awarded.	Number of Persons.				Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Number of cattle recovered.
								Arrested.	Punished.	Acquitted.	Under trial.				
												R a. p.		R a. p.	
1	Murder	...	3	3	3	...	2	6	4	2	...	79 0 0	...	25 0 0	...
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	4	4	4	...	4	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	Attempt at murder	...	2	2	2	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dacoity	2	8	10	8	2	3	26	21	5	...	1,085 15 0	12	261 7 6	12
5	Robbery	2	20	22	22	...	3	14	6	8	...	1,245 9 0	69	...	9
6	Theft — Cattle	1	64	65	65	...	45	118	77	41	...	...	517	...	213
	Theft — Other	1	228	229	229	...	149	352	223	129	...	18,303 15 9	...	2,745 9 6	...
7	Poisoning	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Grievous hurt	...	9	9	9	...	9	13	9	4	...	...	...	...	...
9	Abduction	...	24	24	24	...	12	36	17	19	...	368 0 0	...	...	...
10	Buying or disposing of stolen property	...	5	5	5	...	3	9	7	2	...	...	...	...	...
11	Arson	...	3	3	3	...	2	8	2	6	...	...	...	...	...
12	Selling of any minor for purposes of prostitution	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
13	Other crimes	12	539	551	540	11	241	604	349	255	...	186 11 9	...	...	...
	Total	18	911	929	916	13	475	1,198	724	474	...	21,264 3 6	598	3,032 1 0	234

Political Agent's Office, Kotah;
The 6th April 1894.

C. HERBERT, *Captain.*
Political Agent.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the number of Boys and Girls in the Schools of the Kotah State during the year 1893-94.

Name of School.	Number of Boys on 31st March 1894.					Daily average number of attendance.	Total number of Teachers.	Remarks.
	In English.	In Persian or Urdu.	In Sanskrit.	In Hindi.	Total.			
Boys Schools.								
Kotah City School	104	42	12	157	315	220	15	
Village Schools.								
1. Anta	...	4	...	51	55	31	1	
2. Atree	5	5	...	29	39	26	3	
3. Baran	...	22	...	49	71	56	2	
4. Barode	...	2	...	39	41	24	1	
5. Digode	...	...	...	27	27	21	1	
6. Etawah	...	10	...	39	49	37	1	
7. Kithun	...	...	...	37	37	26	1	
8. Kanwas	...	...	...	18	18	18	1	
9. Khanpur	...	5	...	76	81	64	1	
10. Kishenganj	...	...	...	29	29	14	1	
11. Kunjer	...	...	...	39	39	29	1	
12. Mangrole	...	...	2	36	38	35	1	
13. Mandana	...	2	...	25	27	24	1	
14. Ram Chunderpura	...	20	1	29	50	36	2	
15. Sangode	...	...	...	45	45	42	1	
16. Shergarh	...	...	...	30	30	24	1	
17. Siswali	...	...	...	42	42	36	1	
18. Sultanpur	...	...	...	39	39	22	1	
Total	109	112	15	836	1,072	785	37	
Girls Schools.								
1. Kotah Girls School	...	26	...	12	38	24	2	
2. Baran Girls School	...	41	...	...	41	28	1	
Total	...	67	...	12	79	52	3	
GRAND TOTAL	109	179	15	848	1,151	837	40	

Political Agent's Office, Kotah;
The 6th April 1894.

C. HERBERT, *Captain,*
Political Agent.

(8)

JHALLAWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 111 G., dated Jhalrapatan, 9th April 1894.

From—G. R. IRWIN, Esq., C. S., Political Agent of Jhallawar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Governor-General's Agent, my Report upon the Administration of the Jhallawar State during the year 1893-94.

PERSONNEL.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie held charge of this Agency during the month of April 1893, in addtion to his own duties as Political Agent in Kotah. For the rest of the year, except during a brief absence in September and October, when Captain Herbert officiated, I have held the appointment.

TOURS.

During December, Jannary, and February, I went on tour in all three sub-divisions of the State, visiting and inspecting all the out-tahsils, except three.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJ RANA.

The distribution of administrative powers made by the Governor-General's Agent in December 1892, subsisted throughout the year under report. His Highness has, I much regret to say, not enjoyed very good health, and has suffered from time to time from fever. He only left the State to visit the Agent to the Governor-General at Abu in April 1893 and at Neemuch in February 1894; in both cases he was only away for a few days.

THE COUNCIL.

It is with great regrat that I have to record the death during the year of two Sardars, Apji Norpat Singh and Dhabai Sheo Bux; in ability and knowledge of the State and its administration they were advisers whom this Darbar could ill-afford to lose.

The strength of the Council has been still further reduced by the departure of Maharaj Balbadhur Singh, who has been selected for the appointment of Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General. At present there are only two remaining Members of the Council, Hakim Saadat Ahmad Khan Bahadur and Dhabai Hur Lall.

THE WORKING OF THE COURTS.

In the personnel of the Judicial establishment there was one important change during the year, Munshi Kali Charan, Judge of the Court of Appeal, retiring, and being succeeded by Raja Sawant Singh. The following particulars regarding the working of the Courts relate to the twelve months from the 1st of March 1893 to the 28th February 1894.

During this period the Civil Court had to deal with 1,053 newly filed suits, in addition to 100 remaining over from the previous year, the total amount in dispute being R1,01,686: out of this number 1,054 were decided, leaving out 109 pending on the 1st of March 1894. The new institutions exceeded by 277 the number of suits filed during the preceding twelve months, and the Civil Court appears to have kept creditably abreast of this heavy increase in its work. It also disposed of 677 applications for executions of decree.

The Appellate Court on the Civil Side had before it in all 49 appeals, *viz.*, 18 pending from the previous year and 31 lodged during 1893-94, the amounts at stake aggregating R20,689. Forty-one appeals for R15,678 were disposed of the decision of the Court of first instance being upheld in 23 cases, modified in 7, and upset in 11 only.

The Tahsildars, who do some petty Civil work, took up in all 34 cases during the year, all of which they disposed of apparently: in 17, or 50 per cent., of these cases appeals were lodged; the Tahsildars' decisions were confirmed in 4 cases, modified in 7, and upset in 6 cases.

The superior Courts' powers of reference and revision seem to have been but seldom exercised.

The table below will give a general view of the criminal statistics of this year, the working of the Police and the Criminal Courts:—

.....	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases in which arrests were made by the Police.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases not yet decided by the Courts and of people concerned.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Value of property said to have been stolen.	Value of property recovered.
							R	
Murder	3 (4)*	4	13	5	4—6	2	...	...
Homicide	1 (1)	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	3 (2)	2	6	5	1—1	...	341	45
Robbery	5 (10)	1	3	2	...	1	159	17
House-breaking	202 (196)	95	152	117	...	35	12,094	6,357
Theft	103 (100)	74	119	103	...	16	8,951	5,449
Abortion	2 (3)	2	5	5	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	12 (18)	9	25	10	3—3	...	...	...
Rape	1 (10)	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Other offences	691 (612)	188	287	185	41	...	...	...

*The figures in brackets in column 2 are the corresponding figures for last year.

It will be seen that there has been an increase in the number of offences committed or reported. The proportion of convictions to apprehensions is creditable to the Police, who have also succeeded in recovering a considerable part of the property carried off by thieves and burglars.

THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

This department is under the management of Seth Dowlut Ram. The tariff remained unchanged during the year, but certain modifications in the rates are under consideration and may perhaps be introduced next year. The receipts for the year 1949 S., the last for which the accounts have been made up, were in round numbers R1,26,294, as against R1,13,847 in 1948 S., while the expenses were R19,434, or about R600 less than in the preceding year. The increased receipts are attributable practically entirely to the increase in the quantity of opium exported: in the export of grain, oilseeds, and gur there was a considerable falling off: a larger trade was done in tobacco than in 1948 S.: the quantities of other raw and manufactured goods exported remained fairly steady.

RAJ POST OFFICE.

About 1,000 more letters, 1,14,934 in all, passed through the Post Office in 1949 S., as compared with 1948 S., and there was a small increase in the receipts, counterbalanced unfortunately by a slightly greater increase in the

charges. The department is run at a loss to the State, and it may perhaps be possible to reduce this by a redistribution of offices, or in some way. I propose to have the matter looked into.

EDUCATION.

This year again there is nothing calling for special notice under this head. There was a slight falling off in the number of pupils, attributable apparently to the retirement of a particularly popular master, many of whose pupils followed his example.

A regrettable feature is the small interest which the better classes seem to take in education.

REVENUE.

The total demand in revenue and cesses for Sambat 1949 was R12,91,061, as against R13,17,780 in Sambat 1948. More than R20,000 of the difference is due to the fact that many of the cesses in this State are payable triennially, and that Sambat 1949 was so far as they were concerned a blank year. The actual revenue demand was further reduced by R10,500, owing to the striking off from the rent rolls of the assessment on lands standing in the names of tenants who had died or absconded. Under Miscellaneous there was an increase in the demand of about R4,000.

The realizations on all accounts aggregated R11,76,231. About R30,000 more may be reckoned as quite certain to come in. This leaves approximately R85,000 unrealized, of which it is difficult to prophecy how much will be collected. I fear, however, there can be no doubt that a great part of it will have to be struck off. Year by year, owing to the fall in the prices of opium, the assessment presses more and more heavily on irrigated lands, and it will be necessary, I think, to take in hand at once a reduction in the settlement rates.

During the year 1949 S. R17,000 odd were given in Taccavi. Of this, R14,500 were advanced to assist cultivators in purchasing cattle, and practically the whole of the remainder was for the construction of wells. Besides this, nearly 17,000 maunds of grain were advanced to cultivators, all of which was recovered when the harvest came in.

The *kharif* harvest of 1950 S. was excellent: in the *rabi* I am sorry to say that wheat has been largely damaged by blight, and that the poppy has suffered from hail, and also from the disease called "Rog," which reduces the quantity and consistency of the juice. The Deputy Collector and his assistant have been and are touring about the State, investigating the condition of the villages which have suffered most severely.

FINANCE.

The silver question has naturally been the question of the year in Jhallawar. The closing of the British mints was followed by a sharp fall in the value of Jhallawar as compared with British rupees, and large importations of silver bullion into the State. The mint was closed to free coinage on the 1st September, but to avoid a commercial crisis among the local traders, it was found necessary to admit for coinage silver imported or purchased before the 31st August, so that the policy of closing the mint really never got a fair trial before, on the 3rd April last, it was deemed advisable to re-open it. In the absence of big bankers, from whom coin can be obtained with certainty when required, local traders have to rely on the mint to supply them with Jhallawar rupees with which to pay for produce bought up for export. If the mint had

been kept shut there would consequently have been no market for the cultivators' produce, and the results must have been disastrous. On the 3rd April therefore the mint was re-opened, a seignorage of 10 per cent. being levied. This should, I think, prevent silver being brought to the mint for merely speculative purposes, and should keep the supply of coin down to market requirements.

PUBLIC WORKS AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS.

These departmental reports are being separately submitted as usual, and I need not go into details here. The vital statistics furnished by the Darbar, I must however note, clearly show the urgent necessity for increased supervision. The state of the gaol has not been altogether satisfactory, and remedial measures will have to be taken in hand to meet the defects brought to light during the course of the last year's working.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure of the Jhallawar State for Sambat 1949 (1892-93).

No.	Receipts.	Estimate.	Actual.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Opening balance	7,50,000 0 0	8,32,205 4 3½	82,205 4 3½	...
	Arrears.				
2	Pergunnahs	...	22,845 3 11	22,845 3 11	...
3	Customs	...	2,396 7 9	2,396 7 9	...
4	Miscellaneous	...	53,156 5 1	53,156 5 1	...
	Total	...	78,398 0 9	78,398 0 9	...
	Current year.				
5	Pergunnahs	12,97,155 5 5	12,04,673 0 8½	....	92,482 4 9½
6	Customs	1,13,847 0 0	1,25,916 11 5	12,069 11 5	...
7	Miscellaneous	1,05,284 14 6	1,17,854 3 9½	12,569 5 3¾	...
	Total	15,16,287 3 11	14,48,443 15 11½	44,321 4 7½	1,12,164 8 7
	Total Arrears and Current	15,16,287 3 11	15,26,842 0 8½	1,22,719 5 4¼	1,12,164 8 7
	Total with Balance	22,66,287 3 11	23,59,047 4 11½	1,04,924 9 7½	...
	Recovery of advance	1,05,000 0 0	1,79,720 4 11	74,720 4 11	...
	GRAND TOTAL	23,71,287 3 11	25,38,767 9 10½	1,79,644 13 6½	1,12,164 8 7

No.	Expenditure.	Estimate.	Actual.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Tribute to Government	80,000 0 0	80,000 0 0	...	...
2	Palace	45,064 4 0	67,147 0 8	22,082 12 8	...
3	Personal servants	31,793 6 0	30,686 12 10	...	1,106 9 2
4	Courts and Departments	2,93,100 1 5½	2,72,803 13 4	...	20,296 4 0½
5	Establishments	1,26,718 10 3	1,23,156 15 3½	...	3,561 10 11½
6	Army and Police	3,48,150 6 3	3,49,439 6 9	1,289 0 6	...
7	Religious and Charitable	25,101 2 9	24,039 13 6	...	1,061 5 3
8	Festivals	13,277 5 3	11,822 10 9	...	1,394 7 9
9	Pergunnahs	1,92,564 7 10	1,80,040 14 10	...	12,523 9 0
10	Vakils	16,145 6 6	16,673 4 10	527 14 4	...
11	Public Works	1,33,000 0 0	1,89,015 14 7	...	3,984 1 5
12	Guests	2,500 0 0	849 1 9	...	1,650 14 3
13	Rewards and Gifts	25,000 0 0	1,303 0 0	...	23,697 0 0
14	Travelling and Batta	18,380 8 0	11,701 2 3	...	6,679 5 7
15	Miscellaneous ordinary	4,000 0 0	5,830 7 8	1,830 7 8	...
	Total	13,54,795 10 3½	12,94,570 7 0½	43,528 15 6	1,03,754 2 9
	Miscellaneous extraordinary	61,491 9 7½	1,05,248 4 1	43,756 10 5½	...
	Total	14,16,287 3 11	13,99,818 11 1½	87,285 9 11½	1,03,754 2 9
	Advances	1,05,000 0 0	2,08,323 4 7½	1,03,323 4 7½	...
	GRAND TOTAL	15,21,287 3 11	16,08,141 15 9	1,96,656 11 7	1,03,801 15 9
	Closing balance	8,50,000 0 0	9,30,625 10 1½	...	...

Jhalrapatan;
The 14th April 1894.

G. R. IRWIN,
Political Agent, Jhallawar.

(9)

BIKANIR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. $\frac{439}{5}$ G., dated Bikanir, 2nd April 1894.

From—C. S. Bayley, Esq., C. S., Political Agent, Bikanir,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Bikanir Political Agency for the year 1893-94.

2. I held charge of the Political Agency throughout the year, except for the period from the 25th July to the 15th October 1893, when during my absence on privilege leave the current duties were carried on by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. ffrench-Mullen, M. D., the Agency Surgeon. On this officer's transfer to Jodhpur as Officiating Residency Surgeon, in October, Surgeon-Major H. N. V. Harington was appointed to officiate as Agency Surgeon at Bikanir.

THE MAHARAJA.

3. His Highness the Maharaja, who is still at the Mayo College, spent the summer vacation at Mount Abu, and the Daserah and Christmas holidays at Bikanir. The Maharaja also came to Bikanir on the occasion of the Agent to the Governor-General's visit in February 1894. His Highness's health and conduct have been very satisfactory, and his education has made much progress. He is now in the 2nd class at the College. The manner in which Pandit Ram Chandra Dubé has performed his duties as Tutor and Assistant Guardian is, as usual, deserving of high praise.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S VISIT.

4. The Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, visited Bikanir from the 10th to the 14th February.

THE SARDARS.

5. Maharaj Jawani Singh, Rajwi, a relation of the Maharaja, and the Thakurs of Gopalpura, Santha, and Kanwari died during the period under review. A posthumous son and heir was born to the Rawat of Rawatsar who died in the preceding year.

ADMINISTRATION.

6. The State sustained a severe loss by the death on the 11th February of Mahta Mangal Chand Rakhicha, who had been a Member of the Council of Regency since its institution. The vacancy in the Council has been filled by the appointment, subject to the sanction of the Government of India, of Maharao Sawai Singh Baid. The services rendered to the State by the Revenue Officer, Munshi Sohan Lal, were recognized by the bestowal on him on the 24th May of the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction.

REVENUE.

7. The following table shows the rainfall of the year in the several tahsils:—

Tahsils.	Rainfall.	
	Inches.	Cents.
1. Anupgarh	10	70
2. Bahaderan	18	86
3. Bikanir	14	29
4. Churn	18	69
5. Dungargarh	16	53
6. Hanumangarh	14	2
7. Lunkaransar	12	52
8. Mirzawala	19	89
9. Nuhar	23	76
10. Rajgarh	21	97
11. Ratangarh	20	38
12. Reni	14	68
13. Sardarshahr	21	22
14. Sujangarh	19	17
15. Suratgarh	13	71

The distribution of the rainfall was, on the whole, good, and the *kharif* crop would have been satisfactory throughout the State, had it not been for the injury caused in some places by a plague of field-mice. These animals completely destroyed the crops in 91 villages in the Lunkaransar and Nuhar Tahsils, and caused considerable damage elsewhere. The *rabi* crops in the north of the State promise well, and there is a noteworthy increase of *rabi* cultivation in the Nuhar, Bahaderan, and Rajgarh Tahsils. The land revenue was expected to amount to R6,60,000. The actual realizations have been R7,15,550 on account of the year under review, and R44,219 on account of arrears of previous years.

COURT OF WARDS.

8. Five new estates came under the management of the Court of Wards during the year, bringing the total number up to 25. Another estate, that of Kanwari, the Pattadar of which has recently died, will come under the Court's management shortly. The Pattadar of Dadrewa attained his majority during the year, and his estate has been made over to him. Of the 25 estates now under management, 9 are entirely free of debt, and in 5 of the remainder the debts do not exceed a year's income. The total amount claimed from all of these estates, when they came under management, was R7,90,736, and the amount for which decrees were given was R3,95,224. Of the latter sum, R2,39,750 have now been paid. The balance is being cleared by regular instalments.

FINANCE.

9. The receipts for the Sambat year 1949 (1892-93) amounted to R19,83,640-6-6, and the expenditure to R26,11,510-2-1, including R9,52,126-2-5 extraordinary expenses. The year under review opened with a credit balance of R16,15,548-12, of which R12,34,300 were invested in Government Paper. The extraordinary expenses include R5,30,000 lent to the Marwar Darbar on account of the Railway, R1,66,547 expended directly on the Railway, R83,146 lent to Sardars, R26,900 spent on famine relief, R88,158 paid as compensation to owners of houses removed from the com-

pound of the Fort and other miscellaneous items, such as the entertainment of guests bringing Tika, latrines for the palace, refund of fines, etc.

JUDICIAL.

10. The following table shows the result of the working of the Courts during the year:—

Courts.	Cases.	Pending on the 1st April 1893.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on the 1st April 1894.
Nizamats and Tahsils	Criminal	17	1,653	1,670	1,648	22
	Civil	198	4,628	4,826	4,524	302
	Revenue	286	1,587	1,873	1,536	337
Nizamats on the Appellate side.	Criminal	...	106	106	102	4
	Civil	16	377	393	367	26
	Revenue	2	124	126	121	5
Appellate Court	Criminal	12	237	249	241	8
	Civil	28	285	313	288	25
	Revenue	5	59	64	56	8
Regency Council	Criminal	3	96	99	93	6
	Civil	4	115	119	93	26
	Revenue	1	24	25	23	2
	Total	572	9,291	9,863	9,092	771

The number of cases instituted during the year was 9,291, showing an increase of 1,595 as compared with the previous year. The increase is common to all Courts and all classes of cases, save revenue cases instituted in Nizamats and Tahsils, which fell from 1,673 to 1,587, and is most remarkable in civil cases instituted in the Lower Courts, which rose from 2,813 to 4,628. The increase in civil legislation is probably due to the good harvests of 1892-93 and 1893-94, which led creditors to attempt to get in their outstanding debts. Suits on account of money transactions rose from 2,602 to 4,311. Of the 9,863 cases which came before the Courts for disposal, including those pending at the commencement of the year, 9,092 or 92·19 per cent. were decided. The corresponding figures for 1892-93 were 8,315 and 7,742, respectively, giving a percentage of 93·13 cases disposed of.

Of the 4,826 civil cases tried during the year, 3,730 or 56·5 were decided in favour of the plaintiffs. The proportion of revenue suits decreed was much the same, being 57·2 per cent. Four hundred and eighty-seven civil and revenue appeals came before the Nizamats from the decisions of Tahsildars. The findings of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 245 or about half of them. The result of the appeals to the Appellate Court was not much better, only 245 decisions out of 441, or 55·3 per cent., being confirmed. Of the 116 appeals which came before the Council of Regency, the decision of the Appellate Court was upheld in 90 cases, or 77·6 per cent.

The total number of criminal cases instituted in the Nizamats and Tahsils was 1,653, as compared with 1,503 in the previous year, showing an increase of 150 cases. The increase was, however, confined principally to petty offences, and there was a satisfactory decrease from 258 to 206 in cattle-thefts, and from 356 to 332 in other thefts. Altogether 1,670 criminal cases came before these

Courts for disposal, of which 33 were transferred to other Courts and 22 were pending at the close of the year. Of the 1,615 cases tried, punishment was inflicted in 787 or 48·7 per cent. The value of the property reported to have been stolen during the year was R44,653, as against R23,128 in 1892-93. Property to the amount of R18,292 was recovered. Out of 398 head of cattle said to have been stolen, 273 were recovered. Of the 106 criminal appeals which came before the Nizamats during the year, the decisions of the Lower Courts were upheld in 47, rejected in 32, and altered in 23. The Appellate Court had to deal with 225 criminal appeals, and the decisions of the Lower Courts were upheld in 67·1 per cent. of them. Ninety criminal appeals came before the Council, who upheld the decision of the Appellate Court in 60 cases.

Nine cases of homicide were tried by the Council. In five of them, which appeared to be cases of murder, and in which eight persons were involved, the full Council sat with the Political Agent as President. All the accused were found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

11. There was no outbreak of epidemic disease, though fever and bronchitis were prevalent. Two hundred and seventy-six major and 4,579 minor operations were performed during the year. Seventeen thousand nine hundred and eighteen vaccinations took place; of which 17,836 were successful. The total cost of vaccination was R1,151-8-0, or one anna per head. A new dispensary was opened at Mirzawala during the year.

JAIL.

12. The Bikanir Jail contained 443 prisoners on the 31st March 1894, against 514 at the beginning of the year. The mortality among the prisoners was 3, or 0·60 per thousand.

INFANTICIDE.

13. No cases of infanticide were reported during the year. The case mentioned in last year's report was dismissed for want of proof.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

14. No fresh case of boundary dispute occurred during the year.

EDUCATION.

15. There were 495 pupils in the boys' school, and 67 in the girls' school at the close of the year. The average attendance at the boys' school was 321·41, and that at the girls' school 89·92. The school for the sons of Thakurs was opened in April 1893. There are 16 boys accommodated in the main school: Lala Ladli Pershad, Head Master of the Kekri school, has been appointed Head Master of the school on probation. There are 10 schools in the districts, giving education to 776 pupils, the average daily attendance being 595·62.

MAYO COLLEGE.

16. There were 11 boys, including His Highness the Maharaja, at the Mayo College during the year under report.

CONSERVANCY.

17. The conservancy of the city and its suburbs continued to receive attention during the year, and is now in a fairly satisfactory state. The *pinjra-*

pol for Brahmani bulls was opened during the year, and the city has thus been relieved of a source of much annoyance and some danger.

SOCIAL REFORMS.

18. The Local Committee of the Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha has continued to do useful work, as have the Committees with similar objects appointed by the Brahmans and Mahesris. The Oswal community is now making arrangements for the curtailment of expenses on marriages and funerals.

ARMY.

19. The strength of the Camel Corps at the close of the year was 495. A musketry party consisting of 3 officers and 12 sipahis competed at the Imperial service meeting held at Meerut in March. A party was attached for musketry instruction to the 2nd Battalion of the 1st Gurkhas at Dehra Dun, and received high praise from the officers of the regiment. Some further reductions have been effected in the Regular Cavalry and Infantry of the State.

RAILWAY.

20. As was to be expected, the earnings of the Railway during the year 1893 compared unfavourably with those for 1892, during which the receipts were swollen by the import of grain caused by the scarcity. The actual net earnings were R52,241 as against R74,427.

MINT.

21. The Bombay Mint has completed the coining of the ten lakhs of new rupees sanctioned by the Government of India, and the Darbar has now received the whole amount. The silver coin formerly current has been called in and is no longer in circulation. Arrangements for supplying the Darbar with copper coins are now the subject of correspondence with the Mint Master, Calcutta.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

22. No cases of mail robbery took place during the year.

SETTLEMENT.

23. Mr. Fagan was in charge of the settlement operations from the commencement of the year to the 1st January, when, on his reversion to the Punjab, his place was taken by Rai Sahib Sohan Lal, the Revenue Officer. The area of the Khalsa villages of the State, exclusive of the Anupgarh pergunnah, in which it was determined to make no measurements, is about 22,89,771 acres, comprised in 556 villages, of which 326 are situated in the Suratgarh Nizamat. Up to the middle of November, 168 villages had been surveyed, and measurements were in progress in 52 more. Two hundred and ninety-three villages have now been completed, and 142 are under survey, leaving 121 villages unsurveyed and untouched. The total expenditure up to the 30th November was R60,734, and R11,339 have been expended since. The work has thus progressed very satisfactorily, and will in all probability be nearly completed in another year. The measurements in the Suratgarh Nizamat will, it is hoped, be completed by July next. Before leaving, Mr. Fagan submitted a full report on the operations up to the time of his departure, and laid before the Council his views as to the method of assessment and the rates to be adopted. These were discussed by the Council, and with a few unimportant modifications were accepted.

PUBLIC WORKS.

24. The amount alloted for Public Works expenditure during the year under review was R1,91,675. The accounts are not yet complete, but it is probable that about R1,20,000 will have been expended by the close of the year. The principal works undertaken at Bikanir are the new Darbar Hall in the palace, on which some R15,000 have been expended, improvements in the sanitary arrangements in the palace at a cost of about R5,000, the erection of a cenotaph to the late Maharaja at a cost of about R13,000, various buildings in conection with the lines of the Camel Corps costing about R9,000. In addition to these, the new jail extension has been completed, a commencement has been made of pucka lines for the Raj troops, and considerable progress has been made in the removal of *dèbris* of houses pulled down in the Fort. In outlying districts a new jail has been commenced at Reni, a dispensary has been commenced at Sardarshahr, and a house has been completed for the Hospital Assistant at Sujangarh. At the latter place, also a portion of the fort has been rebuilt and lines for the sawars have been started.

The Public Works Department of the State has been in the charge of Mr. J. E. Gabbett throughout the year.

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

25. A party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India under Captain S. G. Burrard, R. E., visited the State in November last.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

26. During my cold weather tour I visited all the Nizamats and every Tahsil except Sardarshahr.

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

27. The office establishment continued to work satisfactorily throughout the year.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tahsil Courts (Criminal Side) of the Bikanir State for the year ending 31st March 1894.

No.	Crime.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1893.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases transferred.	Number of cases in which punishment is awarded.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1894.	Number of persons.							Amount of property plundered.	Number of persons plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of cattle plundered.	Number of cattle recovered.
									Arrested.	Punished.	Released.	Transferred.	Absconded.	Died.	Under trial.					
																R a. p.		R a. p.		
1	Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Highway robbery	...	16	16	10	...	5	1	32	9	22	...	...	...	1	346 4 0	...	102 0 0	8	4
6	Cattle theft	5	206	211	99	11	99	2	355	160	190	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	370	264
7	Other thefts	1	332	333	183	4	138	8	526	190	322	...	1	...	13	43,057 9 3	...	17,690 7 0	...	...
8	Abortion	...	5	5	2	1	2	...	7	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Attempted suicide	...	11	11	7	...	4	...	13	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Grievous hurt	...	21	21	5	1	15	...	43	25	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Sale of children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Abduction	...	31	31	15	1	13	2	56	18	32	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
14	Escape from lawful custody	...	8	8	...	...	8	...	12	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Counterfeit coin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Arson	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Other offences	11	1,022	1,033	506	15	503	9	2,072	916	1,127	...	8	1	20	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	17	1,653	1,670	828	33	787	22	3,117	1,335	1,726	...	12	2	42	43,383 13 3	...	17,792 7 0	378	268

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tahsil Courts (Civil Side) of the Bikanir State for the year ending on the 31st March 1894.

No.	Nature of cases.	Instituted.			Disposed of			Number of cases pending on the 31st March 1894.
		Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1893.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Transferred.	
1	Money transaction	180	4,311	4,491	2,605	1,565	65	256
2	Settlement of account	6	24	30	9	18	...	3
3	Dispute regarding houses . . .	1	41	42	21	19	...	2
4	Mortgage	...	18	18	8	8	1	1
5	Proprietary rights	5	44	49	11	28	3	7
6	Right of pre-emption	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Marriage disputes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Miscellaneous	6	190	196	76	85	2	33
	Total .	198	4,628	4,826	2,730	1,723	71	302

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tahsil Courts (Revenue Side) of the Bikanir State for the year ending on the 31st March 1894.

No.	Nature of cases.	Instituted.			Disposed of.			Transferred.	No. of cases pending on the 1st April 1894.
		No. of cases pending on the 1st April 1893.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Settled by Razinama.	Dismissed.		
1	Claim to villages	5	37	42	15	5	13	2	7
2	Boundary disputes	1	39	40	11	4	18	3	4
3	Chandhar	1	5	6	2	3	...	1	...
4	Dispute regarding Rakm	40	223	263	111	33	93	....	26
5	Division of property	2	13	15	2	3	9	...	1
6	Land dispute	7	235	242	76	26	124	2	14
7	Settlement of account	...	31	31	6	6	15	...	4
8	Cattle grazing	4	21	25	9	...	14	...	2
9	Stray cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Mutation of names	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Zemindari cess	...	11	11	4	...	6	1	...
12	Tanks and wells	...	4	4	1	...	3	...	...
13	Right in drinking water	1	9	10	2	5	3	...	...
14	Claim for subsistence allowance	2	3	5	2	...	2	1	...
15	Miscellaneous	223	956	1,179	830	18	45	7	279
	Total	286	1,587	1,873	1,071	103	345	17	337

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Regency Council, the Appellate Court, and the Nizamats during the year ending on the 31st March 1894.

Courts.	CIVIL.										CRIMINAL.										REVENUE.									
	Cases.			Disposed of.							Cases.			Disposed of.							Cases			Disposed of.						
	Pending on the 31st March 1893.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1894.	Pending on 31st March 1893.	Instituted.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases in which punishment awarded.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1894.	Pending on 31st March 1893.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	By Razinama.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1894.
REGENCY COUNCIL.																														
Cases on the Original Side	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	9	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases appealed against	4	115	119	...	...	67	20	6	...	26	...	90	90	...	...	54	12	18	...	6	1	24	25	...	...	...	23	...	...	2
TOTAL	4	115	119	...	...	67	20	6	...	26	3	96	99	9	9	54	12	18	...	6	1	24	25	...	...	...	23	...	...	2
APPELATE COURT.																														
Cases on the Original Side	2	3	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	22	24	22	16	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases appealed against	26	282	308	...	...	194	51	40	...	23	10	215	225	...	...	151	41	27	...	6	5	59	64	...	...	...	51	4	1	8
TOTAL	28	285	313	2	1	194	51	40	...	25	12	237	249	22	16	151	41	27	...	8	5	59	64	...	...	...	51	4	1	8
NIZAMATS.																														
Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases appealed against	16	377	393	...	...	190	95	82	...	26	...	106	106	...	...	47	32	23	...	4	2	124	126	...	...	...	55	50	15	1	5
TOTAL	16	377	393	...	...	190	95	82	...	26	...	106	106	...	...	47	32	23	...	4	2	124	126	...	...	...	55	50	15	1	5

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Council and Appellate Court of the Bikanir State for the year ending on the 31st March 1894 (Criminal Side).

Courts.	Crime.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1893.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases transferred.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1894.	Number of cases in which punishment awarded.	Number of persons. Arrested.	Punished.	Released.	Transferred.	Absconded.	Died.	Under trial.	Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of cattle recovered.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.
																R a. p.		R a p.				
Council. Original Side.	Murder	3	4	7	...	...	...	7	13	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Council. Cases appealed against.	Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Highway robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Theft of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Escape from lawful custody	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other offences	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3	6	9	...	...	...	9	15	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appellate Court.	Murder	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	...	3	3	3	...	...	2	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Attempt to murder	...	2	2	2	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dakaiti	2	3	5	5	...	...	4	20	12	8	...	...	...	...	1,231 12 9	20	498 0 0	5	...	...	...
	Other theft	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	18 8 0	...	2 8 0	...	...	...	...
	Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Highway robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other offences	...	11	11	11	...	...	7	17	8	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	22	24	24	...	...	16	51	27	22	...	...	...	2	1,250 4 9	20	500 8 0	5	...	...	...
	Theft of cattle	2	32	34	32	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	5	1
	Other theft	...	19	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	2
	Other offences	8	164	172	168	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	34	24
	Total	10	215	225	219	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	41	27
	GRAND TOTAL	12	237	249	243	...	6	18	51	27	22	...	...	...	2	1,250 4 9	20	500 8 0	5	151	41	27

C. S. BAYLEY,

Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of Prisoners in the Bikanir Central Jail for the year ending 31st March 1894.

No.	Crime.	For life.	14 years.	12 years.	10 years.	9 years.	8 years.	7 years.	6 years.	5 years.	4 years.	3 years.	2½ years.	2 years.	1½ years.	1¼ years.	1 year.	9 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	2 months.	1 month.	Under trial.	Total.
1	Murder	37	...	1	2	1	2	2	2	13	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	66
2	Dacoity	4	...	...	4	...	13	1	6	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	38
3	Poisoning	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
4	Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
5	Highway robbery	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	5	16	9	5	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46
6	Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
7	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
8	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
9	Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
10	Burglary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	15	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
11	Theft of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	4	1	11	5	...	5	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	41
12	Theft of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	13	25	4	47	8	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	111
13	Hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
14	Attempt at suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9
16	Escaping from lawful custody	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
17	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	3	3	...	29	4	2	10	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	63
18	Sale of children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
	Total	45	...	1	8	1	17	6	12	36	49	60	16	108	22	2	30	4	13	1	3	...	...	9	443

Abstract.

	Male.	Female.
Hindus	336	8
Mahomedans	94	5

Juvenile prisoners . . 4

Total No. of deaths 3.

Ratio per thousand 0·60.

Average number of prisoners 499·52.

HEERA SINGH.

The 30th March 1894.

(10)

RESOLUTION BY AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL ON THE MAYO COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1893-94.

Orders by the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,—No. 1561-G. dated 30th April 1894.

READ,—

Letter No. $\frac{2}{12}\frac{1}{7}$, dated the 9th April 1894, from the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, submitting his Annual Report for 1893-94.

RESOLUTION.—During the year 5 boys were admitted into the College against 11 in 1892-93, while 11 against 16 left it. The total number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year was 57, against 63 in 1892-93. The distribution of pupils according to States was as follows:—Bikanir 9, Jhallawar 5, Kotah 12, Marwar 11, Meywar 5, Tonk 4, Ulwar 3, Shahpura Chiefship 4, Ajmere-Istimrari Estates 2, from outside Rajputana 2. The conduct and health of the boys are both well reported on. The average daily attendance was 58·26 against 58·19 in the preceding year; the average number present 53·67 against 49·25; and the daily average number sick has been the same, *viz.*—1·1. Two of the boys were qualifying themselves for the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, and appeared for the entrance examination held at Jodhpur in March last. Ten of the boys were learning drawing under Mr. Sherring, the Head Master. The total income of the College amounted to R36,209-8-3, against R37,153-9-7 in 1892-93. The total expenditure was R33,754-0-11, against R33,971-9-5 last year. The balance at the credit of the College on the 1st April 1894 was R31,445-8-4, against R28,990-1-0 on the same date in 1893.

The report is on the whole satisfactory, and the thanks of the Agent to the Governor-General are again due to the Principal and his Assistants.

ORDER.—A copy of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, for information.

No. 1562-G., dated 30th April 1894.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, for information.

By order,

(Sd.) O. V. BOSANQUET,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

(11)

MAYO COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1893-94.

No. 217—12, dated 9th April 1894.

From—Lieut.-Col. William Loch, A.-D.-C., Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Agent Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, a Report on the Mayo College for the year 1893-94.

2. At the end of the year 1892-93 there were 63 boys on the College roll, and owing to the new admissions during the year under report being 5 and the withdrawals 11, the number now stands at 57.

NEW ADMISSIONS.

3. The names of the boys admitted during the year are as follows:—

1. Kanwar Sangram Singh of Kuraria, Kotah, joined 1st July 1893.
2. Kanwar Lachman Singh of Rupaheli, Meywar, joined 11th July 1893.
3. H. H. Maharaja Jey Singh of Ulwar, joined 17th August 1893.
4. Babha Amar Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar, joined 17th August 1893.
5. Kanwar Bakhtawar Singh of Jharol, Meywar, joined 21st September 1893.

This would seem a fitting opportunity to mention that the second generation of boys joining the Institution has commenced, the fathers of Lachman Singh of Rupaheli and Jey Singh of Ulwar having been old Mayo College boys, and which, I trust, may be viewed as a very satisfactory sign of the progress and popularity of the institution.

WITHDRAWALS.

4. The names of the boys withdrawn are as follows:—

1. Thakur Hari Singh of Mahajan, Bikanir.
2. Sahibzadah Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan of Tonk.
3. Kanwar Dhul Singh of Dabri, Kotah.
4. Kanwar Durjan Sal of Kotra, Jhallawar.
5. Bhanwar Inder Singh of Batera, Meywar.
6. Sahibzadah Muhammad Abdul Wahid Khan of Tonk.
7. Thakur Ranjit Singh of Pranhera, Ajmere.
8. Thakur Kishor Singh of Sathin, Marwar.
9. Bhanwar Amar Singh of Batera, Meywar.
10. Kanwar Madhav Singh of Parsoli, Meywar.
11. Kanwar Madhav Singh of Pirab, Bikanir.

DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGE ROLL.

5. The College roll now consisting of 57 boys is divided as follows:—

Ajmere	2	Meywar	5
Bikanir	9	Purhat	1
Cooch Behar	1	Shahpura	4
Jhallawar	5	Tonk	4
Kotah	12	Ulwar	3
Marwar	11		
		Total	57

STATES UNREPRESENTED.

6. The following States are unrepresented at the College:—

Banswara, Bhartpur, Bundi, Dholepore, Dungarpore, Jeypore, Jaisalmir, Karauli; Kishengarh, and Pertabgarh.

CONDUCT AND HEALTH.

7. The conduct of the boys throughout the whole year has been excellent, and as regards their health, I beg to subjoin *in extenso* a copy of a letter received from the Civil Surgeon of Ajmere (Surgeon-Major D. ffrench-Mullen) on the subject, which I have but little doubt will be favorably regarded :—

"*I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the health of the Mayo College boys for incorporation with your Annual Report.*

"*I have had medical charge of the College for three years, and I consider it matter of sincere congratulation the marvellously good health which the boys enjoy. The most severe, and almost the only case which I have had to treat during the year under report, was a boil which had to be incised to enable the boy to play polo.*

"*I am convinced that no College or School in India can show such an excellent record of health, and it is entirely due to the unremitting care of Colonel Loch to ensure regular hours of study and exercise suitable to each boy's capacity, and constant supervision of the sanitary surroundings. From the time a boy gets up in the morning until he goes to bed at night every minute of a boy's time is marked out for him, and to my knowledge most of the boys who have studied at the Mayo College have left it with regret and would gladly return—a sure test of the school's popularity and the tact and energy of its Principal and Head Master.*"

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF BOYS ON COLLEGE ROLL, PRESENT AT COLLEGE, AND SICK.

8. The daily average number on the College roll has been 58·26, against 58·19 last year; the average number present 53·67 against 49·25; and the daily average number sick has been the same, namely 1·1.

EXAMINATIONS.

9. Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector of the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency, examined the College in April 1893 and submitted his report to the Agent Governor-General: a printed copy of the same, I have now the honour to attach to this report.

CLASSES AND STUDIES.

10. There are eight classes in the College, and the studies pursued in each are given in the statements attached to this report.

The number of boys in each class at the end of the year under report was as follows :—

College Class	2	boys.
First „	3	„
Second „	5	„
Third „	6	„
Fourth „	7	„
Fifth „	12	„
Sixth „	10	„
Seventh „	12	„

The college class was specially prepared for the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, and appeared for the entrance examination at Jodhpur in March 1894.

In addition to the above classes a drawing class was in force from 10th July to 22nd September 1893, but was discontinued by the orders of Government. It was, however, re-established as a temporary measure from the 1st of

January 1894, for those boys who might wish to join. Ten boys voluntarily did so, and the class is receiving instruction under Mr. Sherring, the Head Master: a detailed report on its working will, as directed by the Agent Governor-General, be submitted at the expiration of six months.

PUBLIC WORKS.

11. The expenditure on Imperial Works during the year under report has been R2,327-8-3 against R2,383-2-6, showing a decrease of R55-10-3.

12. The expenditure on Contributional Works has been R4,696-9-10 against R5,329-9-10, showing a decrease of R633-0-0, chiefly due to less expenditure having been incurred in re-metalling the court yards and approach roads of the several Boarding Houses.

STATEMENT OF THE COLLEGE FUND.

13. The following is a condensed statement of the College Fund ;—

	R	a.	p.
Balance in Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1893 . .	28,990	1	0
Receipts during the year	36,209	8	3
TOTAL .	65,199	9	3
Expenditure during the year	33,754	0	11
Balance in Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1894 . .	31,445	8	4

RECEIPTS.

14. The total receipts during the year have been R36,209-8-3 against R37,153-9-7 last year, showing a decrease of R944-1-4 as explained below :—

RECEIPTS.	1892-93. R	a.	p.	1893-94. R	a.	p.	Difference. + Increase. − Decrease. R	a.	p.
Interest on—									
Endowment and Accumulated Funds.	25,436	4	0	25,436	4	0	...		
Contributions from Jodhpur, Bundi, Kotah, Kishengarh, Jhallawar and Dungarpore	2,701	3	8	2,701	3	8	...		
Contribution from—									
Oodeypore	1,187	13	9	1,187	13	9	...		
Jeypore	1,484	13	3	...			−1,484	13	3
Bikanir	593	15	0	593	15	0	...		
Bhartpur	593	15	0	593	15	0	...		
Karauli	178	3	0	178	3	0	...		
Ulwar	415	12	0	415	12	0	...		
Tonk	...			118	12	6	+118	12	6
Sirohi	59	6	3	59	6	3	...		
Pertabgarh	118	13	0	118	12	6	−0	0	6
Jaisalmir	36	0	0	36	0	0	...		
Book, Play, and Medical Fund Subscriptions	3,250	0	0	3,050	0	0	−200	0	0
Drawing class fees	...			200	0	0	+200	0	0
Conservancy and Garden Produce . .	975	0	10	1,461	14	4	+486	13	6
Other Receipts	122	5	10	57	8	3	−64	13	7
TOTAL .	37,153	9	7	36,209	8	3	−944	1	4

No contribution has been received from the Jeypore State during the year under report, hence the decrease.

The sum of R118-12-6 received from the Tonk State is the contribution for the years 1891-92 and 1892-93; nothing has been received for the past year 1893-94.

The decrease of R200 under head Book, Play, and Medical Fund Subscriptions is accounted for by subscriptions having been received from 61 boys, against 65 last year.

A sum of R200 has been received from 10 boys at R10 each per mensem as drawing class fees for January and February 1894.

The increase of R486-13-6 under Conservancy and Garden Receipts is due to the vegetable garden and college land having yielded more produce.

EXPENDITURE.

15. The total expenditure during the year under report, amounting to R33,754-0-11 against R33,971-9-5 last year, shows a decrease of R217-8-6.—

Expenditure.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference. + Increase. — Decrease.
Salaries and Establishments.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Principal	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Principal	.....	1,057 5 3	+1,057 5 3
Head Master	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	.....
Allowance to Head Master for teaching Drawing	.....	200 0 0	+200 0 0
Masters and Teachers	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0	.....
Personal allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvi	480 0 0	480 0 0	.....
Drill Masters	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....
Clerks	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....
Servants	1,152 0 0	1,152 0 0	.....
Conservancy and Garden Establishment	2,437 12 6	2,443 1 8	+5 5 2
Book, Play, and Medical Establishment	948 8 9	972 0 0	+23 7 3
Local allowance to Hospital Assistant	180 0 0	180 0 0	.....
Allowance to Medical Officer	637 1 7	562 14 5	—74 3 2
Police Guards	454 8 0	454 8 0	.....
Contingent charges			
Stationery	188 4 5	189 5 1	+1 0 8
Purchase and Repairs of Furniture	115 1 0	107 13 2	—7 3 10
Conservancy of Garden and Grounds	2,294 6 1	1,694 14 4	—599 7 9
Travelling Allowance	.....	.....	.....
Book, Play, and Medical Stores	3,005 0 3	2,431 7 5	—573 8 10
Library	581 0 2	405 4 0	—175 12 2
Pension and Absentee Charges	770 0 0	770 0 0	.....
Miscellaneous	573 1 8	652 10 1	+79 8 5
Prizes and Rewards	704 13 0	550 13 6	—153 15 6
Honorarium to Examiners	250 0 0	250 0 0	...
Total	33,971 9 5	33,754 0 11	—217 8 6

R1,057-5-3 represents the Exchange Compensation Allowance granted to the Principal in accordance with your office letters Nos. 4593 G., dated 7th November 1893, and 990 G., dated 28th March 1894.

The sum of R200 paid to Mr. Sherring as an allowance for teaching drawing is for the months of January and February 1894, as sanctioned in your office letter No. 5216 G., dated 16th December 1893.

CONSERVANCY OF GARDEN AND GROUNDS.

The decrease under this head is chiefly due to no expenditure having been incurred in purchase of fruit trees and forage in the year under report.

BOOK, PLAY, AND MEDICAL STORES.

Fewer expenses, as compared with last year, were incurred under this head.

LIBRARY.

The decrease under this head is mainly due to very little expenditure having been incurred in the purchase of books for the Library.

PRIZES.

The decrease under this head is due to cheaper prize books having been purchased.

SERVICES OF STAFF.

16. I have the honour to bring the good services of Mr. Herbert Sherring, the Head Master, and the other members of the Educational Staff to the notice of the Agent Governor-General. I have received the greatest assistance from them at all times. Hospital Assistant Brindaban Chundersur and Honorary Jemadar Khizar Khan, the Riding Master, have also done their respective works excellently, and the House-Motamids have been attentive and careful in the discharge of their duties.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1893-94 and 1894-95.

Receipts.	Estimated Receipts, 1893-94.	Actual Receipts, 1893-94.	Estimated Receipts, 1894-95.
Interest on—	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Endowment Fund R6,12,900	24,454 11 4	24,454 11 4	24,454 11 4
Accumulated Fund R11,600 in name of Agent Governor-General and Principal	462 13 6	462 13 6	462 13 6
Accumulated Fund R12,400 in name of Principal	494 12 2	494 12 2	494 12 2
Accumulated Fund R400 in name of Principal	15 15 4	15 15 4	15 15 4
Accumulated Fund R200 in name of Principal	7 15 8	7 15 8	7 15 8
Total	25,436 4 0	25,436 4 0	25,436 4 0
Contributions from Native States and Private Persons.			
From Jodhpur—by interest on contribution invested	1,181 0 8	1,181 0 8	1,181 0 8
„ Bundi ditto ditto ditto	119 11 2	119 11 2	119 11 2
„ Kotah ditto ditto ditto	817 15 2	817 15 2	817 15 2
„ Kishengarh ditto ditto ditto	71 13 2	71 13 2	71 13 2
„ Jhallawar ditto ditto ditto	482 12 8	482 12 8	482 12 8
„ Dungarpore ditto ditto ditto	27 14 10	27 14 10	27 14 10
„ Oodeypur—by annual payment	1,187 13 9	1,187 13 9	1,187 13 9
„ Jeypore ditto do.	1,484 13 8	...	1,484 13 8
„ Bikanir ditto do.	593 15 0	593 15 0	593 15 0
„ Bhartpur ditto do.	593 15 0	593 15 0	593 15 0
„ Karauli ditto do.	178 3 0	178 3 0	178 3 0
„ Ulwar ditto do.	415 12 0	415 12 0	415 12 0
„ Tonk ditto do.	59 6 3	118 12 6	59 6 3
„ Sirohi ditto do.	59 6 3	59 6 3	59 6 3
„ Pertabgarh ditto do.	118 12 6	118 12 6	118 12 6
„ Jaisalmir ditto do.	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
Book, Play, and Medical Fund Subscriptions	3,500 0 0	3,050 0 0	3,500 0 0
Drawing Class Fees	...	200 0 0	...
Total	10,929 4 8	9,253 13 8	10,929 4 8
Miscellaneous.			
Conservancy and Garden Produce	1,200 0 0	1,461 14 4	1,200 0 0
Other Receipts	...	57 8 3	...
Total	1,200 0 0	1,519 6 7	1,200 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	37,565 8 8	36,209 8 8	37,565 8 8

Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure, 1893-94.	Actual Expenditure, 1893-94.	Estimated Expenditure, 1894-95.
Salaries and Establishment.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Principal	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
Exchange Compensation Allowance to Principal	...	1,057 5 3	...
Head Master	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
Allowance to Head Master for teaching Drawing	...	200 0 0	...
Masters and Teachers	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0	8,400 0 0
Personal Allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvi	480 0 0	480 0 0	480 0 0
Drill Masters	960 0 0	600 0 0	960 0 0
Clerks	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
Servants	1,160 0 0	1,152 0 0	1,150 0 0
Conservancy and Garden Establishment	2,470 0 0	2,443 1 8	2,470 0 0
Book, Play, and Medical Establishment	1,340 0 0	972 0 0	970 0 0
Local Allowance to Hospital Assistant	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
Allowance to Medical Officer	600 0 0	562 14 5	600 0 0
Police Guards	460 0 0	454 8 0	455 0 0
Total	26,250 0 0	26,701 13 4	25,865 0 0
Contingent Charges.			
Stationery	200 0 0	189 5 1	200 0 0
Purchase and Repairs of Furniture	300 0 0	107 13 2	175 0 0
Conservancy of Garden and Grounds	3,100 0 0	1,694 14 4	2,800 0 0
Travelling Allowance	300 0 0	...	100 0 0
Book, Play, and Medical Stores	2,560 0 0	2,431 7 5	2,410 0 0
Library	600 0 0	405 4 0	550 0 0
Pension and Absentee Charges	810 0 0	770 0 0	770 0 0
Miscellaneous	800 0 0	652 10 1	755 0 0
Prizes and Rewards	870 0 0	550 13 6	740 0 0
Honorarium to Examiners	400 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
Total	9,940 0 0	7,052 3 7	8,750 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	36,190 0 0	33,754 0 11	34,615 0 0

Mayo College, Ajmere;
The 9th April 1894.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Principal, Mayo College.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE.

COLLEGE CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1893-94.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Book.—*Orient Reader, No. VI*	(i) Circulation of the Blood. (ii) The Golden Touch. (iii) Solomon and the Bees. (iv) The Struggle between the French and English in Southern India. (v) Venice. (vi) Battle of Tel-el-Kebir. (vii) The Story of Macbeth. (viii) Sir Charles Napier. (ix) Polonius's Advice to Laertes. (X) What the air is made of.
	Grammar.—*Manual of Grammar*	The whole.
	Translation.—*Hunter's Brief History of India in Hindi, Part II.*	Pages 1 to 30.
	(TEACHER, H. SHERRING, Esq.)	
MATHEMATICS	Euclid.—*Todhunter's*	The first four Books of Euclid.
	Mensuration.—*Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.*	Lengths, areas, and volumes.
	Algebra.—*P. Ghosh's*	First four rules, G. C. M., L. C. M., Square root, Cube root, Proportion, Fractions, Equations.
	(TEACHER, MUNSHI DIP CHAND, B. A.)	
	Arithmetic.—*P. Ghosh's*	The whole.
	(TEACHER, LALA HAR BUX.)	

Note.—This class was specially prepared for the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, and appeared for the entrance examination at Jodhpore in March 1894.

FIRST CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1893-94.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text Books.— *Professor Jevon's Political Economy.*	Four Chapters.
	Whitworth's Rajkumar Law Lectures .	The whole.
	Poetry.— *College Book* . . .	300 lines selected from pages 1 to 16.
	Grammar.— *Manual of Grammar* .	The whole.
	Translation.— *Hunter's Brief History of India in Hindi, Part II.*	Pages 1 to 30.
	(TEACHER, H. SHERRING Esq.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.—*Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.*	The whole (omitting pages 98 to 113, 146 to 266, and 309 to 339).
	(TEACHER, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Sanskrit Text Book.— *Sanskrit Shiksha.*	Pages 41 to 74.
	Sanskrit Grammar.— *Rajkrishna's* .	Pages 117 to 200.
	Translation.—	Hindi into Sanskrit and *vice versâ.*
	(TEACHER, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN.)	
	Persian Text Book.—*Entrance Course.*	Page 93 to end.
	Persian Grammar.— *Qawaid Farsi* .	The whole.
	Translation.—	Urdu into Persian and *vice versâ.*
	Letter Writing.—	In Persian.
	(TEACHER, MOULVI HABIB-UL-RAHMAN.)	
MATHEMATICS . .	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* .	Pages 141 to 147; 163 to 168; and 180 to 187.
	(TEACHER, MUNSHI SHEODAN MAL.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY . . .	English History.—*Creighton's* . .	Pages 30 to 63.
	Indian History.—*Wheeler's Tales from Indian History*	Pages 193 to 257.
	Physical Geography.—*Geikie's Primer*	Page 40 to end.
	General Geography.— . . .	India, Asia, Europe, Africa, and North America from wall-maps.
	Map Drawing	Map of Asia.
	(Teacher, MUNSHI DIP CHAND, B. A.)	

SECOND CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1893-94.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Books.—*Professor Balfour Stewart's Physics Primer*	The whole.
	Orient Reader, No. V	(i) A wild Elephant. (ii) An exploit of Sir William Wallace. (iii) Habits. (iv) The Revenge.
	Poetry.—*College Book*	250 lines selected from pages 16 to 28.
	(Teacher, H. SHERRING, Esq.)	
	Grammar.—*Manual of Grammar*	Pages 69 to 122 (omitting 111 to 115).
	Translation.—*Hunter's Brief History of India in Hindi, Part II*	Pages 1 to 7.
	(Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PRASAD.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE	Text Book.—*Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge*	Pages 1 to 269 (omitting 89 to 113 and 146 to 230.)
	(Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE	Sanskrit Text Book.—*Sanskrit Shikhsha*	Pages 1 to 40.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Rajkrishna's*	Pages 1 to 26 and 37 to 97.
	Translation.—	Hindi into Sanskrit and *vice versâ*.
	(Teacher, PUNDIT SHEO NARAIN.)	
	Persian Text Book.—*Entrance Course*.	Pages 1 to 72.
	Persian Grammar.—*Masdar-i-Fayuz*	Pages 103 to 108.
	Miftah-ul-Qawaid	Pages 1 to 7.
	Translation.—	Urdu into Persian and *vice versâ*.
	Letter Writing.—	In Persian.
	(Teacher, MOULVI HABIB-UL-RAHMAN.)	
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's*	Pages 141 to 168 (omitting 148 to 163) and pages 180 to 185.
	(Teacher, MUNSHI SHEODAN MAL.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	English History.—*Creighton's*	Pages 1 to 30
	Indian History.—*Wheeler's Tales from Indian History*	Pages 116 to 192.
	Physical Geography.—*Geikie's Primer*	Pages 1 to 46.
	General Geography.—*Blochmann's*	Pages 11 to 16 and 21 to 25.
	Map Drawing	Asia and Europe.
	(TEACHER, MUNSHI DURGA PRASAD.)	

THIRD CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1893-94.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Book.—*Orient Reader, No IV*	(i) Eyes and no Eyes. (2) The Usefulness of the Lower Animals to man. (3) A Golden Deed. (4) Anecdotes of a Voyage round the World. (5) How the Rajah took the Census. (6) The Three Giants, 4 Parts.
	Poetry.—*College Book*	(1) Lord Ullin's Daughter. (2) The old man's comforts. (3) The Parrot. (4) The Wreck of the "Hesperus."
	Grammar.—*Manual of Grammar*	Pages 1 to 64
	Translation.—*Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part II* (TEACHER, MUNSHI DIP CHAND, B. A.)	Exercises XIII, XIV, and 60 sentences of Exercise XV.
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE	Text Book.—*Paul Bert's First year of Scientific Knowledge* (TEACHER, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR.)	Pages 1 to 128 (omitting 98 to 113.)
SECOND LANGUAGE	Sanskrit Text Book.—*Rijúpath, Part I*	Pages 7 to 41.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Upakramanika*	Pages 52 to 80.
	Translation.— (TEACHER, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN.)	Hindi into Sanskrit and *vice versâ*.
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* (TEACHER, MUNSHI SHEODAN MAL.)	Pages 116 to 141, omitting problems in Decimals.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.—*Wheeler's Tales from Indian History.*	Pages 1 to 44.
	Epitome of Wheeler's Tales from Indian History.	Pages 14 to 32.
	Geography.—*Blochmann's*	Pages 14 to 25.
	Map Drawing.— (TEACHER, PANDIT PEETAMBER.)	India and Asia.

FOURTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1893-94.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Book.—*Orient Reader, No. III.*	(i) Idleness and Industry. (ii) The Boasting Wolf. (iii) The Lost Camel. (iv) The Prophecy. (v) The Three Brothers. (vi) The Water Melon. (vii) The Weaver-girl. (viii) Choosing a King of the Animals. (ix) The Whale. (x) The Flying Fish. (xi) The Wolf. (xii) Crusoe's Barley and Rice. (xiii) Raja Rasalu and the Swans. (xiv) Raja Rasalu and the Giants of Gandgarh.
	Poetry.—*College Book*	(i) The Story of Gelert; (ii) Casabianca; and (iii) The Well of St. Keyne.
	Grammar.—*Grammatical Primer*	Pages 24 to 52.
	Translation.—*Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part I.* (Teacher, Pandit Peetamber.)	Exercises VIII, IX, X, XI, and XII.
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE	Text Book.—*Translation of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.* (Teacher, Pandit Gauri Shankar.)	Pages 1 to 128 in the English version (omitting 98 to 113).
SECOND LANGUAGE	Sanskrit Text Book.—*Chanakyanitisar Sangraha.*	The whole.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Upakramanika*	Pages 17 to 51.
	Hindi Text Book.—*Gutka, Part I*	Pages 67 to 88.
	Hindi Letter Writer (Teacher, Pandit Sheo Narain.)	The whole.
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* (Teacher, Munshi Sheodan Mal)	Pages 84 to 106, omitting problems in Practice and Fractions.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.—*M. Janki Nath's, Part III*	The whole.
	Geography.—*Blochmann's*	Pages 7 to 15.
	Map Drawing.— (Teacher, Pandit Peetamber.)	Map of Asia.

FIFTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1893-94.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Book.—*Orient Reader, No. II*	(i) The Snow man. (ii) The Oasis. (iii) The Fox and the Goat. (iv) The Fox and the Cat. (v) A Cricket Match. (vi) A European Gentleman in India. (vii) The Faithful Servant. (viii) The Himalayas. (ix) Burning Mountains. (x) The Nightingale. (xi) The Fox and the Horse. (xii) Telling the truth. (xiii) Good Manners. (xiv) Jack the Giant Killer (including Jack's First Attempt; Giant Blunder bore; A Welsh Giant; The Craven Giant; The Prince's State; Jack's further adventures; The Cavern; and Thundel).
	Poetry.—*College Book*	(i) We are seven; (ii) After Blenheim; and (iii) Humanity towards Insects.
	Grammar.—*Grammatical Primer*	Pages 1 to 25.
	Translation.—*Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part I*	First seven Exercises.
	(Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE	Text Book.—*Translation of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge*	Pages 1 to 75 in the English version.
	(Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE	Hindi Text Book.—*Third Hindi Reader*	Pages 48 to 78
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Upakramanika*	Pages 8 to 17.
	Hindi Grammar.—*Hindi Vyakaransar*	Page 15 to end.
	Hindi Letter Writer.—*Patramalika, Part I.*	Page 21 to end.
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN.)	
	Persian Test Book.—*Farsi ki Pahli Kitab.*	Pages 1 to 20.
	Persian Grammar.—*Saf-wat-ul-Masadir*	Pages 1to 13.
	Urdu Test Book.—*Muntakhibat-i-Urdu*	Pages 1 to 66.
	Urdu Grammar.—*Qawaid Urdu, Part II*	Pages 1 to 24.
	Urdu Letter Writer.—*Inshai-Urdu-Nastaliq.*	Pages 1 to 31.
	(Teacher, MOULVI HABIB-UL-RAHMAN.)	
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's*	Pages 54 to 70, omitting Table of Cloth Measure; Pages 79 and 80, omitting Indian Table of Time.
	(Teacher, MUNSHI SHEODAN Mal.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.—*M. Janki Nath's, Part II.*	The whole.
	Geography.—*P. Sheodyal's*	Pages 1 to 17, Hindi edition.
	Map Drawing.—	Map of Asia.
	(Teacher, LALA HAR BUX.)	

SIXTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1893-94.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Test Book.—*Orient Reader, No I*	Pages 1 to 42.
	Poetry.—*College Book*	Lucy Gray.
	Grammar.—	Parts of Speech; Etymology:—Nouns.
	Colloquial	100 Sentences.
	(Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PRASAD.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE	Text Book.—*Translation of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.*	Pages 1 to 44 in the English version.
	(Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE	Hindi Text Book.—*Third Hindi Reader.*	Pages 1 to 35.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Upakaramanika*	Pages 1 to 8.
	Hindi Grammar.—*Hindi Vyakaran Sar*	Pages 1 to 14.
	Hindi Letter Writer.—*Patramalika, Part I.*	Pages 1 to 18.
	(Teacher, LALA HAR BUX.)	
	Urdu Text Book.—*Hakaik-ul-Mojudat*	Pages 1 to 52.
	Urdu Grammar.—*Qawaid Urdu, Part I*	The whole.
	Urdu Letter Writer.—*Inshai-Urdu-Nastaliq.*	Pages 1 to 31.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI.)	
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's*	Pages 24 to 54.
	(Teacher, MUNSHI SHEODAN MAL.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.—*Munshi Janki Nath's, Part I.*	The whole.
	Geography.—	Map of India.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI.)	

SEVENTH. CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1893-94.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text Book.—*Orient Primer*	1st Division, Pages 22 to 48. 2nd „ „ 1 to 35. 3rd „ „ 1 to 19.
	(Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PRASAD.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE	... ...	Lectures on (1) The Horse; (2) The Camel; (3) The Elephant; (4) The Cow; (5) The Dog; (6) The Cat; (7) The Lion; (8) The Bear.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE	Hindi Text Books.—*First Hindi Reader*	The whole.
	Second Hindi Reader	1st Division, pages 1 to 32. 2nd „ „ 1 to 5.
	(Teacher, LALA HAR BUX.)	
	Urdu Text Books.—*Tashrih-ul-Haruf*	The whole.
	Second Book of Urdu	Pages 1 to 58.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI.)	
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's*	Division I.—Notation, Numeration, and Multiplication Tables up to 12 times 12 Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication by two or three figures only. Division II.—Notation, Numeration, and Multiplication Tables up to 6 times 12; Addition and Subtraction.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY	Geography.—	Continents, Oceans, Important Countries, Islands and Mountains of the whole world.
	(Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PRASAD.)	

(12)

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE POST OFFICE IN RAJPUTANA DURING THE YEAR 1893-94.

Mr. C. Goodburn held charge of the Circle from the 16th April 1893 to the 14th July 1893, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. EdeC. Williams, who administered the Circle for the remainder of the year.

3. The five accompanying appendices show the progress made by the Post Office during the past year.

Appendix I.—New Post Offices were opened at Bhagu, Gotan, and Kolia in Marwar territory, and at Indargarh in Kotah territory. The Luharu Post Office in the territory of the Nawab of Luharu was transferred to the Punjab Circle on the 1st April 1893. Letter-boxes were opened in the undermentioned Districts and Native States at the places noted against each.

Native State or District.	Where letter-boxes were opened.
Ajmere and Merwara	Ghasiti Bazaar.
,,	Ajmere.
,,	Sadar Bazaar.
,,	Kekri.
Bikanir	Bhinasar.
Jeypore	Sivaji's temple, Ramgarh.
Kotah	Kishengunge.
,,	Kunjer.
,,	Mangrol.
,,	Sangode.
Marwar	Mundara.
,,	Nunbi.
Meywar	Kanor.
Sirohi	Sadar Bazaar, Abu.

Letter-boxes were removed from the places noted against the undermentioned Native State:—

Marwar	Bhagu.
,,	Harsola.
,,	Khandop.
,,	Nibaj.

The letter-box at Bhagu was removed on the opening of a post office at that station on the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway, and those at Harsola, Khandop, and Nibaj on account of their not being made use of by the residents of those villages.

Appendix II.—There is an increase of 25 miles in camel lines, owing to the extension of the camel line from Sikar to Fatehpur up to Ramgarh = 16 miles, and owing to the mileage between Jodhpur and Pokaran having been revised, resulting in an increase of nine miles over that shown as the mileage of this line in the previous year. Runners' lines between several unimportant offices having been closed or diverted, and revised mileage fixed between other post offices, gives a result of a net decrease of 61 miles under this head. There was no change in the Railway mileage over which mails were conveyed. The net mileage of the three classes of mail lines, the camel's, runners', and railway's, at the close of the year, being 3,683¾ miles, or 36 miles less than that at the close of the preceding year.

Appendix III.—The total number of articles of Letter and Parcel mail articles received for delivery during the last two years are given separately below, *viz*, :—

	Letter mail.	Parcel mail.
1892-93	7,838,584	70,876
1893-94	8,062,485	92,345
Increase	223,901	21,469
Percentage	2·8 per cent.	30·2 per cent.

The increase under the head of Letter mail articles delivered during the year, is in accordance with the development of the post office work and calls for no comments. It is, however, noticeable that the increases under the heads—

(1) Letters,
(2) Postcards,
(3) Newspapers and packets,

are relatively quite out of proportion to one another. Postcards show an increase of 200,863 or 7·7 per cent., while letters increased only by 4,126 or only ·087 per cent. Newspapers and packets increased by 18,912 or 3·4 per cent. These figures show that although there is no falling off in the number of letters, yet postcards are steadily on the increase and promise in a few years to be the chief source of communication among the natives, owing to the cheapness of the postage. The increase under the head of newspapers and packets is very favourable and is probably due to the spread of education and the natural consequences resulting therefrom, that is, the demand for news or literature by the educated classes.

The increase under the head of Parcel mail articles is very abnormal. The increase is mainly in the number of uninsured articles, while there is actually a falling off in the number of insured articles. For the enormous increase that has occurred, there appears to be no specific reason. Every class of parcel mail articles, except insured parcels, appear to have increased correspondingly, and it therefore is not readily ascertainable what is the cause of the increase of nearly thirty per cent. under this head. It is, however, supposed that the slack work in the past three years is now at an end, and that the former brisk business in parcel transactions through the Post Office is now reviving with the general prosperity prevailing in Rajputana.

The increase in Money Orders issued is normal, and appears to be the usual annual increase, which is attributable to the ever increasing popularity of the Money Order system with the non-mercantile portion of the public. In the number and value of money orders received for payment the decrease observed in the year 1892-93 still continues, and is, the Deputy Postmaster General is of opinion, due in the main to the introduction of the enhanced rate of commission at nearly all of the offices in Shekhawati and Bikanir on money orders for payment at these offices. The falling off under this head is steadily going on, and is probably one of the reasons for the greater increase than usual of the parcel traffic, in that coin is often transmitted surreptitiously in parcels with a view to avoid the double rates of commission on money orders. The transmission of coin in uninsured parcels, though against the regulations of the Department, is often resorted to by the poorer classes of the native public, in order to

send a little pecuniary present to their relatives in the Shekhawati and Bikanir districts on occurrence of domestic events.

Appendix III A.—A very great falling off is reported in the insurance of parcels, posted in Rajputana, during the past year. In the number of insured articles posted, there is a falling off of 2,417 articles or 15·3 per cent., and of R12,30,956 in value or R23·6 per cent. This falling off is said to be due mainly to the closing of several of the mints in the Native States in Rajputana, consequent on the depression of the value of silver, and is also probably caused by limit of insurance in value to R1,000, fixed in May 1891, and to the transmissions of valuables at cheaper rates as insured goods by the Railway. This is chiefly the case in regard to parcels of valuables despatched by the Railway from Bikanir, Merta, Mundwa, and Nagaur. The increase of 3·6 per cent. in the number of ordinary parcels is due to the natural tendency to increase of this class of postal articles.

Appendix IV.—There were no highway robberies of mails in this Circle during the year; although a highway robbery of the mails which left Jhalrapatan on the night of the 15th October 1893 occurred between Borda and Binda in Jhallawar on the mail line from Jhalrapatan to Agar. This highway robbery concerns the Central India Circle, although the scene of the robbery is within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Rajputana Agency.

4. The system of supplying salt to traders, through the agency of the Post Office, from the salt depôts at Sambhar and Pachbhadra salt lines, still continues, but in nothing like the vast proportion noticeable before the introduction of a small charge for commission at half per cent. on the value of the salt indented for.

Annexed is a summary of salt purchased through the depôt offices and the money collected thereon—

Year.	Number of indents.	Quantity of salt supplied. Mds.	Value of the salt supplied. R
1892-93	5,169	10,75,184	28,89,406
1893-94	356	59,900	70,234
Decrease	4,813	10,15,284	28,19,172
Percentage	—93·1	—94·4	—97·5

The almost entire stoppage of salt agency work, due to the introduction of the commission above referred to, has relieved the depôt offices at Sambhar and Pachbhadra of the great amount of work involved before the introduction of this commission. The expectations expressed last year that the decrease in this class of work would cease, have not been realised. It is, however, to be regretted, as the charge, although so small, is in excess of the rates charged by the salt-brokers and forwarding agents at the depôts. The large fallings off are on indents for Sambhar salt, and are possibly due to the raising of the cost of Sambhar salt, which has had relatively an opposite effect at Pachbhadra, inasmuch as there was a demand for Pachbhadra salt four times as great as the demand during the previous year.

5. On the 31st March 1894, there were fourteen combined Post and Telegraph Offices in the circle. During the year combined offices were opened at Bhartpur City, Jhalrapatan, and Tonk. During the year 24,155 telegrams were sent from the fourteen combined offices, and 27,763 telegrams were received by them. The revenue realised by this Department on behalf of the Telegraph Department at the fourteen combined offices amounted to R 21,648-4-0, at a cost of R5,423-13-5 debitable to the Telegraph Department. The cheap agency afforded by this Department has induced the Telegraph Department to come forward and extend wires to several of the important towns in Rajputana, and further extensions are under contemplation.

In addition to this agency, this Department also booked 4,553 messages, giving a revenue of R 4,551-2-0, at 68 receiving offices, *gratis*, for transmissions by post to the nearest telegraph office for onward transmission thence by wire to their destinations.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices (of all classes) and Letter-boxes existing on the 31st March 1894, compared with the number existing on the 31st March 1893.

Existing on 31st March 1893.					Existing on 31st March 1894.					Increase or Decrease.					Remarks.
Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Head-Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	
8	54	167	229	149	8	54	170	232	157	...	...	+3	+3	+8	

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were carried by Railway, Camels, and Runners during the year ending 31st March 1894, as compared with the previous year.

Description of Mail Lines.	Mileage on 31st March 1893.	Mileage on 31st March 1894.	Increase or Decrease.		Remarks.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
Imperial.					
Railways . . .	974	974	...	...	
Camels	218	243	25	...	
Runners . . .	*2,336¾	2,276¾	...	60	* Mileage incorrectly given last year.
District Dák.					
Camels	...	...	...	...	
Runners . . .	191	190	5	6	
Total .	3,719¾	3,683¾	30	66	

APPENDIX III.

Enumeration of articles delivered, and money orders issued and paid, during the past five years.

Year.	Letters.	Postcards.	Newspapers and packets.	Parcels, including value payable articles.	Insured parcels.	Money orders issued.		Money orders paid.		Remarks.
						No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
							R		R	
1889-90 . .	4,797,945	1,866,960	469,544	53,070	16,060	117,891	34,26,136	104,771	42,23,226	
1890-91 . .	4,623,658	2,059,694	474,344	40,014	15,496	129,458	35,63,397	110,497	43,48,207	
1891-92 . .	5,143,415	2,657,200	518,415	44,000	21,535	129,429	35,27,838	118,871	42,23,258	
1892-93 . .	4,709,484	2,603,432	525,668	49,816	21,060	137,173	36,42,43	115,224	41,93,679	
1893-94 . .	4,713,610	2,804,295	544,580	71,905	20,440	138,611	38,76,775	110,437	40,76,727	

Ajmere;
The 24th May 1894.

C. GOODBURN,
Offg. Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.

APPENDIX IIIA.

Insured Articles and Ordinary Parcels posted in Rajputana.

Year.	Insured Articles.			Number of Ordinary Parcels.	Remarks.
	Number.	Value.	Insurance fees realised.		
		₹	₹		
1892-93	15,751	51,98,768	12,993	27,362	
1893-94	13,334	39,67,812	10,290	28,364	
Increase or Decrease . .	—2,417	—12,30,956	—2,703	+1,002.	
Percentage . . .	—15·3	—23·6	—20·8	+3·6	

+ Means Increase. — Means Decrease.

APPENDIX IV.

Showing the Highway Robberies of the Mails in the Rajputana Circle during the year ending 31st March 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date of the highway robbery.	Locality where the highway robbery occurred.	Territory.	Parties concerned, implicated, or suspected.	Nature and brief details of the property stolen.	Brief statement of the facts of the case, and the result of the enquiry.	Remarks.
				Nil.			

AJMERE;
The 24th May 1894.

C. GOODBURN,
Offg. Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.

Govt. of India Central Printing Office.—No. 33 F. D.—20-8-94.—215.—C. A. P.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCXXII.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL NO. 74.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1894-95.

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REPORT

ON

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1894-95.

No. 2014-G., dated Abu, the 27th May 1895.

From--Colonel H. B. ABBOTT, Offg. Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Dept.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the Political Administration of Rajputana for the year 1894-95.

PART—I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Personnel.

Colonel G. H. Trevor, C.S.I., who had filled the appointment of Agent to the Governor-General during the last five years, vacated office on the forenoon of the 20th March 1895, making over charge to me. As he held office for all but a few days of the year, he has, at my request, left notes for this report which will be found under the heading of Native States: my remarks are of necessity confined to a few general observations.

The changes during the year amongst the officers of the subordinate Agencies are noted below:—

1. *Meywar Residency.*—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., controlled the affairs of this Residency during the year, except for a short period (6th September to 1st November 1894) spent on privilege leave. During his absence Surgeon-Major P. D. Pank, Residency Surgeon, Oodeypore, carried on the current duties of the office.

2. *Jeypore Residency.*—Colonel W. F. Prideaux, C.S.I., was in uninterrupted charge throughout the year.

3. *Western Rajputana States Residency.*—I held sole charge up to the 19th March 1895 and continued to perform the duties of the appointment, in addition to my own as Officiating Agent to the Governor-General until the 22nd March 1895, when I was relieved of the subordinate charge by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill.

4. *Eastern States Agency.*—Lieutenant-Colonel N. C. Martelli, who had filled the appointment of Political Agent for many years past, was transferred during the year to Baroda as Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, being relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Fraser on the 23rd February 1895.

5. *Haraoti Agency.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton's long-standing connection with this Agency was interrupted on the 18th March 1895 by his appointment to officiate as Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara. He was succeeded at Deoli by Captain A. F. Pinhey.

6. *Kotah Agency.*—Major C. Herbert held this charge throughout the year.

7. *Bikanir Agency.*—From the 20th to the 29th April 1894, the current duties of the Agency were carried on by the Civil Surgeon, Surgeon-Major H. N. V. Harington. With this exception the office of Political Agent was held by Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch throughout the year.

8. *Ulwar Agency.*—Major T. C. Pears held charge during the year under report, except for the period from the 24th July to the 22nd October 1894, when he obtained privilege leave. During Major Pears' absence Captain A. F. Pinhey officiated as Political Agent.

9. *Jhallawar Agency.*—The changes of incumbents in the case of this Agency have again been somewhat numerous. Mr. G. R. Irwin, I.C.S., held charge from the 1st April 1894 to the 7th January 1895: he then proceeded on furlough for two years, being relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Fraser. The latter, however, did not remain long, as on the 16th February 1895 he left to take up the appointment of Political Agent, Eastern States, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Martelli as already noted. On Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser's departure, Major C. Herbert assumed charge of Jhallawar, which he held in addition to his own duties as Political Agent, Kotah, until he was relieved of it by Captain W. Evans-Gordon on the 23rd March 1895.

In the above notice mention is made of only nine Political Agencies, but during the year under report a tenth one was formed by the detachment of the Tonk State from the Haraoti Agency and its formation into an independent political charge. Captain Pritchard was appointed to be the first incumbent of the new Agency in addition to his duties as Revenue Officer, Tonk, with effect from the 26th October 1894. This arrangement is expected to last for three years counting from the date on which Captain Pritchard's services were lent for employment as Revenue Officer, *viz.*, the 24th January 1894.

Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard assumed Political charge of the States of Banswara and Pertabgarh from Captain A. F. Pinhey on the 18th March 1895. Regarding the latter officer's services during his long connection with Banswara, the Resident, Meywar, writes:—

"The marked improvement, which is apparent in Banswara affairs, is largely attributable to the tact, patience, and good management the Assistant Political Agent Captain Pinhey has displayed in his relations with the Chief, and the good influence he has thereby attained."

MOVEMENTS OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Colonel Trevor left Abu on the 16th August 1894 and proceeded on a short visit to Oodeypore, whence he returned to head-quarters on the 30th idem. Colonel Trevor again left Abu on the 16th September for Simla, making short halts at Jeypore and Ulwar *en route*. He started back on his return journey on the 28th and reached Abu on the 30th September. The regular annual tour commenced on the 27th November 1894. Leaving Abu on that date Colonel Trevor reached Deoli on the 28th. The next day the Deoli Irregular Force were inspected, and on the 29th Colonel Trevor, accompanied by his staff and the Political Agent, Haraoti, arrived at Bundi, where the party stayed three days. Visits were exchanged with the Maharao Raja. The next

place visited was Kotah which was reached on the 3rd December. Here a halt of three days was made during which the Maharao was interviewed, the jail inspected, and other business attended to. From Kotah a start was made for Jhalrapatan, where Colonel Trevor arrived on the 7th December. Similar functions were performed as at Kotah. Jhalrapatan was left on the 11th and Neemuch reached on the 12th. Here visits were exchanged with the Maharawat of Pertabgarh. Taking the train at Neemuch on the 14th December, Colonel Trevor arrived at Jodhpore on the 15th idem where he stayed till the 19th, the time being spent in the same way as at the other Capitals visited. On the 19th December Bikanir was reached. Here visits were exchanged with the young Chief and the jail and dispensary inspected. Colonel Trevor also laid the foundation stone of a hospital which Seth Bhagwandass, of Bikanir, is building. Colonel Trevor left Bikanir on the 21st and reached Sikar on the 22nd travelling by dâk from Kuchawan road, a distance of 48 miles. From Sikar Colonel Trevor travelled to Jeypore arriving on the evening of the 24th December 1894. Here he paid a visit to the Maharaja and received one in return : he also inspected the Imperial Service Transport Corps and distributed prizes to the students of the Maharaja's college. Jeypore was left on 30th December and Ulwar reached the same day. At this place Colonel Trevor inspected the Imperial Service Troops, also the jail and hospital and distributed prizes to the students of the Maharaja's school. From Ulwar Colonel Trevor proceeded on 3rd January to Khetri *viâ* Khairtal and Kotputli, arriving at his destination on the 4th. On the next day he presided at a ceremony to mark the completion of the Ajit Samand Tank, inspected the jail and dispensary, and distributed prizes in the school. Returning to the railway at Khairtal on the 7th January Colonel Trevor travelled to Dholepore *viâ* Delhi, reaching his destination on the 9th. At Dholepore he saw the Maharaj Rana, and on the 12th arrived at Bhurtpore, where he stayed till the 18th. His time here was occupied in discussing Bhurtpore affairs, inspecting the jail, dispensary, and school, and also the Imperial Service Troops. A start was next made for Kerowli which Colonel Trevor reached on the evening of the 18th, travelling by dâk from Hindaun road, a distance of 52 miles. After exchanging visits with the Maharaja Colonel Trevor left Kerowli for Hindaun road and arrived at Jeypore on the night of the 22nd January. After a day's halt he proceeded by dâk to Tonk where he saw His Highness the Nawab, inspected the jail and hospital, and distributed prizes to the students of the Nawab's school. Returning to Jeypore from Tonk Colonel Trevor travelled to Ajmere, arriving on the 28th January, and making one halt there, continued his journey by rail to Erinpura road and thence by road to Erinpura. On the 30th January the Erinpura Irregular Force were inspected, and the next day Colonel Trevor travelled by dâk to Sirohi. He inspected the jail and hospital on the 1st February, and on the 2nd left Sirohi for Abu *viâ* Anadra, arriving at headquarters in the afternoon.

On the 1st March Colonel Trevor proceeded by rail to Ajmere where on the 3rd idem he exchanged visits with the Maharaja of Kishengarh and the Nawab of Tonk. On the 4th he inspected the lines of the Merwara Battalion, presided at the Eighth Annual Meeting of the "*Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha*," and also opened the New General Hospital at Ajmere. On the 5th Colonel Trevor travelled to Chitor to bid good-bye to the Maharana of Oodeypore. From Chitor Colonel Trevor travelled to Jodhpore where he presided at the opening of the Jodhpore Horse Fair, which has been named after him by the Maharaja. After taking final leave of His Highness Colonel Trevor left Jodhpore on the 11th March and arrived at Abu on the 12th March. On the 19th idem he vacated the office of Agent to the Governor-General, and left the

same day for Bombay *en route* to England after having been received at all points throughout his long farewell tour by pronounced marks of regard, which testified to the estimation in which he was held and the eminent success of his service in Rajputana, both as Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara and Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

EVENTS.

Maharaja Ram Singh, of Bhurtpore, having proved incompetent, was deprived of ruling powers in February 1895, and the State was placed under the supervision of the Political Agent, the administration being carried on through a Dewan. For this post Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji, B.A., L.L.M., was selected and entered upon his duties on the 30th March 1895.

Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh, of Jhallawar, was accorded full governing powers during the year under report, the reservation made in regard to the control of the Revenue Department having been withdrawn in September 1894. The Council was abolished in the same month, the business of administration being conducted through a Dewan to which office His Highness has appointed Pandit Parmanand, formerly Mir Munshi in the Bhopal Agency.

Rai Panna Lal Mehta, C.I.E., popularly styled Dewan of Meywar, resigned his post during the year, after a service of twenty-five years as Chief Ministerial Officer in the State; the duties of the appointment are now discharged by two officials named Kothari Balwant Singh and Sahiwala Arjan Singh.

Pandit Shamji Krishan Varma, who was a member of the *Mahendraj Sabha* or State Council at Oodeypore, vacated his office in January 1895, having secured the post of Dewan of the Junagadh State in the Bombay Presidency.

Kaviraj Shyamal Das, head of the Charans of Meywar, with a reputation extending to other States in Rajputana, died in June 1894. The deceased had great influence in the time of the late Maharana Sujjan Singh, and was also referred to for advice by the present Chief. He received the title of Mahamahopadhyaya from the British Government in January 1888.

Rai Bahadur Hardyal Singh, Secretary to the Musahib Ala of Marwar, died in July 1894. He had been in Marwar since 1883, and his many and important services were much appreciated by the Darbar. His son, Mr. Roda Mall, has been provided with an appointment in the State.

Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been pleased to confer upon His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The insignia of the Order were delivered to His Highness by Colonel Trevor at a Darbar held at Mount Abu on the 16th March 1895.

Mr. Milapchand was re-appointed Dewan of Sirohi in June 1894. He had served the State in the same capacity before, but resigned office in 1892.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India paid short visits to Ulwar and Bhurtpore in December 1894, and during the year Prince Aziz, nephew of the Khedive of Egypt, visited Jodhpore.

The Maharani of Dholepore died at Chail near Simla in May 1894. On the 4th August following His Highness the Maharaj Rana left Dholepore for Ootacamund and did not return to his State till the end of November.

In January 1895 the eldest son of the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura was married to the daughter of the Raja of Khetri. The Raja Dhiraj has assigned a village yielding an annual income of ₹15,000 to his son, and has also bestowed

a *jagir* worth R10,000 on his bride. The younger son, who is still unmarried, receives a grant of R5,000 yearly.

Raghunath Das, Superintendent of Revenue, Kotah, was promoted to a seat in the Council during the year in the vacancy caused by the transfer of Saiyid Jafar Hussein to Jeypore as member of the Council of that State. Babu Gobind Pershad, who has been fifteen years in the service of the Darbar and is possessed of varied experience, has been appointed Superintendent.

Pandit Ram Charan, Deputy Collector, who joined the Jhallawar State service during the minority of the present Chief and was appointed head of the Revenue Department, resigned his post during the year: so also did the Assistant Deputy Collector Mir Mahomed Husein. The former has been replaced by the Manager of the Customs Department and the latter by the Sadr Kanungo, but they are both required to carry on the duties of the higher offices in addition to their own receiving much lower pay than the officials they have succeeded. It seems doubtful if these arrangements promise well for the efficient working of the Land Revenue Department.

SEASONS AND CROPS.

A statement is attached, marked A, shewing the rainfall during 1894-95.

In the majority of the States the monsoon was, on the whole, favourable. In Jeypore a long break of over a month in the middle of the rainy season slightly damaged the *kharif* sowings which also suffered in the neighbouring State of Kishengarh owing to deficient rainfall.

Inopportune rain caused injury to the crops in Marwar and Jaisalmir. Both these States as well as Bikanir were free of the plague of field rats referred to in last year's report. These pests, however, caused some damage in Sirohi.

In Ulwar, owing to the lateness of the monsoon, the land under *kharif* cultivation diminished by 13,750 acres. This was unfortunate as the cultivators had reaped but a poor harvest from the previous *rabi*, although a far larger area had been sown with spring crops. Notwithstanding these results there was an increase of immigration into the State, the number of new settlers being returned at 448 against 432 in the preceding year. The former figure includes 326 returned emigrants who left their homes during the famine of 1877-78.

The year was a good one as regards fodder, and the grain crops were, generally speaking, up to the average. The linseed crop was considerably damaged in Kotah and Jhallawar.

The prices of food-grains were low and are expected to continue so.

From the generally favourable agricultural condition above described, however, must be excepted the Tonk Parganah of Sironj situate in Central India. This district suffered from distress during a portion of the year under report owing to the abnormally high prices of food-grains caused by the almost entire failure of the wheat crop of *rabi*, 1894. Relief works were opened, and though it is reported that they were not resorted to in any numbers by the poorer classes, they were nevertheless useful in providing subsistence for the really needy. The State also arranged through Captain Pritchard, Revenue Officer, for the purchase of 22,500 maunds of seed grain at a cost of Imperial R74,000 which was distributed in takavi to the cultivators to enable them to sow wheat during the rabi of 1895, as their stock of seed had been

exhausted by the loss of the previous year's crop. The people have still hard times before them, but the Nawab and his advisers are alive to the situation, and even were this not so, it is unlikely, under the present conditions of the administration, that the interests of the district will be neglected.

THE WALTERKRIT RAJPUTRA HITKARNI SABHA.

This Sabha continues to discharge satisfactorily the work of introducing social reforms in Rajputana. In this it is chiefly aided by the local Committees, who watch with increasing vigilance the carrying out of the rules in their respective States.

The Chiefs of several of the Native States have begun to realise the misery which the observance of old customs caused to their subjects, and have, with the assistance of the local Sabhas, introduced reforms among them, which without such aid would never have passed beyond the good intention stage. The operations of the Sabha had prepared the people for the acceptance of all these measures; notable among which is the one designed for the benefit of the cultivators.

The Sabha is considered at the head of social institutions in Rajputana which look to it for light and leading. It is solely due to its influence that the various other communities have come to recognise the desirability of introducing similar reforms among themselves and which they are trying to bring into operation.

The report of the Sabha for 1894, which has been published separately, shows in detail the advancement which it has made during the year under review. From the statement given below, it will be seen that the breaches against the Sabha's rules are generally decreasing :—

Rules regarding	Percentage of breaches in 1893.	Percentage of breaches in 1894.
Marriages—		
Age of persons married	3·4	3·3
Expenses	1·3	·8
Tyâgor expenses on Charans	·71	1·2
Funeral expenses	1·5	·2

NATIVE STATES.

The following notes referring to the Native States were written by Colonel Trevor on the eve of his departure.

During my late farewell tour I visited every State (and Khetri and Sikar), with the exception of Banswara, Pertabgarh, and Dungarpore. The Chiefship of Shahpura was also omitted; though I twice arranged to visit the Raja Dhiraj, circumstances prevented his receiving me on the dates fixed. The following notes refer to the general condition of the several States.

Eastern States, Bhurtpore.—The unfortunate condition of this State has been separately represented, and under the orders of Government the Maharaja has lately been set aside. It is intended that the State shall be administered by a Native Dewan under the control of the Political Agent.

Dholepore and Kerowli.—There is nothing special to record of Kerowli and Dholepore which are going on well.

Bikanir.—The same remark applies to Bikanir. The Regency Council and the Political Agent are in thorough accord and eager to develop the resources of the State by increasing its irrigation from the Ghaggar and pushing a railway northward which would be a great preventive against famine. Both these projects, however, are still in embryo. The Maharaja having left the Mayo College will now have opportunities of gaining some knowledge of the country and people while pursuing his studies under the direction of a British officer, who will shortly be appointed his guardian.

Jeypore.—For some years past this important State has obtained a reputation for being well administered which I believe to be well deserved. In respect to revenue, public works, and education at the Capital, results have been secured which reflect great credit on the Darbar. There is some reason to think that the Police Administration has not been equally efficient. The Maharaja is alive to this, and if he can succeed in applying a remedy and also in making some of his leading Jagirdars more satisfied with the present *régime*, he and his able Chief Member of Council, Rai Bahadur Kanti Chander Mookerjee, C.I.E., will leave little to be desired. A want of harmony between a Darbar and some of its Chief Thakurs is no new thing in Rajputana, but it is nevertheless a defect which every well-wisher of a State where it exists must be anxious to see removed by tact, moderation, and good-feeling on both sides.

Kishengarh.—This State continues in a satisfactory condition, and the Maharaja is much and rightly pleased with the efforts of his Chief Member of Council, Rai Bahadur Sham Sunder Lal.

Jhallawar.—The remarks in my last report regarding this State may be repeated with this addition that I entertain a hope that the Maharaj Rana will, as he gains experience, remove the reproach which has been attached to his name in time past.

Kotah.—While the administration of this State continues satisfactory as in former years, the point which has struck me most lately is the way in which the Maharao has developed physically and in other respects and the good tone, if I may use the expression, of His Highness and the young Sirdars. For this I cannot but think polo, cricket, and the manly guidance of Captain Mayne are responsible in a great measure.

Marwar.—In my last report I very briefly summarised the chief administrative results of late years in this State, which continues to progress in a manner which, considering its condition twenty or fifteen years ago, is really surprising. The great debt it owes its leading pioneer Colonel Powlett, the credit due to Mr. Home for his excellent management of the railway and public works, and the efforts of other British officers are freely acknowledged by the Darbar, but it is obvious that the best advice and most energetic supervision could do little without the cordial co-operation of the State and its officials. The Maharaja with his Minister Sir Pratap Singh are, therefore, entitled to the honour of having advanced Marwar to its present position, and it is difficult to speak too highly of the manner in which their influence and energy have been exercised. Of the other States in Western Rajputana, Jaisalmir, and Sirohi, there is little to add to what was said in my last report regarding their satisfactory condition. The young Maharawal of Jaisalmir has lately joined the Mayo College. It is, I think, fortunate that when his father died in March 1891, he left behind him as Dewan Mehta Jagjiwan who has proved himself a strong and good guardian of the State. Those who know Maharao Kesri Singhji, of Sirohi, and his desire to advance the interests of his people have been pleased to see him lately honoured by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress with the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Star of India.

Meywar.—The chief event in this State has been the construction of the railway from Chitor now nearing completion and of the telegraph already completed. When Oodeypore has been placed in communication with the outer world by railway and telegraph, an impetus will be given to its trade, and progress in all branches of its administration may be anticipated. Until the rolling stock ordered by the Darbar is received from England, the railway is, I understand, to be worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Rajputana-Malwa Railway Company, an arrangement which will, I think, be found more economical and satisfactory than if the State were to undertake the task through a competent officer in its own service. This, however, is a matter for future discussion. The subjects of the Maharana and the public generally will long be grateful to His Highness for the benefits extended to them through the railway and telegraph. I shall hope to see the revenue, judicial, and police administration of the State improved by degrees as long-standing difficulties melt away. The chief difficulty experienced by the Darbar is in dealing with its most influential feudatory Jagirdars, who have long been accustomed to question and ignore its authority to intervene in the administration of their estates. This large and thorny question is only adverted to here, because it is impossible to avoid alluding to it even in the most cursory glance at affairs in Meywar. I must also notice the resignation towards the close of the year of Rai Panna Lal Mehta, C.I.E., who filled the post of Dewan (though not formally entitled to that designation) for twenty-five years and earned high credit from successive Residents.

Banswara.—My previous reports on this State showed the necessity for the serious warning addressed to the Maharawal by His Excellency the Viceroy in June last. The latest reports from the Assistant Resident, Captain Pinhey, and the Resident, Colonel Curzon Wylkie, show, I am glad to see, that His Highness has taken this warning seriously and means to act on the advice given him. I trust he will preserve this attitude.

Pertabgarh.—The Chief here has always been actuated by a desire to do his best for the State, and again merits recognition for the way in which effect has been given to that desire.

Dungarpore.—I am sorry I cannot give as favourable an account of this State as, looking to the personal relations between the Maharawal and British officers which have always been most cordial, I could wish, but the discontent between the Darbar and its Jagirdars adverted to in former reports continues, and the enquiries made by the Superintendent of the Hilly Tracts, Meywar, and the Resident into this and other matters reveal so much cause for complaint against the Darbar that I have thought it necessary to address a *kharita* to His Highness, who will, I hope, replace his present Kamdar by some one less unpopular, and see that his subordinate officials are more efficient.

Tonk.—It was thought advisable during the year to entrust the Revenue Officer lent to this State with the powers of a Political Agent. When the revenue settlement conducted under the orders of Government has been fairly introduced and the State debts, for the liquidation of which the Government has also incurred responsibility, are wiped out, as I trust they will be in four or five years, the Darbar should be able to control its own administration without any assistance from the Government. The Nawab and the Vice-President of the Council, Sahibzada Mahomed Obeidulla Khan, have been most courteous and obliging in acting on my advice and that of the Political Agent.

As certain criticisms had been passed on the Revenue Settlement effected by Major Pears, and the Government of India wished to have an opinion on them from some experienced Settlement Officer, the Darbar kindly accepted the

suggestion that Mr. J. Hooper, I.C.S., should be deputed to Tonk for this purpose. This deputation only took place a few weeks ago and Mr. Hooper's report is still awaited.

Bundi.—It is disappointing that in this most conservative state the subject which has for some time past called for action, *viz.*, the improvement of the police has made but little progress. In other respects there is little cause for remark. The Darbar is in touch with the people, who, I believe, are content and is loyal to the Government.

Shahpura.—From the reports of the Political Agent and my own knowledge of the affairs of this Chiefship and of the Raja Dhiraj, I am led to think that old difficulties between him and the Jagirdars have ceased to exist, and that the general administration of the Chiefship is progressing satisfactorily.

Ulwar.—To the remarks made on this State in my last report I need only add that the year's administration has been smooth and uneventful. There has been delay, not yet ended, in obtaining the services of a competent Chief Judge owing to our endeavours to find a man both suitable and willing to accept the post having been so far unsuccessful. I have also experienced difficulty in nominating a suitable officer to undertake the revision of the Revenue Settlement. This matter, though not of pressing urgency, requires attention.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The Imperial Service Troops (Cavalry and Infantry) maintained by the States of Bhurtpore and Ulwar were inspected in December 1894 by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who is reported to have been pleased with what he saw of them. In the same month the Jeypore Transport Corps (strength noted in the margin) was inspected by Sir Henry Brackenbury, K.C.B., Military Member of Council, and received his commendation. Sir Henry also visited Jodhpore in November 1894, and witnessed the manœuvres of the Imperial Service Cavalry kept up by that State. The Marwar Darbar has lost the services of Major S. Beatson who proceeded on furlough to Europe in May 1894, and the instruction of their Imperial Service Troops is now supervised by Captain Tate, as visiting Inspecting Officer.

On 31st December 1894.

Ponies	1,002
Carts	395
Officers, non-commissioned officers and men	653

When the news of the despatch of a force for the relief of Chitral reached the Maharaja of Jeypore, His Highness offered the services of the Transport Train maintained by his Darbar for employment with the Expedition. The offer was accepted, and as demonstrating the splendid efficiency to which the Corps has attained, it may be mentioned that the Train fully equipped in all respects was on its way to the front within forty-eight hours of receipt of orders.

The Bikanir Camel Corps, which numbered 498 at the close of the year, distinguished itself at the Rifle meeting held at Meerut for Imperial Service Troops, Havaldar Mehtab Singh belonging to the Team sent from Bikanir having won the Viceroy's Medal as champion shot, while the Team itself carried off the Inter-regimental Infantry Challenge Stakes.

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

Captain C. H. Pritchard continued in charge of the revenue settlement work in Tonk. The Government of India being anxious to obtain the opinion of an expert on the settlement effected by Major Pears, Mr. J. Hooper, I.C.S., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, was deputed to undertake the enquiry. He spent two months in Tonk and submitted

report giving the results of his investigation which, however, reached me after the close of the year and has been sent to be printed.

Under the direction of Rai Sahib Sohan Lal, the measurement of the Khalsa villages in Bikanir numbering 671 and comprising an area of 47,35,200⅝ acres was finished during the year at a total cost of ₹1,11,072.

Work was also pushed on with vigour in Marwar under the supervision of Pandit Sukhdeo Prashad, 364 villages having been assessed, while *Bapoti pattas* (ancestral or hereditary grants) are being issued in the fertile districts of Merta, Sujat, Godwur, and Jaitaran.

A report on the revised land settlement of the Dholepore State compiled by Babu Umacharan Mukerji, M.A., the Settlement Officer of the State, was submitted to the Government of India in June 1894, and their remarks on it were communicated to the Darbar.

The period of the settlement effected in Ulwar in 1876, including an extension of two years, expired in August 1894, and arrangements have been made to conduct a fresh survey and settlement under Lalla Durga Pershad, formerly Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab. A similar measure has been undertaken in the estate of Nimrana.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

The percentage of profit calculated on capital cost of the Jodhpur Railway system amounted to ₹8·87 against ₹8·02 in the previous year. The takings on the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway aggregated ₹87,229 being an increase of ₹34,988 on the collections of the previous twelve months.

The railway from Chitor to Oodeypore, which was commenced in March 1894 is almost completed. The length of the line is 60½ miles and the estimated cost ₹13,83,578 or ₹22,869 per mile. It is probable, however, that when the final accounts have been made out, the mileage rate will be found to work out to a lower figure. The terminal station is situated at a distance of 8 miles from Oodeypore, but the Darbar has ordered a survey to be made for the prolongation of the line to the Capital and also for a branch to Nathdwara, one of the most frequented places of pilgrimage in India.

The State is much indebted for the rapid completion of the railway to Mr. Campbell Thomson, who during a service of ten years in Meywar has, in addition to the above undertaking, supervised the construction of several large irrigational works both at the Capital and in the districts, which will benefit the Darbar's subjects.

TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL.

Third class combined (post and telegraph) offices were opened at the following places in Rajputana on the dates specified opposite each :—

Sambhar	1st April 1894.
Kishengarh	1st April 1894.
Pertabgarh	6th November 1894.
Sikar	30th December 1894.
Oodeypore	23rd February 1895.

It is proposed to extend the Imperial telegraph system from Sikar in Jeypore to Churu in Bikanir through Lachmangarh, Fattehpore, and Ramgarh. The Jeypore and Bikanir States are in favour of the project and the latter Darbar have further advocated the prolongation of the line to Sardarshahr in their territory, offering a guarantee against loss: The matter is under reference to the Telegraph Department. Nathdwara is also to be connected with the Government telegraph line, the Darbar having agreed to the proposal on the stipula-

tion that in view of the sacred character of the place none but a Hindu shall be employed as signaller.

Eight Branch Post Offices were opened in Bhurtpore territory on the 1st October 1894. A Branch Post Office has also been established at Deolia, the former Capital of Pertabgarh.

A detailed report on the working of the Postal Department in Rajputana will be found among the appendices.

OPERATION OF MINTS IN NATIVE STATES 1894-95.

The majority of the mints in the Native States of Rajputana remained open throughout the year for free coinage.

The Jhallawar Mint, which had been practically closed since September 1893, except for the coinage of such silver bullion as had been imported into the State previous to that date, was re-opened for free coinage on the 1st of April 1894. A seigniorage of 10 per cent. being imposed on bar silver—silver ornaments being received on special terms. In July the rate of seigniorage was reduced to 6 per cent. but was again raised to 10 per cent. in September 1894.

The Kerowli Mint was only kept open to meet State requirements—it was closed to the public throughout the year. Owing to excessive coinage and the consequent depreciation of the local currency the Pertabgarh Darbar was advised to close its mint which it did on the 1st May 1894, but re-opened it in June for the coinage of small silver pieces and copper coins which were required for State purposes.

A statement is attached which shows the quantity of silver that passed through the various mints during the year under report.

Statement showing the quantity of silver accepted at the various Mints in Rajputana during the period from 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.

Mint.		Quantity of silver in tolas.	Remarks.
Bhurtpore		*Nil.*	
Bundi		*Nil.*	
Jaisalmir		55,851	
Jeypore		16,61,957	
Kishengarh		1,21,171	
Jhallawar		7,00,089	
Kerowli		36,664	
Kotah		2,22,531	
Marwara	Jodhpore	20,076	
	Pali	1,73,943	
	Nagore	*Nil.*	
	Kuchawan	9,155	
Meywar (Oodeypore)		14,037	
Pertabgarh		1,71,623	
Tonk and Sironj		3,001	

APPENDIX A.

(RAJPUTANA AGENCY.)

Statement showing the rainfall in Native States during the year 1894-95.

No.	Station.	April 1894.	May 1894.	June 1894.	July 1894.	August 1894.	September 1894.	October 1894.	November 1894.	December 1894.	January 1895.	February 1895.	March 1895.	Total.
1	Abu	0·01	0·32	11·15	49·13	10·85	10·28	0·19	...	0·87	1·05	...	0·58	84·43
2	Sirohi or Erinpura	...	...	3·88	3·69	2·38	– 2·35	·20	...	·70	...	...	·50	13·70
3	Marwar	...	...	6·86	5·49	1·43	1·83	...	...	·47	·35	...	·35	16·78
4	Kherwara	·4	...	11·35	10·53	2·31	7·67	·92	...	·55	...	·4	·15	33·56
5	Pertabgarh	·7	...	13·31	11·52	2·2	5·80	·18	...	·82	·36	·8	·9	34·25
6	Meywar	·9	...	13·57	4·95	2·59	7·45	·10	...	1·34	...	...	·13	30·22
7	Jhallawar	...	...	15·96	12·72	1·86	3·08	2·27	...	1·34	1·05	...	·10	38·38
8	Kotah	...	·15	10·29	8·89	5·58	5·18	·10	...	·30	·71	·2	·11	31·33
9	Deoli	·3	·2	9·43	10·05	4·45	8·01	·1	...	·66	·32	·2	·37	33·37
10	Shahpura	...	...	9·13	12·24	2·98	6·80	...	...	·50	..	·11	·30	32·06
11	Ajmere	·5	·20	7·27	5·61	3·72	5·79	...	...	3·11	·56	...	·30	26 61
12	Jeypore	...	·14	6·28	6·06	10·95	3·39	...	...	1·52	·48	·11	1·32	30·25
13	Kerowli	...	·30	2·43	12·42	15·81	6·19	·10	...	·92	·92	...	·36	39·45
14	Dholepore	...	·8	3·75	7·94	12·48	2·97	·5	...	1·29	1·51	·11	·45	30.63
15	Bhurtpore	...	·37	4·47	6·10	12·9	5·39	·8	·6	1·80	1·46	·12	·50	32·44
16	Ulwar	...	·52	5·26	11·75	6·57	8·70	...	...	2·66	·54	·03	1·28	37·31
17	Bikanir	·2	·3	5·81	1·77	1·48	·20	...	...	·28	1·7	·3	·31	11·0
18	Tonk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 99

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PART II

JUDICIAL AND POLICE.

The following is a statement of the cases adjudicated upon by the Courts of Vakils in Rajputana :—

Offences.	Number of cases.				
	Meywar.	Jeypore.	Jodhpore.	Haraoti.	Total.
Against Persons	...	...	...	...	...
Against Property—					
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	1	...	1	2	4
Highway robbery without aggravated circumstances	...	...	4	2	6
Robbery	2	...	...	...	2
Dacoity	...	1	1	9	11
Theft	...	2	3	7	12
Forcible confinement	...	1	...	...	1
Burglary	...	...	10	2	12
Theft of cattle	1	5	15	11	32
Recognition of cattle	...	...	1	...	1
Miscellaneous	1	1	5	10	17
Total	5	10	40	43	98

The total number of cases has decreased by 31, the figures being 98 against 129 in the previous year. The following money decrees were awarded by the various Courts :—

	R	*a.*	*p.*	
Meywar	1,000	0	0	
Jeypore	365	0	0	
Jodhpore	50	0	0	Including fines.
Haraoti	321	10	10	

The subjoined table shows the working of the Upper or Appellate Court :—

	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Meywar	1	1	2	1	...	...	1
Jeypore	1	1	2	...	2	...	...
Marwar	1	5	6	2	...	2	2
Haraoti	3	2	5	4	1	...	...
Total	6	9	15	7	3	2	3

There were six appeals pending on the 31st December 1893, while nine were instituted during the year, making a total of 15; of these 12 were disposed of the Lower Court's decisions being confirmed in seven instances, revised in three and reversed in two.

In the railway jurisdiction the Political Agent, Ulwar, disposed of one and the Resident, Jeypore, of three cases.

The Political Agent, Ulwar, tried a case of murder under the powers conferred on him by Foreign Department Notification No. 1915-I., dated the 28th May 1884.

The accused, who was a sowar of the 4th Bengal Cavalry, was found guilty and sentenced to death.

CRIME.

If the statistics furnished can be relied on, dacoity would appear to have greatly decreased during the year under report as only 70 cases are reported against 103 in 1893. This is exclusive of Tonk for which no information is available. Details of the figures are given below for the purpose of comparison:—

	Number of Dacoities.	
	1893.	1894.
Meywar	37	39
Jeypore	9	6
Marwar	14	4
Bundi	5	4
Kotah	8	6
Bikanir	2	...
Bhurtpore	3	2
Kerowli	2	5
Kishengarh	1	...
Tonk	5	?
Ulwar	...	...
Dholepore	1	...
Jhallawar	3	3
Sirohi	3	1
Shahpura	5	...
	103	70

More than half the total number of cases, it will be seen, occurred in Meywar, while the property involved amounted to ₹17,082-6, of which only ₹1,493 worth was recovered. The offences are said to have been committed by the Bhils and Minas of the country and not by professional dacoits from outside the State. The unsatisfactory State of its police organisation has been brought to the notice of the Darbar, and it is to be hoped that the representation will not prove barren.

In Kerowli dacoities rose from three to five, and unfortunately no arrests have been made. The Darbar's attention has been called to the want of success on the part of its police in securing the offenders. The value of the property carried off in the above cases is estimated at ₹1,379-8-6.

The returns of dacoits for the other States show no increase. The decrease in the case of Marwar from fourteen to four is very satisfactory.

Three of the offenders concerned in a dacoity which occurred in Bundi territory in 1891, were captured during the year and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each in the Bundi Jail.

Of two famous dacoits who were "wanted" in Kishengarh, one was killed in a fight with the State Police and the other was arrested at Jodhpore.

The measures taken by the Sirohi State for the suppression of violent crime have been attended with success as the occurrence of only one dacoity and one highway robbery is reported, while the loss of property did not exceed ₹25 in both cases.

In Jeypore, while a batch of prisoners were employed on out-door work in month of July 1894, two of them, Minas by caste, induced one of the guard to accompany them on a pretended errand and on reaching a spot where they were secure from observation they strangled the sepoy with a piece of cloth,

after the fashion of the Thugs of old. After disposing of their victim the murderers absconded. The Darbar offered a reward of R500 each for their recapture, but only one of them has been secured and he was arrested in Bhurtpore territory through the exertions of Inspector Mallu Khan of the Thagi and Dacoity Department attached to the Eastern Rajputana States Agency.

A man was hanged for murder at Pertabgarh which was the first instance so far as is known in which a sentence of capital punishment has been carried out in this State.

In the conservative State of Bundi a Brahmin who committed a similar offence expiated his crime on the gallows.

No case of female infanticide came to notice. An attempt at witch-swinging occurred in Banswara but no fatal result ensued, as the authorities received information in time to prevent it.

A case of thagi by poison was reported from Bhurtpore, the victim being the Foujdar of Deeg. The occurrence is under investigation in the Darbar Courts.

The two cases of affray in which the Jagirdars of Bhainsrorgarh and Dhangermow, and Tal and Lassani in Meywar were implicated, referred to in last year's report, have been disposed of the delinquents being punished. No fresh disturbance over boundary disputes has occurred in Meywar.

The Jagirdars of the Jaswantpura Pargana of Marwar who had assumed, as mentioned in last year's report, a hostile attitude towards the Darbar have remained quiet during the year, and no further trouble from them is anticipated.

In Bikanir four Honorary Munsifis have been established, *viz.*, two at the Capital and one each at Churu and Nuhar in the district. The institution of these courts is unique in Rajputana and they are said to have given satisfaction so much so that it is proposed to invest them with magisterial powers. The Honorary Munsiffs at Bikanir have power ordinarily to dispose of suits up to the amount of R200 but they have also been invested with extraordinary jurisdiction for the trial of suits up to a limit of R5,000, provided the parties consent to abide by their adjudication. In the case of the Courts at Churu and Nuhar the limits of ordinary and extraordinary jurisdiction are for the present R200 and R2,000, and R50 and R200, respectively.

Police administration is receiving attention in Bundi, Kotah, Bhurtpore, and Pertabgarh. The strength of the police in the firstnamed State is 599. In Kotah a general Superintendent and three Assistant Superintendents have been appointed and in Pertabgarh an official of experience has been placed at the head of the Department. In Bhurtpore a special establishment has been formed for the suppression of crime, which has already attained a measure of success within the State, besides co-operating with the police of the neighbouring British districts.

The question of the proper complement of the force both mounted and foot required to be maintained for police purposes in Marwar will soon be settled by the Darbar.

Rai Bahadur Hardyal Singh, who was appointed the first Superintendent of Malani on the cession of the revenue and civil jurisdiction of the district to the Marwar Darbar, died during the year and has been succeeded by Pandit Madho Prashad. The criminal and police jurisdiction over the tract is still vested in the Resident, Western Rajputana States.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The Sansis in Marwar have been declared a criminal tribe and placed under systematic control. The criminal population of the State has been divided into two classes, *viz.*, (i) those who require strict surveillance and (ii) the castes over which owing either to the smallness of their number or the abandonment of their old pursuits a milder supervision will suffice. In the former category are included Baoris, Sansis, Bhils, and Minas and in the latter Thoris, Bagris, and Kolis.

The area under cultivation by members of the criminal tribes in Marwar now amounts to 1,96,082 acres, of which 22,544 acres were granted during the year under report.

Similarly liberal treatment is being extended to the Moghias in Shahpura by the Chief of that estate, but the same measure of success has not been attained as in Marwar. Aversion to cultivation on the part of the Moghias is the cause of the failure, but the Chiefship is striving to overcome the difficulty.

During the year under report good progress has been made towards improving the police administration of the tract surrounding Deoli inhabited by Minas, which is known as the Meena Kherar and belongs to the three States of Meywar, Bundi, and Jeypore. Revised regulations affecting the portions of the tract under the jurisdiction of Meywar and Bundi have been promulgated, but the final reply of the Jeypore Darbar regarding the reforms advocated in the case of their subjects is still awaited. The matter, however, is ripe for decision.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

Only one case occurred during the year and the Bhurtpore Darbar in whose territory the mail was plundered, paid R169-4-4, as compensation under the Mail Robbery Rules.

BORDER COURTS.

The following table shows the work done by Border Courts during the year. The constitution and functions of these courts were described in last year's report :—

Dates on which Courts assembled.	Name of States.	Number of claims settled.
30th January 1895 .	Between Meywar and Mahikantha	74
6th March 1895 .	„ Dungarpore and Mahikantha . . .	186
Not stated . .	„ Meywar and Pertabgarh *cum* Banswara .	91
January 1895 . .	„ Banswara and Kushalgarh . . .	36
20th January 1895 .	„ Banswara and Rewakantha . . .	56

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENTS.

There was a cessation of internal boundary settlement work in Meywar during the interval between the departure on leave of Mr. Brian Egerton on the 5th May 1894 and the arrival of his successor Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt on the 30th August following. Thirty-four disputes were adjusted during the year and 62 miles of boundaries demarcated, while the boundary line in 16 cases previously settled was re-defined. The Boundary Settlement Officer was called on to decide only five of the cases himself, the rest being amicable settlements. The disputes still awaiting adjustment number 609.

At the request of the Maharao of Sirohi, Colonel P. W. Smith was deputed last cold weather to demarcate the border between that State and the estate of the Rao of Jura in Meywar, in conjunction with the Assistant Political Superintendent of the Hilly Tracts, Meywar. The boundary line settled by these two officers has been mapped, but the erection of temporary marks has been deferred in accordance with the suggestion of the Sirohi and Jura representatives.

The following boundary disputes in which Tonk was interested were adjusted during the year:—

Disputants.	Name of Boundary Settlement Officer.	Number of cases settled.
Sironj *versus* Agra (Central India)	Lieutenant Bannerman	4
Pirawa *versus* Chotri	Lieutenant Berkeley	1
Sironj *versus* Gwalior	Lieutenant Windham	6
	TOTAL	11

One case between Sironj and Karwari (Gwalior) was settled amicably. The Darbar are dissatisfied with the decisions arrived at by Lieutenant Windham and have preferred appeals to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, on which orders have not yet been passed. There are still 42 disputes on hand, *viz.*, 23 in Sironj, eight in Chabra, seven in Pirawa, and two each in Nimbahera and Aligarh.

The five boundary cases in which Ulwar is interested and which were transferred to the Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, for settlement in 1892 are still pending. Four fresh disputes occurred during the year, but they are not important and can be adjusted by local action.

The demarcation of the Jeypore-Marwar border has been nearly completed but a portion of the boundary between Marwar and Jaisalmir has still to be defined.

Captain C. H. Dawson, Adjutant of the Meywar Bhil Corps, was employed on boundary settlement duty from the 4th January to the 11th April 1895, during which period he disposed of the following cases:—

(1) Settlement of the *Bhum* rights of the Thakur of Dudu in the village of Habashpura, situate within the joint jurisdiction of Jeypore and Jodhpore.

(2) Border dispute between Ringwas (Jeypore) and Karakbas (Bhurtpore).

(3) Border dispute between Bhairjat (Jeypore) and Karakbas (Bhurtpore).

(4) Border dispute between Kariampura (Jeypore) and Chanda (Kotah).

(5) Border dispute between Sopura (Jeypore) and Bulwan (Kotah).

Nos. 1 and 5 were settled by the action of the Boundary Settlement Officer and the others amicably.

EDUCATION.

The Principal's report on the Mayo College and a copy of the resolution recorded thereon will be found among the appendices. The College has maintained its reputation during the year. It is gratifying to note that Banswara

which has not hitherto sent a boy to the College is now represented by the grandson of His Highness the Maharawal. The young Maharawal of Jaisalmir and his brother and the heir-apparent of the State of Pertabgarh are also pupils at the College.

Jeypore occupies the foremost place in Rajputana in matters educational. The expenditure during the year amounted to R84,745 against R78,600 in 1893-94, the number of institutions maintained by the State being 154. Ulwar spent R42,709 in the support of 101 schools for boys and 15 for girls, and Meywar R18,593-7-6 in the maintenance of 32 schools, of which 8 were opened during the year. These latter institutions were formerly administered by a committee to whom certain funds were allotted for the purpose, but this arrangement ceased on the 1st July 1894 from which date the management was taken over by the *Mehkma khas*.

A school for the sons of Jagirdars was opened at Kotah during the year: it accommodates 33 boarders, while 15 boys attend as day-scholars.

The school for the sons of Thakurs at Bikanir had an attendance of 26 boys. A Parsi gentleman, named Mr. Rustomji Dorabji Cooper, has recently been appointed Inspector of District Schools in Bikanir: he was formerly employed in the Mayo College.

A system of scholarships has been introduced in Shahpura to enable boys to continue their studies at places where higher education is imparted. On the other hand the girls' school maintained by the Raja Dhiraj does not thrive, owing, it is said, to the practice of early marriage.

Little interest is taken in education in Dholepore, and it is hoped the cause will not suffer in Jhallawar where the Inspector of Schools and the Head Master of the Chaoni School have been included in the scheme of general reduction of salaries lately inaugurated in that State.

The following table exhibits the results attained in the States of Rajputana at the various public examinations :—

Name of State.	Number Passed.			
	For B. A. Degree.	For Intermediate Examination.	For Matriculation.	For Middle School Test.
Meywar	...	...	4	5
Jeypore	6	8	9	21
Jodhpore	...	...	5	5
Ulwar	...	...	6	6
Jhallawar	...	...	2	1
Kotah	...	...	...	7
Shahpura (Chiefship)	...	...	...	1

Tonk was unfortunate in the matter of examinations as the six candidates who went up for the Entrance Examination all failed. On the other hand, three out of five students passed the Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular Test.

In the oriental examinations, Jeypore obtained the following successes:—

Passed	the Munshi Fazil or Honours Test	5
„	the Munshi Alim or High Proficiency Test	6
„	Vernacular Middle Test	4
„	Shastri Test	5
„	Upadhaya Test	7
„	Praveshika Test	10
	TOTAL	37

LOCAL CORPS.

Major-General M. H. Nicolson, C.B., lately Commanding the Deesa District, inspected the Erinpura Irregular Force on 15th March 1895. The inspections of the other Local Corps in Rajputana were taken by Colonel G. C. Sartorius, C.B., on the dates specified below :—

Merwara Battalion—5th and 16th February 1895.
Deoli Irregular Force—14th March 1895.
Meywar Bhil Corps—21st and 22nd March 1895.

The Deoli Irregular Force and Merwara Battalion took part in the manœuvres held in the vicinity of Nusseerabad in the cold weather.

A detachment of two companies each from the Erinpura Irregular Force and Meywar Bhil Corps attended the Camp of Instruction at Deesa in January 1895 and acquitted themselves creditably.

SANITATION, VACCINATION, DISPENSARIES, AND JAILS (1894).

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration of births and deaths has been attempted in sixteen Native States, one more than in the previous year, and the returns are a great improvement in many instances on those hitherto received from these States; many of the figures are, however, still very inaccurate, but it is evident that endeavours are being made to obtain better statistics and to extend registration throughout the Native States of Rajputana.

SANITATION.

A sanitary steam tramway is about to be laid down from the city of Jodhpore, and a similar tramway to remove the debris from Bikanir city is under consideration.

A tank has been constructed a few miles from Jodhpore which will contain an ample supply of good drinking water for the inhabitants, and it is proposed to distribute this throughout the city and suburbs by pipes.

Village sanitation is now receiving attention, it is progressing satisfactorily in Ulwar, and the Jeypore Sanitary Committee have drawn up rules for village sanitation which are to be applied immediately in that State. The department is to be under an Assistant Surgeon; all villages are to be inspected and the people advised in sanitary matters; attention is first to be directed to drinking water, general cleaning, surface drainage, and the location of village manure heaps. Reform is to be gradual, and a well organised department working on these lines must soon be successful.

A better water-supply is shortly to be given to Kotah city, and the drainage of Bhurtpore city is under consideration.

Many improvements of a sanitary nature have been carried out during the year under report, and there is every reason to be satisfied with the progress that is being made in this direction in the principal States of Rajputana.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination is making steady progress in these States. Two hundred and sixty-two thousand one hundred and twenty seven primary operations were performed in 1894-95, and of these 98·47 per cent. were successful, against 2,41,841 and 97·91 per cent. of success in the previous year.

The expenditure on vaccination in Native States rose from R25,416 to R25,632, but the cost of each operation fell from 20 to 19 pies.

Dr. T. ffrench-Mullen's vaccination in the Western Rajputana States stands far ahead of everything else. There were 75,753 vaccinations performed in Marwar with 99·26 per cent. of success, and vaccination has advanced greatly in Jaisalmir during the last two years.

Excellent work has been done in Jeypore, Bikanir, Ulwar, Meywar, and Kotah.

DISPENSARIES.

The Lansdowne Hospital at Oodeypore has been open for the treatment of patients the greater part of the year. It is a fine hospital, built on modern scientific principles, and it affords good and ample accommodation for the people of Oodeypore and the surrounding country.

Six new dispensaries have been opened during the year, *viz.*, two in Meywar, one in Marwar, two in Bhurtpore, and one in Tonk. There are now 125 civil hospitals and dispensaries supported by Darbars in Rajputana, besides the Agency dispensary at Bikanir.

NUMBER TREATED.

In the Native States hospitals and dispensaries 13,156 in-door and 8,36,630 out-door patients were treated against 11,988 and 7,65,426 in and out-door in the previous year.

The greater numbers of patients treated as shown above, were partly due to new institutions. There was, however, a small increase at most of the old dispensaries, and as the year was more healthy than 1893, the latter increase is very satisfactory, since it shows that these dispensaries are becoming more popular and more useful to the people.

DISEASES.

Fevers.

Malarial fevers gave rise to 18 per cent. of the total treated against 21 per cent. in 1893 and to 9 per cent. of the deaths as in the previous year.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery and Lung Diseases.

Diarrhœa and dysentery caused 4 per cent. of the total admissions as in the previous year and 21 against 17 per cent. of the deaths, while lung diseases caused 8 per cent. of the admissions as in the previous year and 23 against 19 per cent. of the deaths.

Cholera.

Only two cases of cholera were reported in Native States in 1894; these occurred in Marwar in March, they were probably due to poison or unwholesome food, and they could not have been true cholera. No particulars beyond their fatal termination were given by the village official who reported them.

Small-pox.

Small-pox occurred in fourteen States, and there were 2,281 deaths recorded against 1,268 in the previous year. Bhurtpore, Kerowli, and Jhallawar reported more deaths from this disease.

Leprosy.

There were 754 cases of leprosy treated in all the dispensaries of Native States in 1894; these were well distributed over the province, and the disease shows no sign of increase in any locality, nor in Rajputana as a whole. There were 812 cases treated during the previous year and 659 in 1892.

There is nothing new to report on the treatment of this dire disease. Dr. Milton's treatment has been further tried, but, like other supposed specifics, it has been disappointing, and its effects have been found only palliative even in the earliest stages.

Treatment of snake poisoning by hypodermic injection of strychnia as recommended by Dr. Mueller of Victoria.

Although strychnia is a powerful stimulant and acts beneficially as such in the less virulent forms of snake poisoning, there is no reliable evidence, from its occasional application in the dispensaries of these States during the last two years, that it possesses the specific action claimed for it by Dr. Mueller when hypodermically injected into the human body, and in the most authentic case recorded in which the snake, a cobra, was killed while holding on to a boy's foot, the drug absolutely failed, and the patient died within two hours of the time he was bitten notwithstanding the early injection of three considerable doses.

OPERATIONS.

There was a slight falling off in the major operations performed in the hospitals in the Native States of Rajputana when compared with those of the previous year, but the minor surgery increased considerably. The major operations were 1,909 against 2,050, the minor 46,827 against 43,913, and the deaths fell from 44 to 29.

Of 414 operations for cataract, 209 were performed by Dr. Hendley in the Mayo Hospital and 72 in other Jeypore dispensaries, he did 18 successful litholapaxes and 45 iridectomies; there were 30 lithotomies performed in Jodhpore with only two fatalities; there were 46 extractions of cataract in Kotah, 48 in Jhalrapatan, and 18 in Oodeypore.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure on medical institutions in these States rose from 211,467 to 241,744. The increase in expenditure was mainly due to new institutions completed and opened during the year. The cost of Europe medicines gives rise to a considerable annual increase of expenditure on account of the continued fall in silver, besides what takes place from the establishment of new hospitals and dispensaries.

SALE OF QUININE.

The sale of quinine at Post Offices throughout Rajputana and also at village schools in Ajmere-Merwara was commenced in November last. Large sales have not yet been effected; however, it is too soon to give an opinion on the success or otherwise of the scheme.

JAILS.

Returns have been received from 17 jails in Native States, three more than in the previous year, and there are now only four jails from which returns are not received, *viz.*, Bundi, Kishengarh, Dungarpore, and Kushalgarh.

The daily average number of prisoners fell from 4558·67 to 4383·42, and although the cases treated in hospital rose from 5,820 in 1893 to 5,869 in 1894, the average daily sick fell from 151·01 to 144·03, and the average death-rate from 32·03 to 28·29 per mille; the health of the prisoners was on the whole better than in the previous year, notwithstanding the few extra admissions from trivial complaints which ran the number of admissions up.

The death-rate ranged from nothing in three jails to the inordinate figures of 106·35 per mille in Banswara.

Malarial fevers gave rise to 31 per cent. of the total sickness as in the previous year, and 15 against 10 per cent. of the deaths; diarrhœa and dysentery to 16 against 17 per cent. of the admissions and 33 against 35 per cent. of the deaths. Lung diseases caused 13 per cent. of the admissions and 37 against 34 per cent. of the deaths.

The new central jail at Jodhpore has been occupied during the greater part of the year, and it is one of the finest in Rajputana with accommodation for a thousand prisoners. The mortality among the prisoners at Jodhpore has fallen considerably since the occupation of this jail, and still better results may be anticipated in this direction. The health returns from the Jeypore Central Jail are better than those of the previous year; some of the improvements recommended have been carried out and the others are under consideration. The recommendations regarding the Tonk Jail have all been carried out during the year. A new jail is about to be built at Kishengarh, and the building of a suitable jail at Dholepore is under the consideration of the Darbar. The drainage of the Bhurtpore Jail has been much improved, the dormitories have been enlarged and plastered, and the flooring has been raised. A new female ward has been added to the Bundi Jail, and the Oodeypore Jail is to be enlarged, and the female quarters improved during the coming cold weather.

Many of the jails in Rajputana are now in very good condition, but the jails at Jhallawar, Banswara, and Dungarpore are still in an unsatisfactory state, and require to have overcrowding and other defects remedied.

FEMALE HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

TONK.

The Walter Female Hospital at Tonk was opened under the superintendence of Miss B. Bose, M.B., in April 1894, and much good work has already been done in it.

ULWAR.

Miss Crawley succeeded Miss Hannan in the Lady Dufferin Hospital at Ulwar; this institution has also two Agra qualified female practitioners attached to it, and excellent work is being done in it and in the zenanas.

JEYPORE.

Two female practitioners who qualified at Agra are employed at the Mayo Hospital under the Residency Surgeon, and the dhai class there continues to do good work. At that institution the ordinary village *dhais* receive instructions.

JODHPORE.

A female practitioner was employed part of the year at Jodhpore, but she gave up her appointment, and endeavours are now being made to fill her place.

KOTAH.

Miss Bessi Karim Ullah is still in sole charge of the Victoria Hospital, Kotah, and a good deal of work has been done both among in and out-door patients. It is hoped a Lady Doctor will shortly be appointed to Kotah for duty at the palace.

KEROWLI.

Mrs. Asharfi has been appointed to the Beawar Female Hospital, and her place at Kerowli is still vacant on account of the paucity of the pay offered by the Darbar.

BHURTPORE.

A new female dispensary has been opened at Bhurtpore under an Agra qualified female practitioner.

OODEYPORE.

Mrs. Lonorgan continues to do good work in charge of Walter Hospital, Oodeypore, and in the zenanas. She has a female practitioner under her in subordinate charge of the hospital who was educated at Agra.

SIROHI.

Mrs. Ives continues in charge of the Maharao's Zenana at Sirohi, but she has not much opportunity of practising outside the palace.

Female education is so backward in these States that it has been found impossible to obtain candidates for the studentships in the Agra Medical School and these are now all vacant; we must, therefore, rely on outside schools for our supply of female practitioners, and this will add to the cost of maintaining female dispensaries, as larger salaries will have to be given than the locally qualified would expect.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. H. F. White, M.I.C.E., continued to hold charge of the office of the Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India in the Public Works Department, throughout the year. His report on the working of the Public Works Department in Rajputana during the year 1894-95 is annexed.

I regret that he will shortly leave his present appointment on retirement, for I have learnt to appreciate his value even for the very short time we have been officially associated.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT IN RAJPUTANA DURING THE YEAR 1894-95.

GENERAL.

The expenditure during 1894-95 on Public Works in Rajputana including that incurred in the different Native States, but excluding the outlay on irrigation works in the British districts of Ajmere-Merwara which is accounted for in a separate report, aggregated, so far as is known, R49,12,429, as shown below :—

	R
Imperial Civil Works	1,36,609
Ditto Military Works	79,505
Incorporated Local	10,285
Cantonment Fund Works	1,035
Other contributional works including Municipal	55,239
Native States of Rajputana	46,29,756
GRAND TOTAL	49,12,429

The expenditure of R46,29,756 incurred in Native States is shown below :—

	R
Meywar, including Oodeypore-Chitor Railway	16,15,278
Marwar, ditto Jodhpore-Bikanir ditto	9,33,744
Jeypore	8,33,002
Dholepore, Kerowli, Bhurtpore	(a)
Bundi	15,000
Tonk	42,468
Shahpura	(a)
Ulwar	3,71,293
Kotah	3,22,763
Jhallawar	98,301
Bikanir	3,97,907
TOTAL	46,29,756

(a) Figures no furnished.

The Public Works in Meywar, Marwar, Kotah, Jhallawar, Bikanir, Ulwar, Tonk, Jeypore, and Bhurtpore were carried out by Public Works Officers lent by the Government of India.

The total outlay of the year compared with the previous year's outlay shows an increase of R14,24,639 (mainly due to the expenditure on the Oodeypore-Chitor Railway) as will be seen from the following comparative statement:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	R	R
Imperial Military and Civil Works	2,81,986	2,16,114
Incorporated Local Funds	15,283	10,285
Contribution	43,698	56,274
Native States—		
Meywar, including Oodeypore-Chitor Railway	1,57,600	16,15,278
Marwar, ditto Jodhpore-Bikanir ditto	10,81,381	9,33,744
Jeypore	7,78,521	8,33,002
Dholepore, Kerowli, Bhurtpore	...	(a)
Bundi	25,000	15,000
Tonk	33,314	42,468
Shahpura	...	(a)
Ulwar	3,15,199	3,71,293
Kotah	4,78,660	3,22,763
Jhallawar	1,05,315	98,301
Bikanir	1,71,833	3,97,907
TOTAL	34,87,790	49,12,429

(a) Figures not furnished.

The following changes and transfers took place among the Engineer Officers attached to this Province:—

(1) Colonel L. F. Boileau, R.E., Executive Engineer, Mount Abu Division, proceeded on six months' special leave to Europe from 28th May 1894, and was on return transferred to Central Provinces, Public Works Department, Mr. Chill, Honorary Assistant Engineer, officiated as Executive Engineer temporarily.

(2) Mr. T. W. Miles, Superintending Engineer, Kotah and Jhallawar States, proceeded to Europe in December 1894 on nine months and twelve days' medical leave, preparatory to retirement.

(3) Mr. G. S. T. Harris, Executive Engineer, who was employed in the Gwalior State Public Works Department, was posted to Rajputana as Executive Engineer of the Ajmere Provincial Division.

(4) The services of Mr. J. A. Devenish, Assistant Engineer, were transferred during the year from North-Western Provinces for employment as Engineer to the Bhurtpore State.

(5) Mr. Sham Nath, Executive Engineer, was temporarily attached to the Kotah and Jhallawar States, owing to Mr. Mile's sudden departure on leave.

(6) Mr. Jotindro Mohun Roy, Apprentice Engineer, was posted to the Province in July 1894.

MILITARY.

Major Works.

The only major work undertaken during the year was—

Dismantling and reconstructing 2nd Block Servants' Quarters, European Infantry Lines, Indore, materials for which were collected to the extent of R1,500.

Minor Works.

The following minor works were carried out :—

(1) Constructing quarters for Hospital Assistant, Bhopal Battalion, Sehore, Central India.

(2) Raising height of Bhopal Battalion Rifle Range, Sehore, Central India.

(3) Renewing asphalt floor, Indore Station Hospital.

(4) Constructing Hospital Assistants' quarters at Kotra.

(5) Additions and alterations to the Canteen at Taragarh.

(6) Constructing workshop for Artificers, Commissariat Department, Deesa.

(7) Providing Lightning Conductor to expense magazine, Malwa Bhil Corps at Sirdarpore.

(8) Laying stone floor to Erinpura Irregular Force Barrack, Abu.

(9) Diverting Nulla below Arrack Store at Deesa.

(10) Prisoner's room to quarter guard, Native Infantry Lines, Deesa.

Barrack Department—new supplies.

Twenty-eight Reed's pattern iron bedsteads were supplied at a cost of R870 to station hospitals in Rajputana and Central India.

Repairs—Military.

Ordinary annual and petty repairs were executed to all military buildings as far as funds permitted.

The doors in Merwara Battalion Hospital at Ajmere were renewed at a cost of R566.

CIVIL WORKS.

Buildings.

Major Works.

The following major works were undertaken during the year :—

	R
(1) Constructing Executive Engineer's Office Building at Ajmere. The work was begun in the last month of the year.	8,508
(2) Constructing iron cage for Treasury at Ajmere, in progress .	4,155

MINOR WORKS.

Civil Buildings.

The following minor works were carried out:—

(1) Constructing terrace roof of circuit house, Beawar.
(2) Providing record racks for Executive Engineer's Office, Mount Abu.
(3) Constructing a record-room in Examiner's Office, Mount Abu.
(4) Converting Magistrate's Court, Ajmere Magazine, into Municipal Police Thanah.

Repairs—Civil Buildings.

Ordinary annual and petty repairs were carried out to all Civil Buildings as far as funds permitted, and roofs of certain buildings at Abu were renewed.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Communicationss.

The Imperial Cart road from the foot of the Hill to the ninth mile being very narrow and in many places the sides being precipitous, it was proposed to widen it from 12 feet to 20 feet.

Rupees 4,395 were spent during the year against an estimate of ₹14,612. The work was stopped owing to withdrawal of the grant by Government, payment was made for the work executed by transfer from other sub-heads of Budget Estimate.

REPAIRS.

Communication.

All the lines of communications were kept in good repair so far as funds permitted.

Contributional.

The construction of a General Hospital for Ajmere City was taken in hand at a cost of ₹41,300. The work was commenced only at the beginning of the rains in June last and was very rapidly pushed forward by Rai Bahadur Pandit Sham Nath, Executive Engineer, Ajmere Provincial Division, and when he was deputed to Kotah and Jhallawar by his successor Mr. G. S. T. Harris, ₹33,510 were expended during the year, and the hospital was publicly opened by Colonel G. H. Trevor, the Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana, on the 4th of March 1895.

Municipal.

Additions and alterations to Court-house at Kekri and Chippa Pans in Ajmere were completed during the year, and the municipal roads and water-supply were properly maintained.

MEYWAR STATE. (1894-95.)

1. The expenditure on Public Works during the year amounted to ₹2,31,700, as shown below :—

	₹
Original Works Buildings	1,07,800
Repairs to Building	34,000
Communication, Original Works	2,800
Repairs, Communication	19,000
Irrigation (New works)	27,300
Irrigation Repairs	2,700
Miscellaneous Original Works	22,100
Establishment charges	16,000
Total	2,31,700

ORIGINAL WORKS--BUILDINGS.

2. The main expenditure under this head was incurred on the following items:—

	R
1. New Zenana Palace	69,000
2. Fowl and dogs house	8,600
3. Sujjangarh Palace	7,800
4. Lansdowne Hospital	5,500

REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS.

3. The principal items of expenditure under this head were R5,400 for repairing old wall, Chitor Fort, R3,000 for re-roofing the Residency building, and R2,700 for repairing the Nahar-Mugra Palaces.

ORIGINAL WORKS—COMMUNICATIONS.

4. Rupees 2,200 were spent on a road from Futteh Sagar to Bedla Road, and R600 upon road from Futteh Sagar to Sarroop Sagar.

REPAIRS—COMMUNICATIONS.

5. Rupees 10,400 were spent on the Oodeypore-Chitor road, and R1,900 on the Kherwara Road, the rest of the amounts was spent on the roads to Nathdwara, Kotra, Kherwara, and to Teckar and on roads in and outside the city.

IRRIGATION.

6. Rupees 21,000 were spent on the Connaught Bund, and R6,000 on three small tanks in the districts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

7. These include repairs to carriages, boats, shooting boxes, etc.

RAILWAYS.

8. The most important work undertaken by the Darbar during the year was the construction of a railway line from near the Capital of Oodeypore to Chitor Station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The line was commenced in March 1894, and progress pushed as much as possible, but the rains delayed completion of the earthwork as well as building operations. By the 31st March 1895, however, 43 miles of line was laid, and all minor bridges and culverts completed, and six larger bridges nearly so. What remained to be done at the end of year was chiefly finishing off stations, erecting signals, and completing watering arrangements. Everything is expected to be completed and ready for opening the branch railway by May 1895. The estimated cost of the line is R13,83,578, on which a considerable saving is anticipated, this is exclusive of rolling stock which is to cost R9,25,000.

The work is being carried out under the direct supervision of Mr. Campbell Thomson, Engineer-in-Chief, Oodeypore-Chitor Railway, who also conducted the preliminary field operations and prepared the project for the railway.

MARWAR OR JODHPORE. (1894-95.)

The total outlay of the year on public works and railways amounted to R9,33,744 which is made up as under:—

	R
Railways.—Expenditure on construction of line debitable to Capital	51,670
Working expenses of Jodhpore and Bikanir Railways debitable to revenue on open line	4,67,700
Public Works.—Miscellaneous Public Works, including Establishment charges	5,17,714
TOTAL	9,33,744

2. Compared with the expenditure of the previous year, it shows a falling off of ₹1,47,637 which is attributable to less expenditure incurred on construction of lines.

RAILWAYS.

3. The total length of the line is the same as last year, *viz.*:—

	Miles.
Jodhpore Railway	320½
Bikanir „	43½
TOTAL	364

4. The principal item of Capital expenditure was—

Construction of the telegraph line from Jodhpore to the Bikanir frontier and from Merta road to Kuchawan road, ₹79,152.

The rest of the transactions during the year were chiefly adjustment.

5. The gross receipts and working expenses of the whole system were ₹10,76,700 and ₹4,67,700 respectively. The net profit that accrued during the year was ₹6,09,000 or 8·87 per cent. on the capital outlay against ₹5,45,975 or 7·34 per cent. in the previous year.

6. The receipts were largely increased by an abnormal traffic in salt from Puchbudra in April to July owing to a failure in the Sambhar supply.

PUBLIC WORKS.

IRRIGATION.

7. The Jaswantsagar Tank and Canals which were in progress and constitute the largest irrigation work in the State, are now practically complete. The expenditure during the year amounted to ₹1,22,897 distributed as follows:—

	₹
Tank bund	1,06,484
Bhavi Canal	8,040
Canal left of Luni River	8,373
TOTAL	1,22,897

The total expenditure on the canals and tank up to date is ₹8,44,511.

Chopasni Tank.—This tank was, as will be seen from the last year's review, started with a view to its supplying water to the city and gardens. The Darbar, however, have put in hand the construction of a canal called Kailana Canal from a smaller tank in the Takhatsagar Valley to the city and Raikabagh at an estimated cost of ₹1,36,613 which, it is understood, is to take the place of the above scheme. The masonry core-wall of the Chopasni tank has been completed to the final height of 30 feet and earthwork is done up to about 23 feet and is expected to be ready for the rains. The expenditure during the year on this work was ₹79,897 and the total expenditure to the end of the year ₹1,37,800.

Work of the value of ₹22,275 was also done on the Kailana Canal during the year.

Ratanda Tank.—This is an old tank which was filled up with drift sand. The sand is now being excavated and canals are being made along the Ratanda Hill to fill it. Rupees 10,936 were spent on the excavation of the tank and ₹8,283 on the feeder canals.

Raising Ranisur Bund.—The Ranisur is a small tank about 70 feet deep situated in a gully in the hills at the border of the city, from which the water-supply of the fort is pumped. To prevent its overflowing its dam was raised ten feet at a cost of ₹4,113.

ROADS.

8. Two and a quarter miles of new roads were added to the roads at Jodhpore, of which there are now some 27 miles. The cost of maintenance of the roads during the year was R8,455.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

9. *His Highness's bungalow at Jaswantpura.* Rupees 12,544 were spent on this during the year. The expenditure up to the end of the year amounts to R21,062.

Maharaj Kunwar' bungalow at Ratanda.—Additions and alterations were made to this bungalow costing R11,232 and stables are under construction, estimated to cost R10,256, of which R5,000 were spent during the year.

Barracks.—Rupees 36,796 were incurred during the year in building new barracks of a superior and ornamental description for the Jodha Squadron of the 2nd Cavalry Regiment as decided by Sir Pertab Singh. The barracks provide a separate loose box for each horse on the ground floor and accommodation for the sowars in the upper story.

Jodhpore Jail.—A hospital for the jail started during the year at an estimated cost of R12,110 is nearly complete. The expenditure incurred on it to the end of the year is R8,206.

In connection with the jail a darogah's house and entrance gate estimated to cost R12,967, has been undertaken and R5,300 were spent to the end of the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The public gardens were maintained at a cost of R12,260.

In the Raika Bagh more substantial stables are under construction estimated to cost R13,853, of which R6,353 were spent during the year.

The ice and sodawater factory was worked at a profit of R765.

The total cost of works executed during the year was R5,01,371 and the cost of establishment, R16,343, which gives a percentage of 3·26 on the total outlay on works against 4·60 in the previous year which is very satisfactory.

The Marwar Railway and Public Works continue to show results, marking the excellent management of Mr. Home.

JEYPORE STATE. (1894).

The total outlay of the year on Public Works was R8,33,002 distributed as shown below :—

	R
New works	53,438
Repairs	94,428
Irrigation	2,56,779
Miscellaneous public improvements	75,337
City water-supply	59,082
State Cotton Press, Jeypore	41,632
State Cotton Press, Mandaor	521
Gas works	37,434
Establishment	49,364
Imarut works	1,31,548
Miscellaneous items	33,449
TOTAL	8,33,002

2. Compared with the expenditure of the previous year, it shows an increase of R54,474.

3. The establishment charges amount to R74,575 or 9·83 per cent. against 10·66 in the previous year.

4. The principal items of expenditure are as detailed below:—

ORIGINAL WORKS—BUILDINGS.

	R
Albert Hall, Jeypore	22,952
Raj House, Mount Abu	7,688
Marble Chuttris, Albert Hall	5,623
Dispensary at Mahwa	4,779
New Jail	3,749

REPAIRS—BUILDINGS.

Petty Works, Mayo Hospital	5,541
Buildings at Ranthanbore Fort	3,889
Works at Natainka Bagh	3,734

REPAIRS—COMMUNICATIONS.

Jeypore and and Tonk road	13,805
City and Camp roads, Jeypore	13,936
Agra Road	12,512
Hindaun road to Kerowli	10,261
Ajmere road	10,793

IRRIGATION WORKS.

Chaparwara Irrigation work	1,22,293
New Bund Binori Sagor	34,152
Repairs to District Tanks	27,594
Tori Sagor	6,903
Raising 3 feet Bund, Punwar	4,494
Works at Kirawal Sagor	5,160

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

City water-supply maintenance	56,281
Ram Newas Garden	43,228
Lunatic Asylum	18,605
City Conservancy Tramway	8,203

ORIGINAL WORKS.

5. No new works of any magnitude were undertaken during the year except a lunatic asylum.

STATE COTTON PRESSES.

6. The Capital outlay up to 31st December 1894 on the State Cotton Press amounts to R2,26,090, while the net income during the year was R38,547, which gives a return of 12·63 on the total outlay.

7. At the Mandaor Cotton Press only 668 bales were pressed during the year, and the returns do not cover the working expenses.

GAS WORKS.

8. The total quantity of gas consumed was 3,082,180 cubic feet, and the revenue derived amounted to R2,757.

The cost of gas per 1,000 cubic feet was R3-10-0½ pie.

IRRIGATION.

9. The total number of irrigation works in the State are as shown below:—

	R
Completed works	135
In progress	1
TOTAL	136

The main ducts varying in width from five to twenty feet, comprise a total length of 594·65 miles with 574·74 miles of distributaries.

The revenue derived from irrigation works for the year ending 31st August 1894 was R2,47,845.

The total expenditure on irrigation works from 1868 to 1894 amount to R42,23,859, and the revenue realised during the period R30,83,173.

The Chaparwara Sagar, one of the largest irrigation works in Jeypore State, was practically completed during the year. It has a drainage area of 230 square miles, and its storage capacity 1,241 millions cubic feet.

CITY WATER-WORKS.

10. The total quantity of water delivered into the Service Reservoir during the year was 372,749,534 gallons or a daily average of 1,021,231 gallons. The cost of raising the above quantity of water was R44,970, which works out to a rate of nearly 1 anna and 11 pies per 1,000 gallons.

GENERAL.

11. Separate reports on gas works, imarat and cotton press have been received as usual.

12. The State continues to devote a large sum annually on irrigation works, advantageous to the State and the cultivators alike.

13. The Public Works Department continues to be superintended by Colonel S. S. Jacob, C.I.E. The Progress Report on Public Works serves to illustrate the really good work done all round by this officer, whose tact, zeal, and devotion to duty are beyond all praise.

ULWAR.

The expenditure on Public Works from September 1893 to August 1894 was R3,71,293, inclusive of R17,480 incurred on Municipal works against a Budget allotment of R4,13,000.

The expenditure during the year was in excess of the previous year by R56,094.

2. The detail below gives the year's outlay:—

	R
Establishment	33,174
Original works	1,68,228
Repairs, Buildings	1,02,663
Repairs, Communication	32,626
Emarat Kham	13,271
Company Garden	3,848
Debits by other Departments	5,291
Municipal works	17,480

ORIGINAL WORKS.

3. The main expenditure under this head was:—

	R
Military	14,193
Civil	73,666
Medical	9,347
Jail	9,579
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	11,626
Irrigation	40,757

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

4. The following important works were carried out under this head:—

	R
Lansdowne Kothi at Motee Doongri Hill	13,416
Siriska Kothi at Thana Ghazie	10,569
Additions to an old Nohora for Munshi Balmokund Dass	8,917
Lines for Jail Guards	9,002
Constructing Pucca Nulla Shisgram for city drainage	9,521

IRRIGATION.

5. The main expenditure under this head is shown below:—

Constructing Bund Aturya Tehsil at Ramgarh	14,487
„ Mullana Tehsil at Rajgarh	15,375

REPAIRS—BUILDINGS.

6. The chief expenditure on this head was distributed as under:—

Civil Buildings	45,528
Military Building	12,048
Forest and Bani	8,035
Irrigation	27,370
Company Garden	3,848

REPAIRS—COMMUNICATIONS.

7. The following roads formed the chief items of charge in the maintenance of various lines of communications:—

	R
Environ roads, Ulwar	6,756
Akherpore road	5,238
Naggar road	4,224

ESTABLISHMENT.

8. The establishment charges for the year which amounted to R33,174 give a percentage of 9·8 against 10·60 per cent. of the previous year. This improvement is due to increased expenditure.

GENERAL.

9. The Public Works of the State were under the charge of Mr. Macdonald, State Engineer, and the progress has been satisfactory on the whole.

KOTAH. (1894-95.)

1. The total outlay on Public Works of the twelve months ending 31st March 1895 was R3,22,763 which was distributed as follows:—

	R
Original Works	2,03,922
Repairs	60,354
Irrigation	38,032
Establishment	20,455
TOTAL	3,22,763

ORIGINAL WORKS.

2. These comprise buildings, communications, and miscellaneous improvements. The charges on each of these services were R1,27,242, R44,639, and R32,041.

3. A list of the more important works undertaken, in progress, or completed during the year is subjoined.

Name of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Expended in current official year.	Total expenditure to date.
ORIGINAL WORKS—BUILDINGS—	R	R	R
1. New lines for Topekhanah Bullocks . .	24,079	11,971	24,654
2. Alterations to Mochee Kutta . . .	47,980	7,832	45,990
3. New house for Maharao	...	20,110	22,063
4. New lines for Amar Singh's Paigah . .	...	8,773	11,891
5. New Garsal, Kotah	...	9,448	15,256
6. ,, Bullock Lines, Kotah	23,817	9,818	15,885
7. Lines for Gheer Topekhanah . . .	24,729	9,383	11,323
8. Chuttree for late Maharao Kishore Singh of Kotah	23,675	8,647	8,657
9. Racquet Court, Kotah	16,193	9,262	9,262
ORIGINAL WORKS—COMMUNICATION—			
10. Bapaor and Kawai road	40,711	22,240	37,847
11. Dhipri-Guneshgunj road	11,964	6,006	6,336
12. New road from Borekhera to Oomedgunge .	17,077	6,039	6,039

REPAIRS.

4. The total charges for repairs were divided as under—

	R
Repairs—Buildings	17,938
,, Communications	39,467
Miscellaneous Improvements	2,949

The principal items of expenditure were the following :—

	R
1 Annual repairs to Durrah road	12,384
2. ,, to district roads	9,345

IRRIGATION.

5. The expenditure was chiefly incurred in repairs and improvement of tanks and bunds. The total amount spent was R38,032 of which R18,836 was devoted to wells.

ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES.

6. The percentage of establishment to expenditnre was 6·33 against 4·43 of the previous year.

7. Mr. Miles who was long associated with the Public Works Department in Kotah State had to go on medical leave to Europe in December 1894.

8. During Mr. Miles' absence on leave Rai Bahadur Sham Nath, Executive Engineer, took up his duties temporarily as Executive Engineer of Kotah State.

JHALLAWAR (1894-95).

1. The expenditure on Public Works during the year ending 31st March 1895 was R98,301 distributed as shown below:—

	R
1. Original Works	48,597
2. Repairs	26,890
3. Irrigation	3,511
4. Miscellaneous	1,903
5. Establishment	17,400
TOTAL	98,301

The following is a comparative statement of the last five years:—

	R
1890-91	1,46,597
1891-92	1,25,042
1892-93	1,11,815
1893-94	1,05,315
1894-95	98,301

The following constitute the chief items under original works carried out in the official year:—

	R
Richwa and Bakani road	13,691
Causeway, Hathiagore Nullah on road from Pagaria to Deeg	2,773
Dispensary at Chipa Barode	3,613
Stables for horses and bullocks in Topekhana	4,070
New record room at Mal Sudder	2,027
Deepening and clearing ditch around garden at Peetum Newas	2,860
Rebuilding southern lines at Mal Sudder	3,069
Sepoy's lines for Khidmut Bera	2,886

REPAIRS.

All the various lines of communications and Raj buildings throughout the State in charge of the Public Works Department were kept in good repair.

IRRIGATION.

No new works were undertaken during the year. The expenditure under this head was limited to repairs mainly to Misrolee tank and Rae tank.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The percentage of establishment to expenditure is 17·7 against 10·49 in the previous year, which is very high and indicates necessity for reduction of establishment if Public Works are curtailed in the State.

Mr. Miles who has been connected with the Public Works of this and the neighbouring State of Kotah for some fifteen years or nearly from the creation of the Department, has had to proceed home on medical certificate, and will retire at the expiration of his leave. He has devoted his well known energy to the service of these two States and has opened them out for wheeled traffic by a system of excellent roads which with irrigation works and many buildings testify to his professional skill and zeal. Rai Bahadur Sham Nath, Executive Engineer, officiated for the remaining period of the year and completed all arrangements for winding up the department and accounts, as the Maharaj Rana contemplates a reduction of Public Works expenditure in the State, and for the repairs necessary an English Engineer Officer will no longer be necessary.

The total expenditure incurred on various Public Works in the State since 1878 when the Public Works Department was opened in the State till 31st March 1895 was R23,06,636.

BUNDI STATE, (1894-95.)

Rupees 15,000 were spent during the year.

Of the seven miles of road from Deoli to Bundi remaining unmetalled, one-and-a-half miles were constructed during the year, whilst portions not substantially done in previous years are being remetalled. In addition to this three culverts are in course of construction in places where the road was washed away by the rains. The length of the fair weather road from Bundi to Kotah up to the Bundi border is 16¼ miles. Of this 13¼ miles were completed in previous years and are kept in repair. The remaining three miles and the Tabra River Bridge are being constructed.

DHOLEPORE, (1894-95.)

The city dispensary reported to be under construction in last year's report has been completed and will be used as soon as the necessary furniture, etc., is provided.

The work on the new public offices is in progress.

BIKANIR, (1894-95.)

1. The expenditure incurred during the year on Public Works amounted to R3,97,907 against a budget provision of R4,32,053.

2. The following are the principal items of expenditure :—

	R
Gunga Newas Palace	38,548
Late Maharaja's Cenotaph	17,914
Cavalry lines	14,274
Stables	10,454
New line, Erinpura	8,052
City Hospital	32,000
Earthwork in Fort	13,753
Noble School	28,082
Wells	15,230
Jail at Sujangarh	8,609
Hospital at Sirdarshahr	7,812
Jail at Reni	24,390
Chautina well	10,652
Police Stations	10,697
Gardens	18,890
Establishment	22,077

3. The carved work of the Gunga Newas mentioned in the previous year's report has been nearly completed and preparations for erecting the roof are in progress.

The Cenotaph at Doni-Kund to the late Maharaja, started in the previous year, has been completed, and one in memory of the father of the present Chief has been started, but work on this has been stopped for the present.

Inside the fort the clearance of the old huts and debris was continued during the year.

Good progress has been made on a large city hospital, funds for which were given by a private individual.

The jail at Reni and hospital at Sirdarshahr have been finished, also quarters for Hospital Assistant at Rajgarh.

Police stations at Reni and Noher were also built.

The management of State gardens at Gujnere and near Bikanir were also made over to the State Public Works Department.

Work on Ratansagar has been started.

REPAIRS—BUILDINGS.

4. The following are the chief items of expenditure under this head :—

	R
Repairing Palaces at Gujnere	5,753
Do. Zenana Palaces	14,312

REPAIRS—COMMUNICATIONS.

5. The roads were repaired at a cost of R4,972.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

6. A sum of R43,785 was spent under this head.

Besides R10,191 were spent on water works and wells.

ESTABLISHMENT.

7. The percentage of establishment charges on outlay on works and repairs is 5·87 against 14·92 in the previous year.

8. The figures of total expenditure on Public Works do not include any outlay on the Bikanir Railway, which is accounted for separately in the report of the Jodhpore-Bikanir Railway.

TONK (1894—9

The grant for Public Works for the year ending 31st August 1894, amounted to R42,468, which was distributed as shewn below:—

ORIGINAL WORKS.

	R
Original Works—Buildings	19,363
„ Communications	9,257
Tanks	721

REPAIRS.

The Repairs grant amounted to R4,223 as shown under—

	R
Buildings	1,389
Roads	2,746
Tanks	88

Besides the above the following expenditure was incurred—

	R
Plantations	1,421
Tools and Plant	383
Stores	6,331
Temporary Establishment	765

Statement—A.

Statement showing the existing roads metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1894-95.

Name of State.	Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total Length.	Cost of maintenance.	Remarks.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R	
Jodhpore.	Jodhpore City Roads	.....	.....	26·75	2·00	...	9,145	
	Roads about Pali	.....	.....	...	·50	...	...	
	Roads about Jaswantpura	.....	.....	...	9·00	...	1,283	
	Ajmere-Abu Road	Sendra	Erinpura	...	96·00	...	...	
				26·75	107·50	134·25	...	
Sirohi.	Kharari-Kesharganj Bungalow.	.....	.....	...	·50	...	...	
	Abu Road Railway Station	.....	.....	·50	...	...	...	
	Sirohi Pindwara Road	Sirohi	Pindwara	...	16	...	99	
	Road at Sirohi	Surajpol	Kesarbilas	1	...	...	414	
	Part of Rohera-Kharar Road	.....	.....	...	14	...	...	
	Rohera Kotra Road	Rohera	Kotra	...	16	...	211	
	Ajmere-Abu Road	Ajmere	Abu Road	...	48	...	6	
				1·50	94·50	96	...	
Meywar or Oodeypore.	Oodeypore-Chitor	Oodeypore	Chitor	...	...	...	...	
	1st Section	Do.	Mangerwar	40	...	...	130	
	2nd ,,	Mangerwar	Chitor	30	...	...	130	
	Oodeypore-Kherwara Road	Oodeypore	Kherwara	...	50	...	38	Partially metalled.
	Kherwara-Kotra Road	Kherwara	Kotra	...	48	...	12	Under Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts.
	Oodeypore-Eklingjee Road	Oodeypore	Eklingjee	...	13	...	25	
	Eklingjee-Nathdwara Road	Eklingjee	Nathwara	...	17	...	25	Partially metalled.
	Nathwara-Desuri Road	Nathwara	Desuri	...	38	...	...	Ditto.
	Deoli-Teekar Road	.....	.....	6	...	...	180	Including renewal and putting new coat 4".
				76	166	242	...	
Kotah.	Bara Road, 1st Section	.....	.....	11¼	...	...	Average cost including establishment is 457·51 per mile.	
	Oomedgunj Road	.....	.....	6	...	...		
	Aherah Road	.....	.....	3½	...	...		
	Raj Road	.....	.....	12	...	...		
	City Roads	.....	.....	5¼	...	...		
	Durrah Road	.....	.....	33½	...	...		
	Bara and Bhawargarh Road	Bara	Bhawargarh	...	59¼	...	Average cost of maintenance including renewing certain miles is 39·24 per mile.	
	Mangrole Road	,,	Mangrole	...	16	...		
	Bara and Jhalrapatan Road	,,	Jhalrapatan	...	47	...		
	Badora Road	.....	.....	...	6	...		
	Rangpore Road	.....	.....	...	7	...		
	Rangbaree Road	.....	.....	...	4	...		
	Durrah and Kanwas Road	Durrah	Kanwas	...	7	...		
	Bapaor and Sangode Road	Bapaor	Sangode	...	8	...		
	Mandaor Ghat Road, and part of Bara and Jhalrapatan Road.	.....	.....	...	4	...		
	Badora and Shergarh Road	Badora	Shergarh	...	5	...		
	Sangode Kunwas Road	Sangode	Kunwas	...	13	...		
	Tater and Barode Road	Tater	Barode	...	25	...		
	Mangrole Etawah Road	Mangrole	Etawah	...	19	...		
				77	220¼	297¼		
Tonk.	Jeypore-Tonk Road	.....	.....	10	...	...		
	Deoli-Tonk Road	.....	.....	...	36	...		
				10	36	46		

Statement—A.

Statement showing the existing roads metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1894-95.—(concld.)

Name of State.	Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total Length.	Cost of maintenance.	Remarks.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.		
Ulwar.	Ulwar City and Environ Roads.	.....	.....	6	..	...	Average cost of maintenance R286-8-0 per mile.	
	Ulwar Bijai Bagh Road	Ulwar	Bijai Bagh	1	...	...		
	,,	,,	Machery gate to Mahalbagh	1	...	...		
	,, Silisireh Road	,,	Silisireh	8½	...	...		
	,, Old Silisireh Road	,,	Old Silisireh	3½	...	...		
	,, Akbarpore Road	,,	Akbarpore	6½	...	...		
	,, Rajgarh Road	,,	Rajgarh	8½	16	...		
	Malakhera Luchmongurh Road.	Malakhera	Luchmongurh	16	...	...		
	Ulwar-Nagar Road	Ulwar	Nagar	20½	...	...		
	Ramgurh-Ferozepore Road.	Ramgurh	Ferozepore	15½	...	...		
	Ulwar-Tijara Road	Ulwar	Tijara	...	32	...		
	Khairli-Katoomar Road	Khairli	Katoomar	...	9½	...		
	Khairtal-Tijarah Road	Khairtul	Tijarah	16½	...	...		
	Ulwar-Kishengurh Road	Ulwar	Kishengurh	6	17	...		
				109	74½	183½		
Jhallawar.	Durrah Road	Jhalrapatan	Kotah	19½	...	...		
	Bilwara Road	,,	Bilwara	10	...	...		
	Rajpore Road	.....	.....	8½	...	...		
	Patan Tin Dhara Road	Patan	Tindhara	5	...	...		
	Short Road in and around Jhalrapatan.	.....	.....	21½	...	...		
	Patan Chipa Barode Road	Patan	Chipa Barode	...	44	...		
	Bhilwara Pagaria Road	Bhilwara	Pagaria	...	40	...		
	Pagaria Deeg Road	Pagaria	Deeg	...	16	...		
	Shahabad Road	.....	.....	...	31	...		
	Kiclwa Babani Road	Kiclwa	Babani	...	24	...		
	Eklera Manohor Thana Road.	Eklera	Manohorthana	...	22	...		
				64½	177	24.½		
Jeypore.	Roads in City and Environs	.....	.....	50	...	...	14,39½	
	Dosa-Lalsote Road	Dosa	Lalsote	15	...	...	4,201	
	Lalsote Chambal Road	Lalsote	Chumbal	...	67	...		
	Agra Road including Naila Section.	.....	.....	80½	...	...	12,512	
	Ajmere Road	.....	.....	52	...	...	10,793	
	Jeypore to Tonk Border	Jeypore	Tonk	48	...	...	13,805	
	Mandawar Kerouli Road	Mandawar	Kerouli Border	43	...	...	10,261	
	Hindown Gungapore Road.	.....	.....	...	24	...	957	
	Deoli Road (Jeypore Section).	.....	.....	...	16	...	81	
	Gungapore Lalsote Road	.....	.....	...	26	...	8	
	Rajmahal and Deoli Branch	.....	.....	8	...	...	480	
				296½	133	429½	...	

H. F. WHITE, *M. Inst. C.E.*,
Secretary to the Agents Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India.

Statement B.

Statement showing the road communications maintained by the Imperial Government in Rajputana, Public Works Department, during 1894-95.

Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Cost of maintenance per mile.	Remarks.
Imperial Roads.			Miles.	Miles.	Miles.		
Agra-Ahmedabad Road	Middle of 13th mile from Ajmere.	30th mile towards Jeypore.	17½	...	17½	82	
Ajmere, 1st Section	Ajmere	Middle of 13th mile, Kishengarh boundary.	12½	...	12½	242	
Ajmere, 3rd Section	Ajmere	Mangliawas	16	...	16	202	
Ajmere, 3rd Section	Mangliawas	Beawar 34th mile	18	,,	18	141	
Burr Pass Section	Beawar 34th mile.	Marwar frontier.	10½	...	10½	78	
Nusseerabad Link Road	Ajmere 2nd mile	Nusseerabad	13½	...	13½	184	
Mangliawas ,,	Nusseerabad	Mangliawas	14¼	...	14¼	107	
Deoli Link Road	,,	Deoli Cantonment.	57	...	57	168	
Ajmere Section, Mhow Nusseerabad Road	,,	Khari River near Burl village.	28½	...	28½	53	
Roads in Civil Lines, Deoli	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Meywar Road, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sections.	Burl	Nimbahera	39½	81	120½	2,144	
Deesa and Erinpura Road	Deesa	Anadra	...	46½	46½	297	
	Erinpura	Bulwana	6	...	6	983	
Abu Cart Road	Abu	Abu Road	4	13	17	5,238	
Deesa Cantonment Roads	...	...	9½	1	10½	1,384	
Abu Station and Ghat Roads	,,	Comedgunj	...	6	17	3,272	
	,,	Oria	...	6			
	Station Roads	...	...	5			
District Fund Roads.							
Pushkar Roads	Ajmere Municipal boundary.	Pushkar	6	...	6	321	
Mangliawas Pisangan Road	Mangliawas	Pisangan	...	12	12	27	
Ajmere and Srinagar Road	Ajmere Municipal boundary.	Srinagar	...	9	9	36	
Ajmere and Ararka Road	Ajmere Municipal boundary.	Ararka	...	14	14	11	
Lohagal and Kair	Lohagal	Kair	...	4	4	...	
Harmara and Tilornea	Harmara	Tilornea	2	...	2	16	
Khurwa and Masuda Road	Khurwa	Masuda	...	10	10	35	
Ramsur and Khanpura	Ramsur	Khanpura	...	8	8	36	
Nusseerabad and Srinagar	Nusseerabad Cantonment boundary.	Srinagar	4½	3½	8	44	
Nusseerabad and Ramsur	Nusseerabad	Ramsur	...	10	10	25	
Ramsur and Baroli	Ramsur	Deolia	...	4½	4½		
Banderwara and Masuda	Banderwara	Masuda	...	12½	12½	...	
Banderwara Kekri	,,	Kekri	2½	31½	34	27	
Beawar Peesangan	Beawar Municipal boundary.	Peesangan	...	21	21	27	
,, and Taragurh	Beawar Municipal boundary.	Taragarh	12	7	19		
,, and Masuda	Beawar Municipal boundary.	Masuda	...	10½	10½	...	
,, and Sheopura Ghata	Beawar Municipal boundary.	Sheopura Ghata.	...	10	10		
,, and Rupnagar	Beawar	Rupnagar	...	5	5		
,, and Chitar	Beawar Municipal boundary.	Chitar	...	9	9		
,, and Dilwara	Beawar Municipal boundary.	Dilwara	...	3	3	27	
,, and Bulad	Beawar	Bulad	...	2	2		
,, and Kotra	34½ mile on Barr Pass Section.	Kotra	...	9	9		
Suraghata Road	6th mile on Beawar and Todgarh Road	9½ miles towards Patan Village.	4¾	4¾	9½		
Taragarh-Todgurh Road *via* Jussakhera Bhim and Barar.	Taragarh 21st mile.	Todgarh 47½ miles.	6	21½	27½	22	
Jussakhera-Todgarh *via* Barakhan.	Jussakhera	Todgarh	...	16	16		
Todgarh-Dewair	Todgarh	Dewair	...	23½	23½		
Dewair Pass Road	Dewair 65th mile stone.	Marwar boundary.	...	5½	5½	59	
Municipal Roads.							
Ajmere Municipal Suburban Roads.	Ajmere City Wall.	Ajmere Municipal boundaries.	13⅓	13	26⅓	124	
Foy Sagor Road	Pushkar Road 1st mile	Foy Sagor	...	4	4	88	

H. F. WHITE, *M. Inst. C. E.*,

Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India.

PART III.

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(2) Western Rajputana States Residency Administration Report and enclosures.
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(5) Haraoti Agency Administration Report and enclosure.
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(12) Postal Administration Report and enclosures.

(1)

MEYWAR RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 173-G., dated Oodeypore, the 7th May 1895.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. WYLLIE, C.I.E., Resident, Meywar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Meywar Residency for the year 1894-95, together with the reports of the officers in local political charge of the Banswara, Pertabgarh, and Dungarpore States.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

2. I held charge of the Residency throughout the year under report, except from the 6th September to the 1st November 1894, when I was absent on privilege leave and Surgeon-Major P. D. Pank conducted the current duties of the office.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

The only notable event of the year has been the extension of the Imperial telegraph line from Chitorgarh to Oodeypore, and the opening at Oodeypore, on the 23rd February 1895, of an office for the despatch of messages. The further extension of the wire to Nathdwara is under consideration.

I regret to record the death on the 3rd June 1894, at the age of fifty-nine years, of Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraj Shyamul Das, head of the Charans in Meywar and generally respected throughout Rajputana. He took an interest in antiquarian research, and at the time of his death was engaged in writing in Hindi a history of Meywar. He has been succeeded by his adopted son Jaskaran, a boy of fifteen years of age.

Colonel G. H. Trevor, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, visited Oodeypore between the 19th and 27th August 1894 and on the 6th March following he came as far as Chitor to bid farewell to His Highness the Maharana before proceeding to England.

SEASON AND CROPS.

The south-west monsoon rains set in unusually early, beginning in Oodeypore on the 9th June and ending on the 19th September. Thirteen inches and 57 cents. were recorded at the Residency in June as compared with 4 inches 95 cents., 2 inches 59 cents., and 7 inches 45 cents. in July, August, and September respectively.

The following table shows the rainfall of the year in the several districts; but as the registration is in some places in the hands of unreliable persons, the figures must not be accepted as absolutely accurate :—

District.	Rainfall.	
	Inches.	Cents.
Oodeypore City	33	57
Oodeypore Residency	30	22
Bedla	27	46
Rajnugar	25	77
Sahira	25	38
Chitorgarh	29	49
Bhilwara	25	51
Jehazpore	43	69
Choti Sadri	23	73
Rasmi	28	82
Mandalgarh	29	52
Bagore	31	20
Kumalgarh	34	12
Relmugra	23	29
Surara	22	92

The distribution of the rainfall was, on the whole, good, and the *kharif* crops gave an abundant harvest. Rain also fell during the cold weather and the *rabi* outturn, notwithstanding some injury here and there to wheat and opium from frost and rust, is also expected to be up to the average. Prices of food-grains are now low and likely to remain so, as the market is well supplied

Grass has been plentiful and cattle are in good condition.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Residency Surgeon reports as follows :—

"In Oodeypore city there were altogether 1,274 deaths during the year 1894, showing a mortality of 27·76 per thousand of the population. Of these 1,163 are reported to be due to fevers and five to small-pox. No case of cholera occurred either in the Oodeypore city or in the districts.

"Nine hundred and eighty-one births are reported in Oodeypore city, but the above figures cannot be considered as even approximately correct."

SANITATION.

"The sanitary condition of the city is fairly good. Thanks to its situation, the city gets thoroughly flushed and cleansed by the yearly rains.

DISPENSARIES.

"Fourteen hospitals and dispensaries were open in Meywar during the year. The old Sujjan Hospital in the city was closed on 3rd July 1894, and the new

Lansdowne Hospital was opened on the same date. This Hospital should prove a great blessing to the people, it is centrally situated in one of the main streets and far better adapted for its purpose in every way than the old Sujjan Hospital. Medical relief was afforded to 1,999 in-patients and 40,037 out-patients, showing, as compared with the previous year, an increase of 463 in-patients and 15,109 out-patients. One hundred and four major and 1,756 minor operations were performed, giving an increase over the previous five years of 32 and 171 respectively.

"The work in the Bhilwara Dispensary also shows a considerable advance.

"At Mandalgarh a dispensary was opened on the 11th December 1894, and at Mawli a temporary dispensary was started for the use of the railway employés on the previous 24th July."

"The Walter Hospital for women remains under the charge of Mrs. Lonargan. There were 993 in-patients and 13,349 out-patients, showing a considerable increase under both headings."

"During my tour of inspection I visited the following dispensaries:—

"Rashmi, Nathdwara, Bhilwara, Jehazpore, Kapasan, Saran Chitor, Mawli, Choti Sadri, and Mandalgarh."

OODEYPORE JAIL.

"The Jail buildings are in good order and repair. A new filter holding several thousand gallons has been built inside the jail and gives excellent drinking water. The conservancy of the jail is excellent and the dry earth system is thoroughly carried out. The prisoners are overcrowded as a rule, and plans have been submitted to His Highness the Maharana for building new barracks and workshops, which, if erected, will be of the greatest possible benefit.

"Seventeen deaths occurred during the year under report, giving a death-rate of 39·79 per thousand. The daily average number of sick was 15·67.

"Save in the case of some of the life prisoners, the conduct of the inmates of the jail has been fair. Several complaints were made against the darogah, accusing him of taking bribes, of issuing bad food, of letting some men off hard labour, and of putting others in excessive hard labour. After a thorough investigation I found that none of the accusations against the darogah were proved to be true. The discipline of the jail has been seriously interferred with by the above causes, and this is another urgent reason why the jail should be enlarged and workshops provided at the earlist opportunity.

The average cost of maintaining each prisoner was R63-12 as compared with R67-11 for the previous year."

VACCINATION.

"Nineteen thousand five hundred and ninety-six vaccinations were performed against 15,414 in the previous year, giving an increase of 4,182 during the year under report. The percentage of successful cases was 99·56 against 99·17 of the previous year. The average cost of each vaccination was 1 anna 6 pies. Surgeon-Major Pank visited 120 villages and personally saw 3,379 cases, out of which 3,351 were successful and 28 unsuccessful cases."

ADMINISTRATION.

Rai Panna Lal Mehta, C.I.E., who, for twenty-five years has discharged the duties of Chief Ministerial Officer in Meywar, proceeded on a pilgrimage

last September; and before the expiration of his six months' leave, tendered his resignation to His Highness the Maharana, who appointed Kothari Bulwant Singh and Sahiwala Arjan Singh in his place.

Pandit Shamji Krishan Varma, Member of the *Mahendraj Shbha*, of whom mention was made in last year's report, relinquished his appointment in January last for the Dewanship of the Junagadh State in Kathiawar.

Forest Ranger Bishen Singh, whose services as Forest Officer were lent to the Darbar in 1880 by the Government of India, has reverted to duty under the Punjab Government.

The two cases of affray over boundary disputes between the Jagirdars of Bhainsrorgarh and Dhangermow and Tal and Lassani, referred to in my last report, have been finally disposed of by the Darbar, and the persons in fault have been punished. I am happy to say no boundary affrays have been reported this year.

Thirty-nine cases of dakaities are said to have been committed in Meywar during the year under review. The police arrangements both in the city and in the districts are very imperfect and I have strongly urged on the Darbar the necessity for improvement.

OODEYPORE-CHITOR RAILWAY.

The services of Mr. Campbell Thomson were lent to the Meywar State in 1885, for the purpose of constructing a railway from Chitorgarh on the Rajputana-Malwa line to Oodeypore *viâ* Nathdwara, where a Hindu shrine of great sanctity yearly attracts large numbers of pilgrims.

Unfortunately the death of the late Maharana Sujjan Singji during the progress of the survey caused the postponement of the project and, Mr. Thomson's services were therefore employed as Superintending Engineer of Public Works. At the end of February 1894 Maharana Futteh Singji resolved on making the railway, and work commenced under Mr. Thomson's direction about a month later. The permanent way and the iron work for bridges were obtained from England through the Government of India and delivered most expeditiously.

By the 31st March 1895 the line was laid for a length of 43 miles and all minor bridges and culverts were built. Everything is now expected to be finished and the line ready for opening for traffic by the 10th May. The estimated cost of the railway which is 60½ miles in length, is exclusive of rolling stock R13,83,578 on which a considerable saving is expected. The rolling stock has been indented for through the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, in whose workshops at Ajmere the engines and vehicles will be erected, and until the stock is ready for use the line will probably be worked by the Company.

The railway follows a shorter route from Chitorgarh than that originally proposed, and after passing through several important villages and within 17 miles of Nathdwara ends at Debari, just outside the range of hills, which shuts in the Oodeypore valley and about 8 miles from the city.

It is one of the cheapest built lines in India and a handsome percentage of profit is anticipated by the Darbar on its capital outlay. Great credit is due to Mr. Campbell Thomson for the vigour with which he has overcome difficulties and pushed on the work.

The Darbar has ordered surveys to be made for the extension of the railway to Oodeypore and for a branch line from Mawli to Nathdwara.

Under Mr. Campbell Thomson's superintendence many old tanks in Meywar, which had been lying empty and useless for years have been renewed and repaired. He has also constructed several new tanks, the principal ones being those at Amarwasi, Goria, and Salera and the Futteh Sagar near Oodeypore. This lake adjoins the beautiful Pichola lake and will communicate with it when the connecting channel, which forms part of the scheme, is made. The dam forming the Futteh Sagar is of masonry upwards of half a mile long and eighty feet in height at the highest point. The construction of the dam had been under consideration for many years, but abandoned because no scheme could be devised calculated to secure a supply of water sufficient to fill the lake.

To Mr. Campbell Thomson is due the credit of overcoming this difficulty by the construction of a channel which conveys water from a point in the Arh river four miles distant, and which is capable of being enlarged at comparatively small expense so as to supply the Pichola lake as well.

After ten years' excellent service in the Meywar State Mr. Campbell Thomson is leaving in July 1895.

SALT.

An Inspector of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department was again deputed to Meywar to inspect the Khari Salt works. His report shows that in ten villages saline soil had been scraped up and removed for the illicit manufacture of Khari salt. Two of these villages belonged to the Khalsa and eight to Jagirdars. The persons concerned were of the poorer class, and the quantity of salt made was so insignificant that there is no reason to suppose that earth salt is extensively manufactured in the State for trading purposes. I have nevertheless impressed upon the Darbar the necessity of fulfilling the obligations imposed upon it by the Salt Agreement.

The Government of India has approved and sanctioned the Meywar Darbar's proposal that the amount payable by the Darbar to the British Government on account of tribute ₹2,00,000, and the amount payable by the British Government to the Darbar under the Salt Agreement, ₹2,04,150 should be adjusted simply by cross receipts in the Ajmere Treasury, as is done in the case of Jeypore, the excess of ₹4,150 being paid from the Ajmere Treasury This arrangement came into force on 1st October 1894.

OPIUM.

During the year, 5,312 chests of opium were weighed at the Chitorgurh scales; of these 5,149½ were exported to China and the rest to British India. The amount of duty realised by the British Government was ₹32,39,100 as compared with ₹15,73,650 in 1893-94.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Brian Egerton proceeded to Europe on furlough on the 5th May 1894 and his work devolved on Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt, who joined his appointment from the Foreign Office on the 30th August.

The total number of cases disposed of during the year was 34 involving about 62 miles of internal boundaries. Of these cases, five were decided after enquiry by the Boundary Settlement Officer, and the remaining cases were settled either by mutual agreement or arbitration.

Sixteen cases previously settled were also re-demarcated.

Twenty-three new cases have been added to the list and the total number now requiring settlement is reported to be 609.

EDUCATION.

Eight new schools have been opened by the Darbar in the districts, making the total number at the close of the year 32, exclusive of four schools in the Capital, with an annual attendance of 2,276 pupils at the former and 877 at the latter.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to ₹18,573-7-6 as compared with ₹16,161-12 in the previous year.

The old School and Dispensary Committee was abolished on the 1st July 1894 and its duties have been undertaken by the Mehkma Khas.

It is gratifying to record that four students from the Maharana's High School passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University and four passed the Middle Class Examination. One boy from the Bhilwara District School also passed the Middle Class Examination of the same University.

Mr. Juggan Nath Jharkandi and Rai Sahib Hazari Lal have continued to do well.

COURT OF VAKILS.

The usual statements of the working of this Court are appended. Eight cases were instituted during the year, making with one remaining over from last year, a total of nine. Of these five were disposed of, leaving four for adjudication during present year.

TOUR OF RESIDENT.

My cold weather tour lasted 55 days. Starting from Oodeypore on the 2nd December, I marched to Nimbahera, Sadri, and Neemach, where I had an opportunity of meeting the Agent to the Governor-General. Thence I proceeded to Pertabgarh, Banswara, Gurhi, Dungarpore, Kherwara, and Kotra. From Kotra I marched through the Hilly Tracts, visiting Manpur, Jura, and Aghna and reaching Oodeypore on the 14th February 1895.

At Sadri and Banswara 91 cases between Meywar, Pertabgarh, and Banswara were disposed of at Border Courts presided over by me.

HILLY TRACTS.

Major E. D. F. Bignell returned from furlough and assumed charge of the Office of Political Superintendent from Captain R. A. Cole on the 19th November 1894.

The Meywar Darbar has formally intimated its recognition of the succession of Rutton Singh, son of the Thana Thakur, to the Jowas Estate, but the question of the Meywar Darbar's measure of interference in cases of adoption and succession to the Chiefship of this estate has been submitted for the consideration of the Agent to the Governor-General.

During my march through the Hilly Tracts I was much struck by the rapid disappearance of the forests which clothe the hill sides.

Five and twenty or thirty years ago the Kherwara District, I am told, was thickly covered with trees, but the Bhils and wood contractors have since cleared the ground in every direction.

The Kotra District is still beautifully wooded in parts, but here too much mischief is daily being done. The Bhil population is increasing and walra cultivation proportionately spreading. Then again the Bhoomia and Grassia Chiefs, ignorant of the real value of their forests, grant contracts for a mere song to catechu and other contractors, who come up from Guzerat and ruthlessly cut down trees. Reforesting is of course never thought of, and unless some

measures for their preservation can be devised, the forests in this part of Rajputana will in a few years, have ceased to exist.

I have drawn the attention of the Political Superintendent and the Assistant Political Superintendent to this most important subject, and have asked them to use their best endeavours to check the wasteful destruction that is going on and to try and impress on the landholders a sense of the loss they are sustaining.

DUNGARPORE.

The administration of the Dungarpore State is far from satisfactory. In June last I was obliged to proceed to Kherwara for the purpose of investigating a series of complaints brought against the Darbar by the Jagirdars as a body. As reported in my letter No. 234-G., dated 19th June 1894, an amicable settlement was effected as regards the majority of the complaints but several important questions connected with the payment of nuzzerana, the performance of *tulwar bundhai* and the claim to the exercise of civil and criminal powers by the bigger Jagirdars within the limits of their own estates remain to be settled.

On the 19th January 1895, I again visited Dungarpore and was met by Major Bignell, the Political Superintendent, and His Highness the Maharawal with whom I had several interviews.

Although the Maharawal professes to have done much to improve his Administration and to redress grievances since the Jagirdars' demonstration in June last, I regret to say that little real progress has been made. A Kamdar named Kapoorchand has nominally been appointed, but he is not a man of any capacity, his powers have not been defined and all real authority is still centred in the hands of the Maharawal to whom every detail of the slightest importance has to be referred.

Until a competent and experienced Kamdar is placed at the head of affairs, who commands the confidence of the Maharawal and his subjects, it is hopeless to expect any reforms in this one of the most backward of the Rajputana States.

PERTABGARH.

I arrived at Pertabgarh on the 3rd January and left on the 5th. During my short stay I visited the jail, the dispensary, and other places of interests including Deolia, the former capital 8 miles distant, where the Maharawal usually resides. His Highness takes a strong personal interest in the management of his State and is ably assisted by his Kamdar Pandia Mohan Lal. Among many other improvements made or in course of introduction are a metalled road to connect Pertabgarh with the Mundesaur Railway Station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, distant 15 miles, and the extension of the telegraph line to the Capital.

The State Mint, which had bean kept open longer than the interests of the State demanded, was closed on 1st May 1895.

BANSWARA.

From Pertabgarh I proceded to Banswara, where I spent three days and had several interviews with the Maharawal, who, it is satisfactory to note, has complied with the requirements of Government in connection with the improvement of his administration.

From information lately supplied to the Assistant Political Agent, the total State debt would appear to be only R41,201. This is, however, exclusive of an old outstanding claim for R1,25,232 by the representatives of a deceased banker named Gunpat Lal.

The marked improvement, which is apparent in Banswara affairs, is largely attributable to the tact, patience and good management the Assistant Political Agent, Captain Pinhey, has displayed in his relations with the Chief, and the good influence he has thereby attained.

It remains to be seen how long the improvement will last.

No. 174.

Statement showing the working of the Meywar Court of Vakils during the year 1894-95.

Residency.	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1894.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1895.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	Appeals to Upper Court.							
							Pending on 1st April 1894.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	Remarks.
						R								
Meywar .	1	8	9	5	4	1,000	3	2	5	2	...	...	3	

Oodeypore;
The 7th May 1895.

W. H. C. WYLLIE, *Lieut-Col.*,
Resident, Meywar.

No. 175.

Statement showing the number and nature of the cases adjudicated upon by the Meywar Court of Vakils during the year 1894-95.

Offences.	Number.
Highway robbery with wounding	1
Robbery without wounding	2
Cattle lifting	1
Miscellaneous	1
Total . .	5

Oodeypore;
The 7th May 1895.

W. H. C. WYLLIE, *Lieut-Col.*,
Resident, Meywar.

No. 195-G., dated Kherwara, the 5th April 1895.

From—Major E. D. F. Bignell, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar,
To—The Resident, Meywar, Oodeypore.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this superintendency for the year 1894-95.

HEALTH.

2. A statement by Doctor Shore in medical charge of the Meywar Bhil Corps and charitable dispensary at Kherwara is attached and marked A.

DUNGARPORE.

3. Pneumonia very prevalent, 600 deaths are reported from this cause alone.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

4. Rainfall very good though slightly excessive in parts. I reckon the *rabi* at 15 annas and *kharif* at 13 annas in the rupee. The *mhowa* crop is indifferent.

5. Prices current of Kherwara and Dungarpore are as follows:—

	Dungarpore	Kherwara.
Wheat	18 seers	21 seers 4 ch.
Barley	34 „	46 seers 4 ch.
Gram	35 „	43 seers 12 ch.
Rice	16 „	12 seers 8 ch.
Indian corn	38 „	35 seers.
Salt	11 seers 8 ch.	10 seers.
Ghee	1 seer 12 ch.	1 seer 14 ch.

FINANCES.

6. Statement of receipts and expenditure of Dungarpore is attached and marked B. The statement is not favourable as usual owing to the heavy expenditure on ceremonies connected with the death of the Kunwar Saheb Khuman Singh.

BANESWAR FAIR.

7. Usual statement attached and marked C. This fair is yea by year attended by increasing numbers.

PUBLIC WORKS.

8. Slow progress on the school is being made but dispensary and jail are being neglected.

COURTS.

9. There were 638 criminal and 410 civil, total 1,048 cases, for disposal, but only 548 were settled.

CRIME.

10. His Highness is making efforts to place his administration on a better footing. The need of a competent and firm Kamdar is greatly felt, and it is hoped such a man will shortly be appointed.

BORDER COURTS.

11. The following cases were settled between the periods of 30th January and 6th March 1895:—

Sunth *versus* Dungarpore	19
Kudana *versus* Dungarpore	17
Lunawada *versus* Dungarpore	19
Dungarpore *versus* Sunth	13
Dungapore *versus* Kudana	25
Dungarpore *versus* Lunawada	10
Dungarpore *versus* Idar	53
Dungarpore *versus* Goradur	1
Meywar *versus* Idar	35
Meywar *versus* Goradur	4
Idar *versus* Dungarpore	29
Goradur *versus* Dungarpore	...
Idar *versus* Meyar	30
Goradur *versus* Meywar	5
TOTAL	260

TOUR.

12. I spent 48 days on tour in the district during which period I visited a large portion of Dungarpore and held Border Courts with Rewakhanta and Mahikhanta.

MEYWAR BHIL CORPS.

13. Was inspected by Colonel Sartorious in Command at Nasirabad on the 21st and 22nd March last. Two companies attended at the field manœuvres at Deesa.

ROADS.

14. The Kherwara-Kotra road has been handed over to the Meywar Darbar.

BHUMATS.

15. There is nothing particular to state about the Bhumia Chiefs.

KOTRA.

16. Assistant Political Superintendent's Report is attached.

STATEMENT A.

Meteorological Observations (1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895).

Year.	Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month with mean temperature.	Coldest month with mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days' rainfall.
1894-95	76·12	May, mean temperature 89·35	January, mean temperature 64·40	8·19	29	Inches cents, 33·56	67

Highest temperature noted on the 22nd April 1894 . . . 108
Lowest temperature noted on the 3rd February 1895 . . . 54
Mean barometer for the year 1894-95 . . . .

KHERWARA DISPENSARY,

Total attendance during the year—

Out-door patients 4,881
In-door patients 33

Principal causes of sickness as follows:—

Year.	Fevers.	Eye diseases.	Chest affections.	Disease of digestive system.	Skin diseases.	Ulcers.
1894-95	1,322	679	391	160	980	1,123

Health of the Regiment—Good.

Principal cases of sickness.

Year.	Ague.	Felaria Medinensis.	Eye diseases.	Chest affections.	Injuries.	Ulcers.
1894-95	85	42	15	50	19	26

Health of the Station—Good.

KHERWARA,
2nd April 1895.

R. SHORE, *Surgn.-Capt.*,
Medical Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps.

STATEMENT B.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Dungarpore State for the Sumbat year 1950-1951, i.e., *from July A.D. 1893 to June 1894.*

Receipts.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Land revenue for Sumbat 1950	89,694	1	0			
Sukri or tax levied by Darbar officials employed in collecting rent	12,815	0	0			
Revenue of land allotted to the Darbar servants	3,545	12	0			
Abkari	4,802	14	0			
Value of revenue paid in kind	928	2	9			
Miscellaneous	65,773	8	6			
Custom dues	29,014	1	6			
				2,06,573	7	9
Disbursements.						
Kothar Khurach or personal expenses of the Maharawal	42,085	14	0			
Household expenses	2,003	0	3			
Miscellaneous	64,512	7	9			
State Expenditure.						
Contingent expenses	44,280	11	3			
Tribute to British Government	35,981	14	0			
Pay of troops	81,049	5	0.			
				2,69,913	4	3
Debt.						
	R.	a.	p.			
Balance of last year	28,946	2	3			
Paid during the year	10,125	0	0			
Balance due				18,821	2	3
Current year's excess expenditure				63,339	12	6
Balance due by State				82,160	14	9
Adjustment.						
	R	a.	p.			
Last year's balance	6,667	13	3	96,361	14	3
Income of Sumbat 1950	89,694	1	0			
Recovered during the year	82,333	3	0			
Remission	1,620	6	3			
To be recovered in the next year	12,408	5	0			

E. D. F. BIGNELL, *Major,*
Political Superintendent,
Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

STATEMENT C.

Statement showing the number of shops and value of goods brought to the Baneswar Fair in Sumbat 1951, i.e., *A.D. 1894.*

		R	a.	p.
Number of shops	553			
From Bombay		62,900	0	0
Pertabgarh		62,650	0	0
Guzerat		8,000	0	0
Rutlam		1,200	0	0
Jawad		70,700	0	0
Miscellaneous		9,300	0	0
Total		2,14,750	0	0

STATEMENT C—*contd.*

Statement showing the number of shops and value of goods brought to the Baneswar Fair in Sumbat 1951, i e., *A.D. 1894.*

	R	a.	p.
Value of drugs	20,855	0	0
Copper and brass utensils	2,300	0	0
Jewels of gold and silver	500	0	0
Provisions	700	0	0
Sweetmeats	500	0	0
Earthen pots	182	0	0
Cotton	1,550	0	0
Brass anklets	2,050	0	0
Tobacco	28,650	0	0
Cocoanuts	1,000	0	0
Leather	200	0	0
Lac bracelets	596	0	0
Purchase of bullocks	6,220	4	0
Miscellaneous	1,850	0	0
Ghee	7,840	0	0
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS	2,89,743	4	0
Abstract.			
Goods sold	2,54,605	4	0
Goods remaining	35,138	0	0
TOTAL	2,89,743	4	0

E. D. F. BIGNELL, *Major,*
Political Superintendent,
Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

No. 50-G., dated Kotra, the 29th March 1895.

From—CAPTAIN E. R. PENROSE, Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar,
To—The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotra District for 1894-95.

2. The meteorological observations are as follows:—

Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month and its mean temperature.	Coldest month and its mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Number of days in which rain fell.	Total rainfall.
	May.	February				Inches.
76·15	89·64	67	18·64	34	69	34·88

3. The health of the district has been good.

	Men.
Number of patients admitted to detachment hospital	134
Ditto ditto dispensary hospital	1,028

There has been no cholera or other infectious disease.

4. There was no Border Court this year. There are 63 cases pending.

5. The *kharif* crop (*mukkee mal, samli, kodra ooruid* and *til* realised expectations, but the *rabi* harvest was spoilt by the intense cold in the beginning of February.

6. There has been no cattle sickness, but an outbreak of chronic glanders has been reported by the Raos of Oghna and Panurwa to have broken out amongst their horses.

7. The boundary dispute between Sirohi and Juru (Meywar) has formed the subject of a protracted enquiry. Survey and flagging out of the claims commenced on 10th December and the investigation and record-of-evidence commenced on 20th February and lasted to 28th March with one or two intermissions. The new boundary as fixed by Colonel Percy Smith and myself as Joint Boundary Officers, has been marked on the maps from the trijunctions of the States of Maywar, Marwar, and Sirohi near Dekujee Hill as far as the watershed in the Khapa Nal. At the request of the Matamids of both States, no temporary boundary marks have been erected yet.

8. A new alignment in two places of the Kherwara-Kotra road is in contemplation.

No. 174, dated Neemuch, the 4th April 1895.

From—LIEUTENANT H. T. PRITCHARD, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh,
To—The Resident, Meywar, Oodeypore.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of this Assistant Agency for the year 1894-95. The report is complete, with the exception of returns under headings Judicial, Jails, and School, Banswara, information regarding which has not yet been received from that State.

2. Captain Pinhey held charge of this office from the commencement of the year under report up to the 18th March 1895, when I took over charge except for a period of three months ending the 22nd October 1894. During these three months the office remained at Oodeypore under the Resident in Meywar, while Captain Pinhey was officiating as Political Agent at Ulwar.

THE SEASON.

3. The rainfall was an average one, being registered as 34 inches in Banswara and Pertabgarh and 45 inches at Kushalgarh. The *kharif* crop was a good one, but the *rabi*, especially linseed and opium, has suffered a good deal from unseasonable rain. Public health has been good, and there have been no epidemic and no reported case of cholera.

BORDER COURT.

4. Border Courts were held by the Resident in Meywar at Choti Sadri and Banswara, in which 91 cases pending settlement between Meywar, Pertabgarh, and Banswara were settled; and by Captain Pinhey at Kushalgarh in January 1895 for the settlement of 36 cases between Banswara and Kushalgarh. A Border Court was also held on 21st January at Piprala in Sunth territory where Captain Pinhey and Mr. Gibb, Assistant Political Agent, Rewakantha, met and disposed of 56 cases.

TOURS.

5. Captain Pinhey spent 146 days in camp during the year and visited all important places more than once. He also paid a special visit to Banswara during the height of the rainy season. The Resident in Meywar marched with his camp through Pertabgarh and Banswara in December.

CRIME.

6. No cases of female infanticide or mail robbery have been reported during the year. An attempt at witch-swinging, which was, however, detected before it was too late, was reported from Banswara.

One Kishna Jat was hanged at Pertabgarh in a deliberate case of murder. This is the first instance in which a capital sentence has been carried out at Pertabgarh in modern times.

EDUCATION.

7. The schools in these States are in the same condition as before. The cause of education and general enlightenment will, however, undoubtedly receive encouragement from the fact that no less than five Rajput boys of the

governing class have been entered as pupils at the Mayo College, Ajmere, during the year, the first representatives from these States, *viz.*:—

Maharaj Kunwar Man Singh, son and heir of the Maharawat of Pertabgarh; Kunwar Bakhtawar Singh of Jhantla in Pertabgarh; Bhawar Pirth Singh, grandson of the Maharawat of Banswara; Maharaj Rughnath Singh of Khandu in Banswara and Kunwar Ranjit Singh of Kushalgarh.

PERTABGARH.

ADMINISTRATION.

8. Pandia Mohan Lal has been Kamdar throughout the year and, in the face of much opposition, has continued, with the cordial assistance of His Highness, to improve the administration. Special attention is being paid to the Revenue and Police Departments and they have been recently placed under competent and experienced officials. The Municipal Committee has done good work during the year, and has sanctioned an improved system of drainage and lighting for the city of Pertabgarh. The feeder road to the railway at Mandesaur has been commenced; a telegraph line connecting Pertabgarh with the general system at Mandesaur is now in working order and supplies a great want; and a branch post office has been started at Deolia.

FINANCES.

9. A careful investigation into the financial condition of the State during the year shows that the totals entered in last year's report were incorrect and did not indicate actual income and expenditure. The actual income realised for the year ending June 1894, amounted to R3,42,795-8-6 and the amount still to be recovered was R2,05,970-0-6. The actual expenditure amounted to R5,47,871-13-6, R75,207-4-3 were disbursed in liquidation of debt, R47,942-4-9 were realised from customs and R89,182-6-6 from the mint, which was finally closed on the 1st May 1894.

JUDICIAL.

10. Of criminal cases 1,691 were disposed of during the year, leaving 2,889 cases pending at the end of March. On the civil side 797 cases were disposed of, leaving 1,438 cases pending settlement.

JAIL.

11. There are 48 prisoners in the jail.

EDUCATION.

12. The school continues to be well managed and numbers 185 boys on the roll call.

NOTABLE EVENT.

13. Choti Maji Saheb (second wife of the late Maharawat Oodey Singji) died at Sailana on the 14th of March 1895.

BANSWARA.

14. Mehta Lal Singh was confirmed as Kamdar during the year. He has carried on the administration satisfactorily and as a recent special report has shown affairs have taken a decided turn for the better in every respect. His Highness has given full information on the condition of his finances and now consults the Assistant Political Agent on all important matters. Maharaj Kunwar Shambhoo Singh is still at Ajmere and is receiving a good education at the hands of the tutor appointed last year.

FINANCES.

15. The total income of the State including revenues derived from Khalsa and zenana villages, now accurately ascertained for the first time amounted in 1893-94 to R2,63,184, R2,02,359 of which are credited to the Duftar or public purse, and R60,825 to Khalsa and zenana. The Duftar expenditure amounted

to R2,01,586-12-11. Information as to the expenditure of Khalsa and zenana is not be relied on, but there is no doubt that there is a considerable annual saving in the Khalsa Department. Instalments of debt are paid regularly and the State should be entirely free of debt in the course of two or three years.

JUDICIAL, JAIL, EDUCATION, ETC.

16. Information not yet received.

KUSHALGARH.

17. An old official, Chunni Lall, has been reinstated as Kamdar during the year. There are no other changes in the administration. A Post Office has been started at Kushalgarh as a temperary experiment. The small dispensary and jail were, for the first time, visited by the Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana in January last, and it is to be hoped that his visit will encourage the Rao to introduce certain improvements suggested by him.

FINANCES.

18. The income amounts to R58,898-2-3 and the expenditure to R59,410-15-6. Rupees 5,783-9-3 were realised from custom duties.

JUDICIAL AND JAIL.

19. Four hundred and sixty-five cases were disposed of on the criminal side, 27 cases pending settlement at the end of the year, 159 cases were disposed of leaving 12 cases pending settlement on the civil side.

There are 17 prisoners in the jail.

Two Bhils were hanged in October for highway robbery and murder after the case had been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General for approval.

20. There are 60 boys in the school.

(2)

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 2-P., dated Abu, 15th May 1895.

From—Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Newill, Officiating Resident, Western Rajputana States,
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Western Rajputana States for the year 1894-95.

As I only received charge of the Residency on the 22nd March 1895, this report is necessarily based on notes kindly furnished by Colonel Abbott, who was in charge throughout the year.

MARWAR.

SEASON.

2. The rainfall (16·78) in Jodhpore, though up to the average was unseasonable, the harvests consequently suffered, and especially so in the Merta and Nagore parganahs, where the autumn crops were very light.

The "Rator" rats mentioned in last year's report have almost disappeared.

Fever has been prevalent, otherwise the public health was good.

ADMINISTRATION.

3. There have been several changes under this head.

Rai Bahadur Hardyal Singh died in July 1894, while on leave in the Panjab; in him the Darbar lost an official who did excellent service. Maharaj Kunwar Sardar Singh was appointed Secretary in his place, while the Treasury was put under the supervision of the Mahakma Khas.

Mr. Rhoda Mal, the son of the late Rai Bahadur Hardyal Singh was appointed Superintendent of the Sardar's Court (an appointment originally held by his father), the Thakur of Asop acting as Joint Judge. The arrangement has so far worked satisfactorily.

Pandit Madho Prashad has been appointed Superintendent of Malani, and Mehta Bakhtawarmal, Superintendent of the criminal tribes.

Pandits Jiwanand, Madho Prashad, and Singhi Bachraj have been appointed to vacancies in the Council.

The parganahs have been arranged into five districts, each in charge of a Superintendent, an administrative change, which has improved the chain of responsibility.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

4. The Revenue and Expenditure for the year are given as—

Revenue—	R
Ordinary	49,13,270
Extraordinary	3,23,243
TOTAL	52,36,513

The principal increase has been under the heads of Customs, Stamps, and Hukamnamah.

Expenditure—	R
Ordinary	40,34,038
Extraordinary	11,71,211
TOTAL	52,05,249

Under the latter head are included five lakhs repaid to the Bikanir Darbar on account of the Railway loan, and three lakhs spent under head "Haste Kharch" on public works undertaken by the Darbar for the cattle fair, tournaments, and other projects.

The estimates for 1895 96 are—

Revenue—	R
Ordinary	46,36,600
Extraordinary	42,000
TOTAL	46,78,600
Expenditure—	
Ordinary	41,80,000
Extraordinary	4,67,000
TOTAL	46,47,000

COURTS.

5. The numbers of civil suits and criminal cases show some increase; the Courts have, however, kept pace with the extra strain, and have worked satisfactorily.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

6. The Sansis have been added to them. They are divided into two grades (1) those requiring a complete watch and supervision, such as Baoris, Sansi s

Bhils and Minas; (2) those who have either reformed, or whose number is so small that they only require partial supervision, such as Thoris, Bagris, and Kolis.

Twenty-two thousand five hundred and forty-four acres of land were granted during the year, which, added to the previous holdings, give a total of 196,082 acres now under cultivation. Leases for the land are now being given more freely.

CRIME.

7. Dakaities have decreased considerably, and the satisfactory diminution of the highway robberies of the previous year has been maintained. There were only 4 dakaities, and 43 highway robberies, a satisfactory state of affairs, reflecting credit on the Darbar's management of their criminal classes.

POLICE.

8. The question of the adequacy of the police force is still under serious consideration; steps will soon be taken for establishing a well organised body of men, both mounted and dismounted, sufficient for the needs of the State.

JAIL.

9. The jail management has decidedly improved. The Darbar has placed it in part under the supervision of the medical officer, and the services of another trained darogah have been obtained for a year. Several wants have been, and are being, supplied.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

10. The greater part of the Marwar-Jeypore border has been demarcated. The Marwar-Jaisalmir border still remains unsettled in places.

LAND REVENUE.

11. The land revenue has suffered owing to failure of the autumn harvest in the Nagore and Merta Parganas, where the rain fall was much below the average.

Revenue settlement operations have made marked progress under Pandit Sukhdeo Prashad's immediate and constant supervision. No less than 364 villages have been assessed, and "Bapoti" Pattas are being distributed in the Merta, Sojat, Godwar, and Jaitaran Parganas.

FOREST.

12. This department continues to make good progress under Lala Gokal Das. Eight square miles of Ghanerao Thakur's forests have been placed under Darbar management. The total outturn of the forests shows an excess from the previous year, with a net surplus of about ₹9,500.

RAILWAY AND PUBLIC WORKS.

13. Mr. Home, the Manager of the Jodhpore-Bikanir Railway, returned from furlough, and resumed charge from Mr. Gabbett on the 13th December 1894.

The percentage of net earnings on the capital outlay on the railway was 8·87. This good result was, like last year, due to an abnormal traffic in salt from Pachbadra between April and July.

The Commissioner of Sindh, in February last, marched along the proposed route for the Umerkote-Pachbadra Railway line, through the Jodhpore territory.

The Jaswantsagar lake is now practically completed, and the Chopasni tank should be finished before the rains.

CUSTOMS.

14. The realisations have considerably increased, and some minor changes have been made in the customs tariff.

The increased import duty on silver, alluded to in last year's report, has apparently checked coinage in the State, as only two lakhs were turned out during the year.

ABKARI.

15. The Hawala and Jagir Excise Departments have been amalgamated, the number of stills and licenses have been reduced, and the price of liquor has been slightly raised to prevent smuggling.

SALT.

16. The relations between the officers of the Salt Department and the Darbar officials at Sambhar were not at one time as satisfactory as usual. Changes among the civil officials have now been made by the Darbar, which it is hoped will be advantageous.

EDUCATION.

17. Five students from the Jodhpore Darbar High School passed the Entrance, and five the Middle School Examination of the Allahabad University.

The Jaswant College has sent up four students for the Intermediate Examination.

POST OFFICE.

18. One new Post Office has been opened at Chandarun, and letter-boxes located in four villages.

MALANI.

19. Pandit Madho Prashad has succeeded the late Rai Bahadur Hardyal Singh as Superintendent.

The Resident spent some days in Malani on his way to Jaisalmir.

There were again, as in the past year, no dakaities, and only three cases of highway robberies; there was, however, one case of murder, and 83 cases of cattle theft. Under "other thefts" there was a slight decrease.

The Munsiff's work shows little or no improvement.

IMPERIAL SERVICE CAVALRY.

20. Both the Regiments are almost fully equipped and armed. The Snider carbines in their possession are now being replaced by Henry Martini carbines.

General Brackenbury witnessed their cavalry manœuvres at Jodhpore in November 1894.

Major Beatson proceeded on furlough in May 1894. Captain Tate is now the visiting Inspecting Officer.

21. The Deorah and Deolatee Jagirdars, who caused the Darbar some trouble last year, have now fairly settled down again; most of their complaints have been disposed of, the remaining ones are under consideration.

SIROHI.

22. Fever prevailed after the rains, otherwise the general health was good. The rainfall (25·50) was slightly above the average.

23. The Revenue and Expenditure for 1893-94 are—

	₹
Revenue	3,04,050
Expenditure	2,47,877

There has been a slight increase in spite of the land revenue falling, owing to the heavy rains, and the damage done by rats. The revised customs tariff, however, made up for the loss, and increased the customs revenue by some ₹33,000.

24. Mr. Milap Chand, who resigned in 1892, was re-appointed as Diwan in June 1894.

25. The Resident visited Sirohi in April 1894, and the Agent to the Governor-General on 31st January and 1st February 1895.

26. There was only one case of dakaiti and one of highway robbery, involving only a loss of ₹25. The average of the previous five years showed six cases of dakaiti and seven of highway robbery, involving an average aggregate loss of ₹1,285. This points to a great improvement in the police administration of the State.

27. The Sirohi Forest Officer appointed last year has been placed in charge of the Abu Forests, and the Forest Jemadar has been replaced by a trained Forester.

Sowings, planting, and coppicing have made good progress. Offences have diminished and supervision over the enclosed blocks has greatly improved.

28. The import duty on silver has been increased from 6 annas to ₹7 per 100 tolahs.

JAISALMIR.

29. The general health was good.

The rainfall (10·55) was fair in quantity, but it fell at unseasonable times; the crops suffered considerably, and the kharins and tanks did not receive their full supply.

30. Mehta Ratan Lal and Perohit Moti Lal were appointed members of the Council in place of Mehtas Dhanraj and Ajit Singh.

31. The Maji Ranawatji has gone to Dungarpore on a visit of condolence to her father, consequent on the death of her brother.

32. The Revenue and Expenditure for the past year have been—

	₹
Revenue	2,22,535
Expenditure	1,21,222

This shows a satisfactory increase, principally owing to the customs revenue, which has profited from unusually large imports of ghee, sugar, molasses, etc., required for marriage and other feasts, and also from the increased duty on silver.

The loan taken from the Jabalpur Seths has been further reduced by ₹41,305 (Jaisalmir rupees). The cash balance in the Treasury on the 1st November 1894, was ₹1,69,464.

33. Kunwar Sheodan Singh a relative of the Chief and the ex-claimant of the *gadi* has been permitted to visit Jaisalmir for the performance of certain rights connected with his late father's death.

34. The kharin works, some of which were kindly inspected by Mr. White, Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, during the last cold weather, are making satisfactory progress, under the supervision of Mr. Ganesh Bhikaji. The Darbar have secured his services for two years longer than was originally intended.

35. Altogether this State continues to make very satisfactory progress under Dewan Jagjiwan Rai Bahadur.

MEDICAL AND VACCINATION.

36. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. ffrench Mullen held charge during the year, but was absent on privilege leave in England from 27th June to 26th September 1894.

The preparation of vital statistics progresses satisfactorily in all three States.

The number of dispensaries in Marwar has increased from fourteen to fifteen. A new one was opened at Phalodi in September 1894.

The Marwar Darbar have decided upon the construction of a tramway in connection with sanitary arrangements for the city.

37. In Jaisalmir vaccination has made very satisfactory progress.

In Marwar there is a falling off, owing to reduction of the vaccination staff.

In Sirohi more vaccinators are needed.

TOUR.

38. Colonel Abbott was 67 days on tour, when he visited Jaisalmir and Sirohi, and marched through the Malani district, and the parganahs of Jodhpore, Jaswantpura, Didwana, Nawa, Nagore, Sheo, Sankra, Pachbadra, and Shergarh.

The Resident was at Abu for 143 days, special causes having taken him there three times during the year.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

39. The Chiefs of Bikanir, Kotah, Bundi, Ulwar, Jaisalmir, and Narsingarh visited Jodhpore during the year, also the Rajah of Khetri, the Rana of Alirajpur, and Prince Aziz, nephew of the Khedive of Egypt.

Colonel Trevor, C.S.I., the retiring Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, visited Jodhpore in December 1894, and again in March 1895, when he opened the Trevor Cattle Fair.

Sir Charles Pritchard and Count Konigs Marck, formerly Chamberlain of the late Emperor William of Germany, also visited the Capital.

40. His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore, Maharaj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh and the Maharaj Kunwar visited Bundi in April and May.

Maharaj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, accompanied by the Maharaj Kunwar, and Maharaj Zalim Singh, attended the Polo Tournaments at Bombay and Poona, in September and October 1894.

His Highness the Maharaja paid a visit to the Agent to the Governor-General at Abu in November 1894.

41. The new Trevor Cattle Fair and Polo and Pigsticking Tournaments were open from the 6th to 12th March 1895. The Darbar hospitality at this

gathering was greatly enjoyed by a large number of guests from different parts of the country.

The collection of animals for this the first fair was satisfactory, and larger than was anticipated; it is expected that in the course of a few years the fair will have a salutary effect on horse and cattle breeding. It was visited by Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Queripel.

42. His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi was created a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January, and received the Insignia in a Darbar held at Mount Abu by Colonel Trevor on 16th March 1895.

43. The young Maharawal and his brother Dan Singh joined the Mayo College during November 1894.

44. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on Mehta Jagjiwan, the Dewan, for his successful administration of the Jaisalmir State.

Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Marwar Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1895.

Period.	Dakaiti.	Dakaiti with wounding.	Dakaiti with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of Cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Injury.	Theft of cattle.	Total.
Quarter ending—																					
30th June 1894	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	3	...	12	30
30th September 1894	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
31st December 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
31st March 1895	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
Total	1	...	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	5	...	15	40

Statement showing the working of the Marwar International Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1895.

Agency.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases investigated during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrees and fines.	Appeal to High Courts.					
							Remaining at the close of the last year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Remaining.
						R a p.						
Western Rajputana States Residency	12	45	57	40	17	50 0 0	2	4	6	2	2	2

Statement of Crimes in Malani.

Description of cases.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	Remarks.
Dakaiti	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
Highway robbery	4	4	2	5	8	3	3	
Murder	1	1	4	1	2	...	1	6 persons convicted.
Cattle theft	100	111	120	131	80	67	83	9 ditto
Other theft	63	74	61	54	41	56	48	4 ditto
Total	168	190	187	192	132	126	135	

J. H. NEWILL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Resident, Western Rajputana States.

(3)

JEYPORE RESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 80 G., dated Jeypore, 16th April 1895.

From—Colonel W. F. PRIDEAUX, C.S.I., Resident at Jeypore,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Jeypore Residency for the year 1894-95, during which period I held uninterrupted charge.

JEYPORE.

SEASON.

2. The total rainfall for the year as registered at Jeypore and shown in the statement, Appendix A, was 30·70. The monsoon opened early in June, and there was an almost continuous break between the 13th of July and 17th August in most parts of the States. The *kharif* or autumn crops suffered slightly in consequence, and the prices of food-grains rose, but there were no reports of any distress in any portion of the territory. The agricultural stocks were good and fodder abundant.

3. No events of importance occurred during the year under review.

RELATIONS BETWEEN DARBARS AND NEIGHBOURING FEUDATORIES.

4. The relations between the Darbar and the feudatory jagirdars of Shekhawati have not been altogether satisfactory. It is to be regretted that neither the Maharaja nor any member of the State Council endeavours, by actual observation of the real state of affairs, to find a remedy for the grievances, real or alleged, under which the estate holders are suffering. If some proof were exhibited that a real and personal interest were taken in the affairs of this part of the country, a speedy end would be put to the state of tension that has now existed for several years. Attempts have been made to bring the long pending dispute with the Bhumias of Oodeyporwati to a satisfactory termination, but have failed, chiefly through the unconciliatory attitude of the Bhumias, who have declined to lay their grievances in a specific form before the tribunal which, with the concurrence of the British authorities, had been appointed to investigate and report on them. Negotiations are still pending with the view to arrive at some settlement of the case which will safeguard the rights of both parties.

During the Mohurram festival a serious affray occurred at Sambhur between the Pathan and Moghul sections of the community, which resulted in the death of an employé of the Salt Department. The case was enquired into by the Joint Hakims at Sambhur with inadequate results. Proposals were submitted by the Resident at Jeypore, with a view to re-forming the criminal administration of the Salt tract, but although they met to some extent with the concurrence of the Agent to the Governor-General, it was not considered advisable to introduce them. The existing system stands in much need of improvement.

EDUCATION.

5. The Principal of the Maharaja's College and Director of Public Instruction, who had been appointed on probation for the period of a year from February 1893, resigned his post on the expiration of that period.

At the close of 1894 there were 154 public educational institutions supported by the State, containing 8,157 scholars exhibiting a decrease of 13 schools and 434 pupils as compared with the figures for last year. There were also 472 private institutions with 13,747 students as compared with 443 and 12,983, respectively, of the preceding twelve months. The number of colleges and secondary schools remained the same, but the number of students receiving the higher education rose from 147 to 190, and that of the primary schools fell from 1,629 to 1,548. The aggregate number of boys and girls receiving instruction in the State was 21,400 and 504, respectively, and according to the usual percentage of 15 of a school-going age, the attendance is reckoned as 1 in 10 of boys and 1 in 386 of girls.

The total expenditure amounted to R84,745, and the average cost per student in the higher, secondary, and primary grades was R111, R12 and R6, respectively.

The results at the several examinations were satisfactory. Six students passed for the B. A. degree, eight in the Intermediate, nine in the Entrance, and 21 in the Middle School tests. In the Oriental examinations five candidates were successful in the Munshi Fazil (Honours), six in the Munshi Alum (High Proficiency), four in the Vernacular middle, five in the Shastri, seven in the Upadhaya, and ten in the Praveshika tests.

The usual tabulated statements are attached as Appendices B, C, and D.

6. The Resident was ten days on tour in Jeypore and Kishengarh, and visited the latter State on three occasions. The people in the portions of the territories through which he passed appeared to be generally contented and prosperous.

ADMINISTRATION.

7. Of the four young nobles mentioned in the report for 1893-94 who were appointed honorary members of the Council, the Thakur of Sewar has been nominated as an additional member of the Foreign, Miscellaneous, and Military Department and the Thakur of Diggi has succeeded his late father in the Revenue Department. Three other vacancies in the Judicial and Revenue Departments caused by the deaths of Pundits Moti Lal and Mahraj Kishen, and the retirement on pension of Haji Mahomed Ali Khan, have been filled up, respectively, by Munshi Bhawani Sahai whose services were lent to the Darbar by the Government of India, Mir Jaffir Hussein and the Thakur of Malsisar. The Thakur of Dudu has been appointed an additional member of the Judicial Department.

The *personnel* of the State Council stands, therefore, at present as under—

Foreign, Military, and Miscellaneous Department.—Rao Bahadur Kanti Chunder Mukerji, C.I.E.; Rao Bahadur Thakur Gobind Singh, Bahadur, of Chomu; Thakur Maitab Singh, of Sewar.

Revenue Department.—Munshi Bhawani Sahai; Thakur Bhoor Singh, of Malsisar; Thakur Debi Singh, of Diggi.

Judicial Department.—Thakur Sawant Singh, of Bagru; Babu Mohendro Nath Sen; Mir Jaffir Hussein; Thakur Sheonath Singh, of Dudu.

The services of the Rawalji of Samodh and of the Rao of Manoharpur were dispensed with, as the young Chiefs were found to possess no qualifications for administrative work.

Several other changes of a minor character have taken place during the year.

CRIME.

8. No cases of *Sati* or female infanticide were reported.

One very serious case of murder was reported in July, in which a sepoy in charge of a couple of Mina prisoners was inveigled by them into a lonely spot and there strangled by them. The prisoners then made their escape, and remained for several months at large, although the Darbar offered a reward of R500 for the capture of either of them; one of them has been apprehended in Bhurtpore territory by the officials of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department while this report was under preparation.

Six cases of dakaiti were committed in Jeypore territory. In one of these seven offenders were arrested and some property recovered. The tracks are said to have been followed into Bundi territory. In the other cases the criminals are still at large, but efforts are being made to effect their capture. No other instances of organised serious crime have been brought to notice.

Appendix E shows the abstract of cases for the year 1894.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

9. There were no changes as regards the area of Forest Reserves during the year ending 31st December 1894, but there was an increase of 430 acres to the undemarcated portion. A survey of the Toda Rai Singh Forest measuring 60 acres was made, 19 *chaukies* were erected, and other minor works carried out. The usual measures were taken for protection, and offences against the Forest laws were tried by the local Courts, and, where necessary, the offenders were punished. The revenue during the twelve months amounted to R18,558 and the expenditure to R11,788, which shows a net saving of R6,670.

JAILS.

10. The daily average of prisoners in the Central Prison was 696 and in that of the District Jail 577·61 which compares favourably, as regards the former, with the average of 764·67 for 1893. The health of the prisoners was very good, the total number of deaths being 38. There were two escapes from one of the gangs on out-door work, which have been noted in a previous paragraph. The daily average earnings per man was 3½ pies.

PUBLIC WORKS.

11. The total expenditure for the year ending 31st December 1894 was R8,33,001, of this amount R2,56,778 were spent on irrigation works, and R75,336 on miscellaneous public improvements. The total number of irrigation works in the State was—

Completed works	137
Work in progress	1

The area irrigated measured 1,03,850 bigahs, and the revenue realised during the twelve months amounted to R2,47,665. The total sum expended

on irrigation since the year 1868 was R42,23,859, and the receipts R30,82,993. The revenue for 1894, however, does not include the last quarter, while the expenditure has been shown for the whole year.

FINANCE.

12. The financial results of the year were very satisfactory. The receipts were R64,18,406, while the expenditure was R52,77,186, which shows a saving of R11,41,220, and reflects great credit on the administration. The following statement gives the receipts and expenditure for the past five years :—

	Receipts. R	Expenditure. R
In 1890	68,54,850	49,84,201
„ 1891	61,91,276	54,11,510
„ 1892	61,66,559	54,89,704
„ 1893	68,18,651	53,89,911
„ 1894	64,18,406	52,77,186

The estimated amounts for 1894 are shown as R58,34,312 and R59,25,135, respectively, which indicate an increase in actuals over estimates of R5,84,094 in income and a decrease in expenditure of R6,47,949.

The receipts in the Customs Departments were—

In weight	11,08,581 maunds
„ value	8,90,660 rupees

which shows an increase of 1,33,232 maunds and 1,17,895 over that of last year.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

13. During the period under report the number of criminal cases disposed of were only three under the charge of voluntarily causing hurt. They involved the trial of four persons, three of whom were acquitted and discharged and the fourth was convicted and punished. There were seven cases of appeal against the decisions of the Assistant Superintendent of Police and Magistrate, 2nd class. In five the appeals were rejected and in the remaining two the sentences were confirmed. In all the cases of original jurisdiction, the accused were European British subjects. They were all summarily tried.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF VAKILS.

14. The usual tabulated statement of the work done during 1894 is given below, which shows that the amount has been very light :—

Cases from previous year	6
Admitted during the year	13
Disposed of	10
Pending	9

Only one person was arrested, and he was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

There was only one appeal against the decisions of the Court, the sentence in which was upheld.

The claims for compensation amounted to R2,09,655-9-9 and the sums decreed to R365.

The fines inflicted were R220.

There were no cases of thagi or dakaity brought up for trial by the officials of that Department. The usual appendix in connection with the operations for the suppression of these crimes has, therefore, been omitted.

Appendix F is the statement of the work done by the Court during the year.

TRANSPORT CORPS.

15. The strength of the Corps, as it stood on the 31st December 1894 was—

Ponies	1,002
Carts	395
Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men . .	653

Towards the close of the official year, His Highness the Maharaja placed the services of the Corps at the disposal of the Government of India for employment with the Chitral Relief Force. The offer was accepted, and the Corps started within two days of the receipt of orders. The carts and ponies were in perfect order, and the best spirit animated the men, among whom there were not more than five or six desertions. The Darbar a short time previously had wisely sanctioned a proposal of the Inspecting Officer that fifty per cent. of the drivers should be enlisted from the Punjab, the remainder being natives of Jeypore. In every case in which suggestions have been made with the view of promoting the efficiency of the Corps, the Darbar has at once responded in the most liberal spirit. It is impossible to speak too highly of the valuable services of Rai Bahadur Dhunput Rai, the Superintendent of the Corps. The Corps was inspected in December by Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Brackenbury K.C.B., Military Member of Council, and elicited his high approval.

KISHENGARH.

16. No events of any importance occurred in this State during the year under report, nor was there any change in the administration.

17. The question of the introduction of the State judicial stamps into Fatehgarh, as noticed in the previous year's report, has been satisfactorily settled, the Raja having consented to the use of the stamps in question on papers liable to Court-fees in consideration of the annual payment of a sum equal to the present income from this source. The relations with the adjoining States have been friendly. The demarcation of the Sambhur-Kishengarh Salt border is still pending, but this matter will be disposed of next cold season.

18. The total rainfall for the year 1894 was 21·49 inches and was much below the average. The rainfall was unequally distributed, which, coupled with the unusually early cessation of the monsoon, caused some damage in the autumn crops. Fodder and agriculturists' stock were fairly sufficient.

19. No case of *Sati* or female infanticide was brought to notice. One of the two noted dakaits connected with crimes in Kishengarh and the adjoining districts was recently killed in an encounter with the State police, and the other has been captured at Jodhpore. The only other serious offences that occurred were two murders, and the criminals in both instances have been apprehended. The Civil and Criminal Courts have worked satisfactorily, the percentage of cases disposed of being 84 and 94, respectively, and the total number of cases instituted 10,751 and 1,232. The usual Appendices G and H are attached. The jail accommodation for prisoners was found to be very defective, but arrangements are in progress for the construction of a new jail.

20. Education has continued to make some improvement. Three new institutions were opened, but one of those established last year was closed. Two pupils passed the Middle School test of the Allahabad University.

21. The financial condition of the State has been satisfactory. The total receipts and disbursements for the year ended July 1894 were R4,14,090 and R3,83,386, respectively, and of the latter amount the sum of R30,225 was spent on public works. The closing balance for the twelve months was R2,36,695.

22. Among other improvements in the State may be noted the starting of a Lace factory, the formation of three limited liability companies for the purpose of establishing a similar number of industries and the opening of a new dispensary at the Capital. The Departments of Public Works and Forests continue to do well, and the Opium and Abkari Regulations have worked satisfactorily. The public health has also been good.

On the whole, therefore, the Darbar is to be congratulated on the success which has attended the administration of the State.

LAWA.

23. This Chiefship continues in its usual prosperous condition. The young Thakur, with the assistance of his father, has carried on the administration satisfactorily. The general health has been good, and there have been no complaints.

24. The finances are very satisfactory, the balances at the end of the year standing as under :—

	R
In Government Paper	30,000
At Lawa	13,801
With the Residency Treasurer	2,481

Appendix A.

Total monthly and annual rainfall of the Jeypore State for 1894.

Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Remarks.
Hindaun . . .	0 35	0·26	0·10	0	1·45	2·69	10·58	4·31	5·14	0	0·45	0	25·33	
Mohwa	0·70	0·40	0·04	0·13	0·23	1·72	8·13	4·69	4·14	0·05	0·89	0·17	21·29	
Gungapore . . .	0	0·88	0	0	0·05	1·35	4·87	8·70	2·89	0	0	0·02	18·76	
Bandikoi . . .	0·67	0·68	0·53	0	0·59	5·32	8·70	6·20	5·00	0·02	1·33	0·75	29·79	
S. Madhopur . . .	0·46	0·51	0·79	0	0·90	4·74	7·37	8·61	6·74	0	1·10	0	31·22	
Dowsa	0·57	0·35	2·28	0	0·83	3·36	16·85	2·62	7·22	0	1·54	0	35·62	
Lalsot	0·47	0·21	0·50	0	0·09	3·09	6·95	5·63	5·17	0	0·90	0	23·01	
Chatsu	0·45	0·26	0·70	0	0·34	1·53	8·50	7·17	6·15	0	1·88	0·50	27·48	
Umara	0·15	0·84	0·47	0	1·03	5·27	6·95	4·60	5·34	0	1·00	0·05	25·70	
Jeypore	1·07	0·66	0·94	0·16	0·80	3·63	10·30	6·08	4·51	0·06	2·40	0·09	30·70	
Sanganir . . .	0·63	0·37	0·20	0	1·82	2·20	9·73	4·44	4·13	0	2·03	0·72	26·27	
Malpura	0·83	0	1·25	0	0	1·02	4·20	7·95	2·58	0	0·30	0·80	18·93	
Jhunjhunu . . .	2·72	0·91	0·59	0	0·25	0·98	8·40	3·22	3·08	0	0·48	0	20·63	
Sri Madhopur . . .	0·79	2·06	0·34	0	0·40	1·66	11·64	8·75	3·08	0	1·03	0·16	29·91	
Sambhar . . .	0·86	0·54	0·31	0	2·22	2·34	10·27	6·65	3·83	0·02	1·75	0·12	28·91	
Seekar	1·17	0·75	0·82	0	1·94	2·30	8·21	2·78	3·25	0	0·74	0·55	22·51	
Khetri	1·24	1·60	0·74	0	0·60	1·33	13·16	3·04	3·12	0	0·95	0	25·78	
Chirawa . . .	1·79	0·54	0·56	0·05	0·07	0·62	6·92	1·89	3·35	0·25	0·29	0·10	16·43	
Kot Putli . . .	0·85	1·46	0·17	0	0·98	3·78	5·83	3·11	5·07	0	0·70	0	21·95	
Chomu	0·80	0·60	0·49	0	0·22	3·69	7·20	5·51	2·48	0·23	1·52	0·17	22·91	
Nim-ka Thana . .	0·84	1·10	0·61	0	0·54	1·30	13·89	2·52	2·49	0·03	0·98	0·56	24·86	
Total .	17·41	14·98	12·43	0·34	15·35	53·92	188·65	108·47	88·76	0·66	22·26	4·76	527·99	
Average .	0·83	0·71	0·59	0·02	0·75	2·57	8·97	5·16	4·23	0·03	1·06	0·22	25·14	

W. F. PRIDEAUX, *Col.*,
Resident.

Appendix B.

General Table I.—Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Jeypore, at the end of the official year 1894-95.

Area and Population.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				GRAND TOTAL.	Percentage of
				Collegiate Education.			School Education, General.			School Education, Special.									
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		English.	Sanskrit.	Persian Arabic.	Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.	Rajput School.	Training School.	School of Arts.	Total.	Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.	Total.		
			Institutions: For Males	1	1*	1	5	25	111	1	...	1	146	1	30	441	472	618	Institutions to the number of towns and villages . . 10·82
			Institutions: „ Females	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	
			Institutions: Total	1	1*	1	5	32	111	1	1	1	154	1	30	441	472	626	
14,527	5,784	Males 1,506,090																	
		Females 1,316,565																	
		Total 2,825,655																	
			Scholars: Males	67	109	14	1,357	1,277	4,693	27	...	109	7,653	191	1,776	11,780	13,747	21,400	Male pupils to male population of school-going age . . 9·51
			Scholars: Females	...	...	...	...	495	..	...	9	...	504	...	...	...	...	504	Female pupils to female population of school-going age . ·25
			Scholars: Total	67	109	14	1,357	1,772	4,693	27	9	109	8,157	191	1,776	11,780	13,747	21,904†	Total pupils to total population of school-going age . . 5·16

* In these tables the two departments of the Oriental College a nd the several collegiate schools are treated as separate Institutions.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

W. F. PRIDEAUX, *Col.*,
Resident.

Appendix C.

General Table II.—Abstract Return of Colleges and Scholars in Jeypore, with attendance and other statistics for 1894-95.

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS												Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the rolls at the end of the year.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS AT THE END OF THE YEAR LEARNING.					
	UNDER STATE MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.															
					Supported by individuals.				Unaided.											
	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils of the rolls at the end of the year	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Arabic.	Hindi.	Urdu.
I.—Collegiate Education—																				
1. English	1	67	60	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	67	67	10	57	...	...	...
2. Sanskrit	1	109	95	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	109	...	109	...	...	...	...
3. Persian, Arabic	1	14	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	14	...	...	...
II.—Secondary Education—																				
1. English	1	242	255	231	1	191	187	165	...	...	...	...	2	433	433	...	195	...	...	238
2. Anglo-Vernacular	1	275	289	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	275	275	43	...	...	232	...
3. Sanskrit	1	173	134	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	173	...	123	...	...	88	...
4. Persian	1	536	537	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	536	...	...	197	...	...	339
5. Chandpol Branch School	1	131	176	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	131	...	...	...	...	...	131
III.—Primary Education	25	1,277	1,286	957	30	1,776	1,653	1,429	...	...	...	...	55	3,053	...	509	...	...	1,444	1,100
IV.—Indigenous	...	...	...	...	111	4,693	4,179	3,542	441	11,780	11,863	9,746	552	16,473	49	...	2,557	...	7,867	6,000
V.—Female	7	495	437	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7	495	10	...	...	...	485	...
VI.—Special	3	145	148	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	145	21	...	7	...	117	...
TOTAL	43	3,464	3,430	2,738	142	6,660	6,019	5,136	441	11,780	11,863	9,746	626	21,904	855	794	3,027	...	3,233	7,808

W. F. PRIDEAUX, *Col.*,
Resident.

Appendix D.

General Table III.— Abstract Return of State Expenditure on Public Instruction in Jeypore for the official year 1894-95.

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.										TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.						REMARKS.
	COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.			TOTAL.	Inspection.	Scholarships, Prizes, etc.	Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	Total Expenditure on Education.	
	English.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.	Rajput School.	Training School.	School of Arts.								
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Institutions. For males.	10,328 0 0	7,380 0 0	1,020 0 0	17,655 0 0	9,584 0 0	1,896 0 0	4,154 0 0	...	4,368 0 0	56,385 0 0	2,000	14,268	...	5,173	21,441	77,826	
Institutions. „ females	...	...	...	...	5,765 0 0	...	...	230 0 0	...	5,995 0 0	...	482	...	272	754	6,749	
TOTAL .	10,328 0 0	7,380 0 0	1,020 0 0	17,655 0 0	15,349 0 0	1,896 0 0	4,154 0 0	230 0 0	4,368 0 0	62,380 0 0	2,000	14,750	...	5,445	22,195	84,575	
Average yearly cost of educating each pupil found by dividing the direct expenditure by the average roll number of pupils . .	172 2 3	77 10 9	78 7 3	12 11 0	7 7 3	0 6 6	13 7 6	25 8 9	31 6 9	7 11 3							

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Appendix E.

JEYPORE COURTS.

Abstract of Cases for 1894.

CIVIL SIDE.					CRIMINAL SIDE.				
Name of Court.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.	Number of suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of suits disposed of during the year.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.	Name of Court.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.	Number of suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of suits disposed of during the year.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.
Tahsil Courts	99	4,247	4,346	4,264	82	Tehsil Courts	137	4,040	4,177	4,011	166
Nizamat, Jeypore	1,060	3,450	4,510	3,706	804	Nizamat Jeypore	707	6,083	6,790	6,207	583
Do. Malpura	10	870	880	877	3	Do. Malpura	17	1,234	1,251	1,242	9
Do. Hindaun	137	941	1,078	1,045	33	Do. Hindaun	101	1,989	2,090	2,046	44
Do. Sambhar	45	1,796	1,841	1,822	19	Do. Sambhar	18	1,323	1,341	1,331	10
Do. Madhopur	7	728	735	723	12	Do. Madhopur	10	1,572	1,582	1,565	17
Do. Gangapur	2	307	309	307	2	Do. Gangapur	3	913	916	913	3
Do. Dosa	2	842	844	844	...	Do. Dosa	2	1,887	1,889	1,886	3
Do. Torawati	99	2,451	2,550	2,239	311	Do. Torawati	49	2,518	2,567	2,475	92
Do. Shekhawati	7	1,406	1,413	1,407	6	Do. Shekhawati	4	1,575	1,579	1,571	8
Do. Kotkasim	2	100	102	99	3	Do. Kotkasim	7	200	207	207	...
Do. Bandikoi	2	48	50	49	1	Do. Bandikoi	2	98	100	100	...
Total	1,373	12,939	14,312	13,118	1,194	Total	920	19,392	20,312	19,543	769
Munsifi and Court of Small Causes	454	6,816	7,270	6,925	345	Foujdari	2	1,308	1,310	1,305	5
Adawlat, Dewani	36	1,241	1,277	1,235	42	Do. Naibat	3	3,024	3,027	3,026	1
Appeals	115	1,159	1,274	1,138	136	Appeals	83	1,489	1,572	1,416	156
Total	605	9,216	9,821	9,298	523	Total	88	5,821	5,909	5,747	162
Council Appeals	151	1,576	1,727	1,550	177	Council Appeals	493	3,200	3,693	3,176	517
GRAND TOTAL	2,228	27,978	30,206	28,230	1,976	GRAND TOTAL	1,638	32,453	34,091	32,477	1,614

W. F. PRIDEAUX, *Col.*,
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Appendix F.

Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjusted by the Jeypore Court of Vakils, during the year 1894.

Period.	Dakaiti.	Dakaiti with wounding.	Dakaiti with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway with wounding.	Highway with murder.	Theft.	Theft with robbery wounding.	Theft robbery with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Criminal breach of trust.	Theft of cattle.	Total.
Quarter ending—																					
31st March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
30th June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
30th September	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
31st December	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	10	

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Appendix G.

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Civil Courts of the Kishengarh State for the last five years, viz., *1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94, and 1894-95.*

No.	Name of Court.	Number of cases instituted.					Number of cases disposed of.					Number of cases that remained pending.					Amount of claims.					Percentages of cases disposed of to total number of cases.				
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
																	R	R	R	R	R					
1	Darbar	94	124	104	127	140	57	66	47	65	108	37	58	57	62	32	15,330	15,818	24,307	22,946	17,992	61	53	45	51	77
2	Appellate Court	340	258	208	361	406	285	229	166	313	340	55	29	42	48	66	2,925	32,138	21,524	47,347	29,978	84	88	80	87	84
3	Sudder Civil Court and of Small Causes	3,657	2,245	3,503	6,551	6,527	2,643	1,549	2,774	5,336	5,231	1,014	696	729	1,215	1,296	1,99,348	1,53,303	1,78,539	2,30,441	3,69,442	63	69	79	81	80
4	Buxi Jaghir's Court	353	198	236	514	485	296	146	124	469	407	57	52	112	45	78	39,759	19,996	17,989	26,753	47,431	84	73	53	91	85
5	Court of Hakims (Mofussil)	1,683	952	1,280	3,297	3,193	1,452	895	1,076	3,168	2,920	231	57	204	159	273	65,594	33,375	44,670	1,02,603	1,18,953	86	94	84	95	91
	Total	6,127	3,777	5,331	10,850	10,751	4,733	2,885	4,187	9,321	9,006	1,394	892	1,144	1,529	1,745	3,49,057	2,55,130	3,87,029	4,30,090	5,83,796	77	79	79	86	84
	Average			7,367					6,026					1,341					3,81,020					81		

W. F. PRIDEAUX, *Col.*,
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Appendix H.

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Criminal Courts of the Kishengarh State for the last five years, viz., *1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94, and 1894-95.*

No.	Name of Court.	Number of cases instituted.					Number of cases disposed of.					Number of cases that remained pending.					Percentages of cases disposed of to total number of cases.				
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	Darbar	66	33	30	37	52	61	19	11	18	46	5	14	19	19	6	92	58	37	49	88
2	Appellate Court	76	91	83	86	94	64	86	71	77	72	12	5	12	9	22	84	95	86	83	77
3	Sudder Foujdari Court	488	582	445	520	564	451	556	422	499	539	37	26	23	21	25	94	96	95	96	92
4	Court of Hakims (Mofussil)	473	412	333	420	522	438	398	311	398	492	35	14	22	22	30	93	97	93	94	94
	Total	1,103	1,118	891	1,063	1,232	1,014	1,059	815	992	1,149	89	59	71	71	83	92	95	92	93	93
	Average	1,081					1,006					75					93				

W. F. PRIDEAUX, *Col.*,
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(4)

EASTERN STATES AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 856 G., dated Bhurtpore, the 12th April 1895.
From—Lieut.-Col. E. A. FRASER, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana,
To.—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Eastern States Agency for the year 1894-95.

I assumed charge from Lieutenant-Colonel N. C. Martelli on the 23rd February 1895, when he left this Agency to officiate as Agent, Governor General, Baroda.

KEROWLI.

SEASON.

The total rainfall at the capital during the year was 39·45 inches against 19·11 last year, and the heaviest rainfall registered during the year both in Kerowli and the districts, was in the months of July and August 1894.

Crops were exceptionally good during the year.

HEALTH.

It appears from the returns furnished by the Darbar that no cholera occurred during the year, and the public health was good.

EDUCATION.

A statement showing the average daily attendance of the boys of the Maharajah's School at Kerowli received from the Darbar is attached. The school was visited in October 1894 by the Political Agent and in January 1895 by the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and the Political Agent.

JAIL.

A return of the Kerowli, Jail received from the Darbar is attached which shows the total number of prisoners in the jail is 33, of whom 8 are life-convicts. The Jail was inspected by the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in January 1895, and was reported to be in a satisfactory state.

FEMALE DISPENSARY.

Bibi Asharfi, Hospital Assistant in charge of this Dispensary, was transferred to Beawar in October 1894, since which time the Dispensary has been without a female Hospital Assistant, as a qualified practitioner cannot be obtained at present for the salary offered by the Darbar.

COURTS.

A statement showing the working of the Revenue, Criminal, and Civil Courts during the year is attached.

CRIME.

There were five cases of dacoity in the Kerowli State during the year, in which property to the value of R1,379-8-6 was plundered by the dakaits, none of whom have yet been arrested.

FINANCE.

The financial statement received from the Darbar for the Kerowli financial year shows that the total income during the year including the opening

balance of R75,465-10-0 from last year amounted to R5,27,768-8-0, and the expenditure under all heads to R4,77,671-0-6, leaving a closing balance of of R50,097-7-6 in hand in the Treasury.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

Colonel G. H. Trevor, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, visited Kerowli in January 1895.

In October 1894 the Insignia of a K.C.I.E. were delivered formally with the usual ceremonies in a Darbar held at the Kerowli Palace to His Highness Maharaja Bhanwur Pal by Colonel Martelli.

I was unable to visit Kerowli owing to press of work at Bhurtpore.

DHOLEPORE.

SEASON.

A statement received from the Darbar shows that the total rainfall at the Capital during the year was 30·63 inches against 30·90 last year. The heaviest fall was registered in August 1894. Crops were on the whole good.

HEALTH.

General health was good and there was no epidemic of any sort.

EDUCATION.

A return of schools is attached. Nothing has yet been done by the Darbar to improve the management of schools.

JAIL.

Returns attached show the total number of prisoners to be 104, of whom three are life-convicts. The Dholepore Jail at Purani Chaoni was inspected by the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, in January last. His report was satisfactory except that the building at present used as a jail is lowlying and unsuited for a prison. A new jail will be built on a good site as soon as the finances of the State admit.

DISPENSARIES.

A return of Dispensaries received from the Darbar is attached. During the year 6,912 persons were vaccinated, and in 6,495 cases the operations were successful.

COURTS.

Usual returns of the Courts are attached. In the Civil Courts 735 cases were disposed of out of 853, leaving 118 pending at the close of the year.

In the Criminal Courts only 21 cases were left pending at the close of the year out of 1,052 brought before the Courts for disposal.

In the Revenue Courts out of a total number of 2,540 cases, 2,032 were settled during the year and 508 remained pending.

CRIME.

No case of dakaiti occurred during the year in the Dholepore State.

FINANCES.

The total receipts for the Dholepore financial year from all sources are estimated to amount to R12,53,707, and the expenditure under all heads to

R9,67,535, leaving an estimated closing balance of R2,86,172 on the 31st May 1895. Rai Bahadur Seth Mool Chund Nemi Chand has been paid another lakh of rupees during the year towards the liquidation of his loan, and the State liabilities amount now to R8,60,000.

ADMINISTRATION.

There has been no change during the year, and the administration continues to be carried on by Rai Bahadur Bishen Sarup, Dewan.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Dispensary in the city of Dholepore reported to be under construction in last year's report has been completed and will be used as soon as the building is provided with the necessary furniture, etc.

Work on the public offices is in progress.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

At the end of April 1894 His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholepore, in consequence of the illness of his wife, the Maharani, left for Chail where Her Highness died on the 26th May 1894.

His Highness the Maharaj Rana left Dholepore, for Ootacamund on the 4th August 1894 and remained there until the end of November 1894.

In January 1895 Colonel G. H. Trevor, C.S.I., Agent to Governor-General for Rajputana, visited Dholepore.

BHURTPORE.

SEASON.

Thirty-two inches 44 cents of rain fell at Bhurtpore during the year against 33·2 inches last year, the heaviest fall being in August 1894. Crops were above the average.

HEALTH.

There was no epidemic of any sort and the general health was good.

EDUCATION.

Return of schools received from the State is attached. Some reforms were made during the year in the management of the school at the Capital. Three new teachers were appointed in the English Department. It is hoped still further improvements will be made.

JAIL.

Return of jail received from the State shows the total number of prisoners to be 157, of whom nine are life-convicts. Munshi Kanhya Lall, Darogah of the Meerut Jail, was lent by the North-Western Provinces Government to the State in April 1894, and is now Jailor at Bhurtpore. Since his appointment the working and discipline of the jail has improved. In January last the jail was inspected by the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana.

DISPENSARIES.

A female dispensary in the name of Maji Darya Kuar, mother of His Highness the Maharaja, was opened at Bhurtpore on the 4th October 1894, and is in charge of Bibi Rup Kuar, a qualified female Hospital Assistant obtained from Agra.

COURT.

Returns showing the working of the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Courts of the State are appended.

CRIME.

A mail robbery took place near Kumhere on 26th November 1894, for which full compensation to the amount of R169-4-4 has been paid by the State.

Two cases of dakaiti occurred during the year in which property valued at R376-8 was plundered.

One case of Thagi is reported to have been committed, in which one Khunsa Foujdar of Deeg Tehsil was poisoned in July 1894. The case is still under investigation in the Raj Courts.

A department for the suppression of crime has lately been established in Bhurtpore. Thakur Kalian Singh has been placed in charge, and has been successful in effecting arrests of some offenders and in co-operating with the Police of the adjoining British districts.

Inspector Mallu Khan of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, Rajputana, who has been attached to this Agency for some time, has been of great use to the States of Bhurtpore, Dholepore, and Kerowli, and succeeded lately in arresting Gora Mina, a proclaimed murderer in Bhurtpore territory, for whom a reward of R500 was offered by the Jeypore Darbar.

POST OFFICE.

Eight Branch Post Offices were opened in the Bhurtpore State at the following places from the 1st October 1894:—

Akhaigarh, Bhusawar, Biana, Pahari, Gopalgarh, Nagur, Uchain, and Rupbas.

PUBLIC WORKS.

At the end of November 1894 Mr. J. A. Devenish was appointed Executive Engineer, Bhurtpore.

A detailed report by Mr. J. A. Devenish on the Public Works of the State will be submitted separately as soon as it is received.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

In May 1894 His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpore accompanied by the Political Agent went to Abu and remained there until the end of June.

In December 1894 His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India honoured Bhurtpore with a visit and inspected the Imperial Service Troops maintained by the State.

Colonel G. H. Trevor, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, visited Bhurtpore in January 1895.

In January 1895 Colonel Melliss, Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, inspected the Imperial Service Troops of the Bhurtpore State.

On the 27th February 1895 His Highness Maharaja Ram Singh, as a consequence of his misrule and incapacity, was deprived of all powers in the administration of the State in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, and the entire charge of the State was taken over by the Political Agent, Colonel E. A. Fraser.

Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji, Special Assistant Commissioner, Baldana in Berar, was nominated Dewan of Bhurtpore, and took over charge of his office on the 30th March 1895.

Average daily attendance of the Boys of the Maharaja's School, Kerowli, for the official year 1894-95.

No.	Department.	Present.	Absent.	On leave.	Sick.	Remarks.
1	English . . .	42·34	13·42	6·22	9·06	
2	Hindi . . .	115·11	31·10	6·47	6·15	
3	Persian . . .	44·85	22·55	1·47	·19	
4	Patwari class . . .	13·06	3·83	5·72	·97	
	Total .	215·36	70 90	19·88	16·37	

Kerowli Jail Return for the year 1894-95.

Terms of Imprisonment.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Remarks.
For life	7	1	8	
From 5 to 10 years . . .	10	...	10	
From 2 to 4 years	6	...	6	
From 6 months to 1 year . . .	9	...	9	
Total .	32	1	33	

Statement showing the working of the Revenue, Criminal, and Civil Courts of the Kerowli State for 1894-95.

Name of Court.	Arrears.	Current.	Total	Disposed of.	Remaining.
Revenue	68	1,552	1,620	1,525	95
Criminal	4	766	770	760	10
Miscellaneous . . .	...	431	431	431	...
Civil	39	332	371	331	40
Execution of decrees . .	11	225	236	216	20
Total .	122	3,306	3,428	3,263	165

E. A. FRASER, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Return of Dholepore Schools for 1894-95.

Heads.	Number of Scholars.				Number of teachers.	Monthly expenditure.			Expenditure incurred during the year.		
	In English.	In Persian.	In Hindi.	Total.		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1. Dholpore City School .	27	52	36	115	7	114	12	0	1,377	0	0
2. Bari Tehsili School .	...	20	41	61	2	22	8	0	270	0	0
3. Rajakhera ,, .	...	16	22	38	2	20	8	0	246	0	0
4. Kolari ,, .	...	...	18	18	1	8	8	0	102	0	0
5. Baseri ,, .	...	...	27	27	1	8	8	0	102	0	0
6. Angayi ,, .	...	...	24	24	1	5	8	0	66	0	0
Total .	27	88	168	283	14	180	4	0	2,163	0	0

Dholepore Jail Return for the Sambat year 1951 or A. D. 1894-95.

Terms of Imprisonment.	Hindus.					Musalmans.					Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
For life	3	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	3
,, 17 years . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 14 ,, . . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 12 ,, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 10 ,, . . .	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
,, 9 ,, . . .	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
,, 8 ,, . . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, 7 ,, . . .	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
,, 6 ,, . . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	1
,, 5 ,, . . .	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
,, 4 ,, . . .	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
,, 3 ,, . . .	22	...	...	...	22	3	...	...	..	3	25
,, 2 ,, . . .	18	...	...	...	18	1	...	...	...	1	19
,, 1 year . . .	14	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	1	15
,, 6 months . . .	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Under 6 months . .	5	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	6
Total .	97	1	...	...	98	6	...	...	...	6	104

E. A. FRASER, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Annual Return of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Dholepore State for the year 1894-95.

Name of Dispensaries.	Number of servants employed.	Out-door patients.	In-door patients. Treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Annual expenditure incurred including salaries, medicines, etc. R	a.	p.
Dholepore Dispensary	9	14,463	69	62	...	3	4	...	3,746	6	9
Rajakhera Dispensary	5	7,173	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	3	0
Bari Dispensary .	5	6,449	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,091	9	0
Jail . . .	1	...	324	317	...	1	3	3	354	5	0
Total .	20	28,085	393	379	...	4	7	3	6,073	7	9
Vaccinating operations .	6	6,495 successful; 417 not successful.							859	1	0
								GRAND TOTAL .	6,932	8	9

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts of the Dholepore State during the Sambat year 1951 or A.D. 1894-95.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
The Dewan of Dholepore .	Appeals .	12	38	50	39	11
	Original .	14	28	42	28	14
The Magistrate of Dholepore	Appeals .	3	45	48	46	2
	Original .	2	91	93	90	3
Subordinate Courts . .	Do.	118	502	620	532	88
Total .	...	149	704	853	735	118

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Dholepore State during the Sambat year 1951 or A. D. 1894-95.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
The Dewan of Dholepore .	Appeals .	1	12	13	11	2
	Original .	1	7	8	7	1
The Magistrate of Dholepore	Appeals .	...	5	5	5	...
	Original .	2	436	438	437	1
Subordinate Courts . .	Do.	17	571	588	571	17
Total .	...	21	1,031	1,052	1,031	21

E. A. FRASER, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Statement showing the work performed by the Revenue Courts of the Dholepore State during the Sambat year 1951 or A. D. 1894-95.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
The Dewan of Dholepore .	Original .	9	313	322	303	19
Settlement	Do.	1,031	1,187	2,218	1,729	489
Total .	...	1,040	1,500	2,540	2,032	508

Return of Schools in the Bhurtpore State for Sambat 1950.

School.	Number of Schools.	Department and Attendance.					Number of Teachers.	Annual expenditure.			Remarks.
		English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Total attendance.					
								R	a.	p.	
Bhurtpore School .	1	64	58	126	26	274	31	7,807	11	3	
Sewar School . .	1	...	11	35	...	46	1	254	6	6	
Tehsili Schools . .	12	...	265	513	...	778	40	3,480	5	9	
Halkabandi Schools .	94	...	114	1,444	...	1,558	95	5,682	14	6	
Visitor . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	309	3	0	
Total .	108	64	448	2,118	26	2,653	168	17,534	9	0	

Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts of the Bhurtpore State for the year 1894-95.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
The Dewan of Bhurtpore .	Appeals .	36	139	175	87	88
	Original .	6	193	199	185	14
Adawlatti, Bhurtpore . .	Appeals .	5	34	39	32	7
	Original .	38	326	364	319	45
Subordinate Courts, Bhurtpore	Do.	4	207	211	206	5
Adawlatti, Deeg . . .	Appeals .	8	46	54	35	19
	Original .	1	9	10	5	5
Subordinate Courts . .	Do.	...	147	147	147	...
Total .	...	98	1,101	1,199	1,016	183

E. A. FRASER, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Bhurtpore State for the official year 1894-95.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
The Dewan of Bhurtpore .	Appeals .	29	172	201	100	101
	Original .	32	478	510	470	40
Adawlatti, Bhurtpore . .	Appeals .	3	23	26	23	3
	Original .	99	1,528	1,627	1,592	35
Subordinate Courts, Bhurtpore	Do.	16	767	783	767	16
Adawlatti, Deeg . .	Appeals .	2	15	17	9	8
	Original .	72	923	995	931	64
Subordinate Courts, Deeg .	Do.	...	841	841	841	...
Total .	...	253	4,747	5,000	4,733	267

Statement showing the working of the Revenue Courts of the Bhurtpore State for the year 1894-95.

Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
The Dewan of Bhurtpore .	Revenue appeals	43	48	91	48	43
	Original .	26	355	381	361	20
	Miscellaneous appeals	9	31	40	8	32
Revenue Court . . .	...	304	9,517	9,821	9,646	175
Total .	...	382	9,951	10,333	10,063	270

E. A. FRASER, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

(5)

HARAOTI AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 35-G., dated Deoli, the 13th April 1895.

From—CAPTAIN A. F. Pinhey, Political Agent, Haraoti,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Report on the Administration of the State of Bundi and the Chiefship of Shahpura for the year 1894-95.

1. Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton held charge of the Agency almost throughout the year, making over the office to me on the afternoon of the 18th March.

2. The principal event of the year was the separation in October under the orders of the Government of India of the Tonk State from the political control of the Haraoti Agency for a period of three years commencing from the 24th January 1894.

3. On the 29th November Colonel Trevor, the Agent to the Governor-General, arrived at Deoli and left the next day for Bundi; whence, after a halt of two days, he started for Kotah on his tour through Rajputana.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

4. The rainfall during the year was ample being as measured 33 inches 37 cents in Deoli and 32 inches 6 cents in Shahpura, against 23 inches 10 cents in Deoli and 25 inches 48 cents in Shahpura in the preceding year. The agricultural position and prospects were consequently most favourable, the rain crops yielding a full average outturn, whilst those of the cold weather also give promise of an excellent harvest except opium which has suffered to some extent from hailstones and by the prevalence of cloudy weather in March.

PRICES.

5. Prices remained steady whilst supplies of food-grains and fodder were plentiful throughout the year.

HEALTH.

6. The health of the station was exceptionally good despite the heavy rainfall of the year, there being not a single case of cholera, small-pox or any epidemic.

MINA KHERAR.

7. In November and December Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton visited all but a few of the unimportant villages of the Mina Kherar with a view to the introduction, in consultation with the local officials, of reforms for the improvement of the present system of police administration of the district. In the Meywar portion of the Kherar a set of rules drawn up by the Hakim of Jehazpore, has been introduced tentatively for a year at the end of which time they will be revised if necessary. As regards the Jeypore Kherar Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton had a conference with the General Superintendent of the Jeypore Police, and a memorandum embodying proposals for the improvement of the system of police control in that district, and the modification of the existing stringent rules has been prepared and is under the consideration of the Jeypore Darbar.

INTERNATIONAL COURT.

8. The usual tables exhibiting the work done by the Haraoti Court of Vakils are attached, *vide* Appendix A.

THE DEOLI DISPENSARY.

9. The Dispensary continues to do much useful work and to be popular with the people of the adjoining districts. The number of patients treated during the year was 5,827 against 5,145 in the previous year, the total expenditure incurred amounting to R995-9-1. The number of successful primary vaccinations performed in the Agency, cantonments, and the adjacent districts was 411, but as active assistance does not appear to be given to the vaccinator, as noted in the Medical Officer's report, it would considerably improve the efficiency of the work if the Medical Officer could visit the outlying districts and dispensaries to see that it is properly carried out.

THE DEOLI STATION.

10. In January all the available men of the Deoli Irregular Force left for Nasirabad under the command of Captain J. A. Bell, the Officer Commanding the Regiment, and took part in the Camp of Exercise held there in the first week of February.

The deficiency of water in the wells of the station, particularly during the hot weather months of the year, is a serious difficulty and accounts for the desolate appearance of the station.

BUNDI.

11. With the exception of slight indisposition lasting three days, His Highness the Maharao Raja enjoyed good health during the year.

In February His Highness attended the Camp of Exercise held at Nasirabad, and from thence left for Bombay for a few days. Since his return from that city on the 24th idem he has been staying with the Maharaja of Jodhpore and has married the daughter of Maharaj Kishore Sing, brother of the Jodhpore Maharaja. The proposals for the re-organisation of the State Army and Police which were fully discussed with His Highness last year by Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton and formally accepted by him were carried out during the year under the orders of the Maharao Raja. The army which formerly consisted of 2,209 men has been reduced under the new scheme to 1,700 men, of this 367 are Regulars and 1,333 Irregulars, including the Jagirdar Horse and Foot and the Vishnu Swamies. The Regulars consist of 100 Cavalry, 200 Infantry, and 67 Gunners, and the Irregulars of 298 Cavalry and 1,035 Infantry. Of this latter force 329 men are the remnant of the Fort garrisons still maintained owing to their long service. They are virtually pensioners. In addition to these 157 men, hitherto shown under the Military Establishment have now been drafted for service into the Civil Police which consists of 599 men.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

12. The rainfall during the year was 28 inches against 15 inches in the previous year, but as observed in last year's report the figures supplied are not reliable owing to imperfect registration. The outturn of the rain crops was an average one, whilst that of the winter crops is expected to be somewhat below the average, wheat, barley, and linseed having been injured by heavy and continuous rain.

HEALTH.

13. The general health of the people was good, there being no outbreak of any serious disease during the year.

DISPENSARY.

14. Satisfactory progress continues to be made by the Dispensary which seems to be popular with the people of the city. The number of patients treated during the year was 4,538 against 4,321 in the previous year, while vaccination operations amounted to 198, of which only 75 or less than half were successful. In view of the importance of the work of vaccination, the Darbar has been addressed under instructions from the Agent to the Governor-General as to the advisability of employing four vaccinators in addition to the one entrusted with the suburbs and city, and the Deoli Dispensary vaccinator half of whose time is taken up with operations in the Bundi State.

JAIL.

15. There were 60 prisoners in the jail at the close of the year, the monthly average being 57. The female division reported last year as under construction is approaching completion and will be available for use shortly. The suggestions made by the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, on his inspection of the jail on the 1st December for providing a cook-house, putting up ventilators, etc., have been brought to the notice of the Darbar, and it is hoped that steps will be taken to remedy the defects pointed out.

CRIME.

16. Four dakaities were committed during the year on travellers. No one was killed or wounded on either side whilst the property carried off amounted to R87 only. Three of the perpetrators of the dakaiti committed at Ahoo Khera of Bundi in June 1891 were arrested during the year by Deputy Inspector Mahbub Khan of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department. They were tried and found guilty by the Haraoti Court of Vakils, but being subjects of Bundi were handed over to that State, and have been sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment each in the Bundi Jail.

PUBLIC WORKS.

17. Of the seven miles of the road from Deoli to Bundi remaining unmetalled, one-and-a-half miles were constructed during the year, whilst portions not substantially done in previous years are being remetalled. In addition to this three culverts are in course of construction in places where the road was washed away by the rains. The length of the fair weather road from Bundi to Kotah up to the Bundi border is 16¼ miles. Of this 13¼ miles were completed in previous years and are kept in repair. The remaining three miles and the Talera bridge are being constructed. The total expenditure on these works amounted to R15,000 during the year.

CUSTOMS.

18. The receipts under this head amounted during the year to R1,95,821 against R1,17,693 in the preceding year, the increase of R78,128 being attributed to the exportation of large quantities of cotton, til, and linseed.

EDUCATION.

19. The city school, in charge of Head Master Pandit Randhir Singh, B.A., made satisfactory progress during the year. The staff of instructors was increased by two English and two Vernacular teachers. A student of the school appeared at the Allahabad University and successfully passed the English Middle Class Examination, and it is proposed to send up five candidates this year, two for the Middle Class and three for the Entrance Examination of the above University. There were 133 boys on the rolls of the school at the close of the year.

COURTS.

20. The Civil and Criminal Courts at the Capital formerly in charge of one official are now presided over by separate officers, a step which it is hoped will secure greater efficiency in their administration. There were 588 civil and 1,778 criminal cases for disposal, of which 404 civil and 1,366 criminal were disposed of during the year, leaving 184 of the former and 412 of the latter on the file at its close.

FINANCES.

21. The total income of the State amounted during the year to R7,44,167 and the expenditure to R6,71,336, leaving a surplus balance of R72,831 at its close.

COTTON PRESS.

22. A cotton press, of which the Darbar and a Seth of Bundi are alleged to be joint proprietors, was established during the year on a site selected on the Bundi border towards Deoli, about ten miles from the latter station, where the cotton grown in the State is brought and packed into bales before being exported.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

23. One Kunj Lal, Brahmin, who was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death, was executed at Bundi on the 21st November, his accomplice in the crime, Narain Pasban, being sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude in the Bundi Jail.

SHAHPURA.

24. The Raja Dhiraj enjoyed good health during the year. Both his sons, however, suffered from a severe attack of remittent fever in October, and had to be removed to Agra for treatment by the Civil Surgeon of that station.

25. In May the Raja Dhiraj proceeded to Abu to join his sons who were sent there during the summer vacations. In August the Chief visited the Raja of Banera on hearing of his illness, and in September proceeded to Ajmere where he met his son-in-law, the Raj Sahib of Wankanere and interviewed the Commissioner and the Principals of the Mayo and Raj Kumar Colleges.

In January the Raja Dhiraj proceeded to Khetri of Jeypore to celebrate the marriage of the heir-apparent which took place on the 30th of that month. On his return he visited Sikar and was well received by the Chief of that place. In March the Raja Dhiraj proceeded to Abu to bid farewell to Colonel Trevor, the Agent to the Governor-General, on his departure for Europe.

26. The marriage of the heir-apparent and the indifferent state of health of the younger Maharaj Kumar necessitated their withdrawal from the Mayo College. The Chief, however, contemplates sending the latter to Bombay to continue his studies and allowing the former a share in the administration of

the affairs of the Chiefship. The village of Kothiyan in the Phulia Pargana of Shahpura, with an annual rental of R15,000, has accordingly been granted to the heir-apparent for his maintenance, whilst the villages of Rer and Dabla with an annual income of R10,000 has been conferred in Jagir on his Kanwarani. The younger Maharaj Kunwar is in the enjoyment of a Jagir of R5,000 granted him last year.

27. The infant son of the Raja Dhiraj whose birth was reported last year died in September.

28. In February Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton proceeded on a tour through Shahpura visiting the capital and the principal villages of the Chiefship. I visited Shahpura at the end of March.

CRIME AND POLICE.

29. No dakaities were committed during the year, whilst the measures introduced last year for the efficient performance of the military and civil duties of the Chiefship have been found to work well and give satisfaction.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

30. The rainfall which amounted during the year to 32 inches 6 cents was on the whole favourable. Consequently the rain and winter crops were both average ones except opium and linseed which were injured slightly by unseasonable showers at the end of the year.

31. The prices of food-grains ruled low throughout the year, and there is every prospect of the rates now obtaining being maintained during the greater part of the current year. Owing to a large portion of the revenue being realised in kind, the low prices current throughout the year were not altogether favourable to the financial prospects of the Chiefship.

32. The grass crop was so plentiful that cultivators were permitted to graze their cattle in the Birs free of charge. About one-and-a-half crore of "pulas" have again been stored to meet any contingency which may arise in future years from scarcity of fodder.

HEALTH.

33. The general health was good throughout the year.

EDUCATION.

34. Satisfactory progress continues to be made by the Anglo-vernacular school at the Capital which appears to be well managed. Two boys were sent during the year to Ajmere, one of whom passed the Middle Class Examination. As an incentive, scholarships of R15 per mensem have been sanctioned to students wishing to prosecute their studies either at Ajmere or Agra. There were 275 boys on the rolls of the school at the close of the year, the average daily attendance being 185·71 against 181·76 in the previous year.

35. The girls school at the Capital exists only in name, as in consequence of the prevailing custom of early marriage it is but poorly attended. The Hindi branch schools are reported to be doing fairly well.

DISPENSARY.

36. The number of patients treated during the year was 12,054, the daily average being 70·15, against 80·97 in the previous year.

37. The new female hospital reported last year as under construction is approaching completion and has been placed in charge of the Hospital Assistant at the suggestion of the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer,

Rajputana, for the treatment of in-patients generally, a ward being set apart for the use of female patients. The services of a midwife on ₹10 per mensem have been sanctioned.

38. The number of vaccination operations performed during the year was 933, of which 543 were successful.

JAIL.

39. There were 660 prisoners at the close of the year, the daily average number of males being 20·02 and of females 1·52. The suggestions made by the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, on his inspection of the jail in November for improving the present defective system of drainage, and preventing overcrowding, have been brought to the notice of the Chiefship.

COURTS.

40. The following table shows the work done during the year by the several Courts of the Chiefship:—

No.	Courts.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1	Criminal	1	179	180	179	1
2	Civil	222	1,297	1,519	1,337	182
	Mahakma Khas.					
	Administrative . . .	116	391	507	322	185
	Judicial—					
	Civil	39	132	171	104	67
	Criminal	6	139	145	128	17

The Mahakma Khas is presided over by the Raja Dhiraj assisted by his Kamdar, Munshi Bhola Nath, and the Head Judicial Officer, Maulvi Karimuddin Khan.

41. The Civil and the Criminal Courts have now been placed under experienced officers.

42. The number of cases pending in the Small Couse Court was 46, 213 were filed during the year making a total of 259, ofthis 239 were disposed of, leaving 20 on the file at the close of the year.

43. The Court of Ward continues to be in charge of the Head Judicial Officer of the Chiefship.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

44. The Commission appointed for the settlement of the internal boundary disputes having been found incompetent for the work it is proposed to apply for the services of an experienced Government pensioner.

MOGHIAS.

45. The Moghias, settled in the Khalsa and Jagir villages of the Chiefship, are well provided with lands, bullocks, etc., but as observed in last year's report they evince little or no interest in the work of cultivation and evade payment of the land rent. Efforts are, however, being made to recover the arrears and to induce them to settle down to an honest livelihood.

FAMINE.

46. There is nothing of importance to record under this head save that the measures necessary to meet a year of famine continue to receive the earnest and careful attention of the Chiefship.

FINANCES.

47. The receipts during the year including the opening cash balance amounted to R4,32,351, and the expenditure to R2,86,478, thus leaving a surplus balance of R1,45,873, of which R25,216 have been transferred to the Khas treasury.

The Budget for the current year shows the estimated receipts as R3,06,731 and the expenditure as R3,03,670, but the former includes R25,000 which represent the amount of the Jagirs conferred on the heir-apparent and his Kanwarani.

INTERNAL POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.

48. This system continues and is much appreciated by all.

PRESERVATION OF TREES.

49. Great attention continues to be paid to the preservation and planting of trees whereby a large area has already turned into a forest containing *Babool*, *Nim*, and other common trees useful for fuel and ordinary purposes.

DEBTS.

50. Most of the Jagirdars are involved in heavy debts and only pay the instalments fixed for their liquidation when pressure is brought to bear upon them.

JAGIRDARS.

51. The Jagirdars continue to perform the service required of them by the terms of the settlement arrived at in 1889.

Thakur Jawahir Singh, who succeeded last year to the estate of Thynal on the death of Thakur Bhabut Singh, his brother, died during the year leaving no male heir. It is, therefore, proposed to confer the estate on the infant son of Thakur Bhabut Singh who was born some four months after the demise of his father.

CURRENCY.

52. The proposal to introduce the Government rupee in place of the Chittore currency for the recovery of land rent is still under consideration.

Appendix A.

TABLE I.

Statement showing the working of the Haraoti International Court of Vakils during the year 1894-95.

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending at beginning of year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Total amount of claims.	Total amount of decree awarded.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURTS.						REMARKS.
								Remaining at close of year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Remaining.	
						R a. p.	R a. p.							
Haraoti International Court from 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.	8	39	47	43	4	21,896 6 0	321 10 10	3	10	13	6	3	4	Property recovered valued at R222.

TABLE—II.

Abstract Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated by the Haraoti and Tonk International Court of Vakils during the year.

CRIMES.	Number of cases from 1st April to 31st March.	REMARKS.
Against persons.		
Murder	...	
Assault with wounding	...	
Against property.		
Highway robbery—		
With aggravated circumstances	2	
Without aggravated circumstances	2	
Gang robbery with and without aggravated circumstances	...	
Theft—		
With aggravated circumstances	...	
Without aggravated circumstances	7	
Cattle-lifting	11	
Premeditated dakaiti	9	
Arson	...	
Burglary	2	
Counterfeit coining	...	
Poisoning	...	
Miscellaneous	10	
TOTAL	43	

HARAOTI AGENCY;
The 13th April 1895.

A. F. PINHEY, *Capt.*,
Political Agent.

(6)

TONK AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1894-95.

No. 193, dated Camp Mount Abu, the 3rd May 1895.
From—Captain C.H. PRITCHARD, Political Agent, Tonk State.
To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Report on the Administration of the Tonk State for the year 1894-95.

POLITICAL AGENCY.

2. In October 1894 the Tonk State was separated from the Deoli Political Agency, and a separate Political Agency was constituted for the Tonk State. Captain C. H. Pritchard, who had been on deputation to the Tonk State in connection with the Revenue Settlement since February 1894, was appointed Political Agent of the Tonk State in addition to his duties as Revenue Officer on the 26th October 1894.

THE NAWAB.

3. His Highness the Nawab enjoyed good health throughout the year. No addition or loss to his family occurred during the year under report.

In December 1894 and January 1895 His Highness made a short tour in the Tonk and Aligarh Parganas.

GENERAL HEALTH.

4. The general health was good throughout the year.

No case of cholera, and little epidemic disease of any kind was reported.

RAINFALL.

5. The rainfall in the Tonk and Aligarh Parganas was about the average. In the Pirawa, Chabra, Nimbahera, and Sironj Parganas the rainfall was considerably in excess of the average.

CROPS.

6. In the Tonk and Aligarh and Nimbahera Parganas the outturn of the crops during the year under report has been reported as very satisfactory. The linseed crop of the *kharif* of 1894 has, however, been reported as very considerably damaged in all parganas of the State.

Slight damage to the *kharif* crops of 1894 from excessive rainfall is reported in the Pirawa and Chabra and Sironj Parganas.

Generally speaking good harvests may be said to have been reaped from the *kharif* and *rabi* crops of 1894-95 in all parganas of the State.

Fodder and pasturage has been plentiful throughout the year in all the parganas.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITION OF THE SIRONJ PARGANA.

7. The wheat crops of the *rabi* of April 1894 in the Sironj Pargana were almost entirely lost by red blight. In this respect the Sironj Pargana suffered in the same way as the neighbouring districts of the Central Provinces.

In view of the prospect of absolute dearth of wheat seed grain for the sowing of the *rabi* of 1894-95, Captain Pritchard, Revenue Officer of the State, proceeded to Sironj in May 1894 and secured the import into the pargana of some 22,500 maunds of wheat seed grain, at a total cost to the State of some Kaldar ₹74000. This seed grain is said to have been distributed to the cultivators in *takavi* and to have secured an average wheat harvest in the pargana for the *rabi* of April 1895.

The price of wheat and other food-grains rose to a high figure before the break of the rains of 1894 in the Sironj pargana; and even now the price of food-grains in the pargana is higher than the normal.

Until the *kharif* harvest of 1894 had been reaped, the poorer cultivators and the labouring class in the pargana suffered considerable distress. Relief works were opened on a small scale, but were somewhat inefficiently managed, and they were little patronised by the villagers, despite their distress.

The condition of the cultivators of this pargana will require careful watching for some time to come, and care is needed to avoid severity in the recovery of revenue and arrears of revenue and *takavi* instalments.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

8. Captain C. H. Pritchard has been on deputation and in charge of the operations connected with the Revenue Settlement in the Tonk State since February 1894.

Mr. John Hooper, I.C.S., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, was deputed by the Government of India during the months of February and March 1895 to examine and report on the Revenue Settlement. Mr. Hooper concluded his investigation and submitted his report by the close of March 1895. The condition of Revenue Settlement affairs are dealt with fully in Mr. Hooper's report and in Captain Pritchard's half-yearly progress reports.

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

9. The outlook of the State finances during the year under review is briefly explained by the statement below:—

Particulars.	Budget estimate for 1302 Fasli ending 31st August 1895.			Actuals for the six months ending 28th February 1895.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
Opening cash balance	27,373	0	0	42,764	6	8½
Receipts.						
Ordinary receipts	13,19,511	0	0	5,32,267	0	1¼
Debt head receipts	3,05,356	0	0	2,16,857	1	6
Total .	16,24,867	0	0	7,49,124	1	7¼
Expenditure.						
Ordinary charges	11,22,452	0	0	5,16,684	7	0½
Debt head charges	4,37,668	0	0	1,30,601	11	11¼
Total .	15,60,120	0	0	6,47,286	2	11¾
Closing balance	92,120	0	0	1,44,602	5	4

The total amount of fresh temporary loan incurred during the year ending the 31st March 1895 amounted to R2,19,000, and during the same period the repayment of fixed and temporary loans amounted to R1,41,010.

The total State debts outstanding on the 28th February 1895 in fixed and temporary loans amounted to R6,62,840. The State fixed and temporary debts were increased during the year to the extent of R1,84,000, owing to the failure of the *rabi* harvest of April 1894 in the Sironj Pargana, and to the necessity of expending some R79,000 on the import of wheat grain into that pargana as explained in paragraph 7 of this report, and also owing to bad harvests and short recovery of revenue in other parganas of the State.

10. Subsequent to the constitution of a separate Political Agency for the Tonk State, and owing to there being no Financial Member of Council, it was found necessary to re-organise the old "Diwani Mal" and "Khazana" Departments into separate Departments of Audit and Account and of Treasury and of Revenue. These three distinct departments have now been placed in the charge of capable officers.

The Treasury and Accounts system of British India has been taken as a model, and a modified form of this system has been adapted to the requirements of the State.

Brief rules have been drawn up for the guidance of the separate departments.

The working of the new financial administrative system will require the attention of the Political Agent for some time to come. There is, however, one advantage which may be claimed for the system just introduced, that it gives the State officials an opportunity of learning to do their own financial administrative business themselves, so that they may be able to stand alone when the financial supervision of the Government of India is withdrawn on the State debts being completely liquidated.

PUBLIC WORKS.

11. The grant under this head for the year ending the 31st August 1894, amounted to R42,468-6-9.

This sum was expended as follows :—

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Original Works—						
Buildings	19,363	14	3			
Roads	9,257	6	6			
Tanks	721	8	6			
Total Original Works .				29,342	13	3
Repairs—						
Buildings	1,389	2	0			
Roads	2,745	15	0			
Tanks	88	1	9			
Total Repairs .	...			4,223	2	9
Plantations, etc.	...			1,421	4	6
Tools and Plant	...			383	14	0
Temporary Establishment . .	...			765	7	6
Stores	...			6,331	12	9
GRAND TOTAL	...			42,468	6	9

JAIL.

12. The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year, and no epidemic disease appeared amongst them. There were 127 prisoners at the commencement of the year, which, with the 293 admitted during the year, made the total number 420. Of this 213 were released, three died, and three escaped, leaving 201 in the jail at the close of the year.

Separate barracks have, during the year under report, been provided for under-trial prisoners and prisoners undergoing sentence. In accordance with the recommendation of the Chief Medical Officer a stone bathing-place has been provided for prisoners. The building of an additional barrack for prisoners has been in progress throughout the year.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION.

13. The number of patients treated in the Tonk Dispensary during the year amounted to 16,139. A design for the provision of a central hospital at Tonk in place of the dispensary has been sanctioned by the Tonk Darbar. The total estimated cost of the new central hospital is R20,170. The sum of R3,738 has been expended during the year in the commencement of the foundations of a portion of the new building. The new central hospital when completed will be capable of providing accommodation for about 32 in-patients, and will be a great acquisition to the town of Tonk.

Five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five vaccine operations are reported to have been performed during the year through the several dispensaries in the Tonk State, of which only 205 were reported as unsuccessful. The dispensaries in Nimbahera, Pirawa, and Chabra are reported to be doing well, the number of patients treated in them during the year being 7,478 and 1,928, and 2780, respectively.

The Walter Female Hospital was opened in the town of Tonk in April 1894, Miss B. Bose, M.B., being appointed as Lady Superintendent in charge.

The number of patients treated during the year is reported to be 5,759.

The hospital has made a satisfactory commencement during the year under report, and it is hoped that this is an earnest of successful work in the future.

JUDICIAL.

14. The statement below, which has been furnished by the Tonk Darbar regarding the working of the various Courts in the State, shows that the work performed at the Capital and in the parganas under the supervision of Muhamad Najaf Khan, Judicial Member of the State Council, was satisfactory. The total number of civil and criminal cases disposed of during the year is reported to be 1,898 and 2,753, respectively.

No.	Courts.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1	Tonk Criminal Court .	92	656	748	698	50
2	Aligarh „ .	9	128	137	127	10
3	Chabra „ .	19	571	590	582	8
4	Sironj „ .	72	605	677	662	15
5	Pirawa „ .	16	371	387	382	5
6	Nimbahera „ .	71	263	334	302	32
	Total .	279	2,594	2,873	2,753	120
7	Civil Courts, Tonk .	58	699	757	711	46
8	ditto, Aligarh .	3	72	75	52	23
9	ditto, Chabra .	5	228	233	232	1
10	ditto, Sironj .	23	215	238	238	...
11	ditto, Pirawa	9	190	199	193	6
12	ditto, Nimbahera .	162	455	618	472	145
	Total .	260	1,859	2,119	1,898	221
	Appellate Court .	..	270	270	256	14
	Council . .	154	137	291	204	87
	Mahakma Khas .	10	41	51	37	14

15. The British Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedures have, as far as possible, been acted upon in all the Courts during the year under report.

EDUCATION.

16. The schools maintained at the Capital and in the parganas had on their rolls 925 pupils at the close of the year, with a daily average attendance of 654. Four students and two teachers appeared for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, but none passed.

Of the five students who appeared for the Middle Class Anglo-vernacular Examination, three passed.

MAYO COLLEGE.

17. At present three boys of the Tonk State, two being, Sahibzadahs, and one being the son of a Thakur, are studying at the Mayo College.

WALTERKRIT SABHA.

18. The rules regulating expenses on occasions of marriages and funerals amongst Rajputs are reported to have been duly observed throughout the State during the year under report. There were 43 marriages and 31 deaths during the year, and in all cases the rules are reported to have been acted up to.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

19. Four boundary disputes between Sironj and the Agra District were settled by Lieutenant Bannerman, one between Sironj and Kurwari (of Gwalior) by mutual agreement, and one between Pirawa and Chotri (Indore) was settled by Lieutenant Berkeley. Six boundary disputes between Sironj and Gwalior were settled by Lieutenant Wyndham, but appeals in these cases are pending in the Central India Agency. The disputes now reported as remaining for settlement are 23 in Sironj, eight in Chabra, seven in Pirawa, two in Nimbahera, and two in Aligarh—in all 42 cases.

EVENTS.

20. Sahibzadah Abdul Latif Khan, second son of Sahibzadah Muhamad Obaidullah Khan, C.S.I., Prime Minister of the Tonk State, died at Tonk in the month of February 1895.

Rao Bahadur Vinayek Rao, of the Government of India service, and for eight years Financial Member of the Tonk State Council, died at Tonk from injuries received in the burning of his house in May 1894. The death of this able and brilliant officer, and loyal servant of the Tonk State and of the British Government, has been a great loss to the Tonk State.

The Agent to the Governor-Genaral in Rajputana visited Tonk in March 1894 and in January 1895.

(7)
ULWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 741, dated Ulwar, the 20th April 1895.

From—Major T. C. PEARS, Political Agent, Ulwar,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Ulwar Agency for the year 1894-95.

Major Pears held charge of the office of Political Agent throughout the year except during privilege leave from the 24th July to the 22nd October 1894, when Captain A. F. Pinhey officiated for him.

TOUR.

The Political Agent was on tour for 63 days and visited all the parganas in the State except Govindgarh, Luchmongarh and Kathumar.

PUBLIC EVENTS.

His Highness Maharaja Jey Singh, as usual, passed the summer vacation (May and June) of the Mayo College at Mount Abu. In October he visited Bikanir and Bombay, and on his way back from the latter place paid a short visit to Jodhpore.

The Agent to the Governor-General on his way to Simla in September halted for a day at Ulwar. He again came to Ulwar during his annual cold weather tour on December 30th, staying till 3rd January.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India and staff paid a short visit to Ulwar in December and inspected the Ulwar Imperial Service Troops with whose efficiency he expressed himself pleased.

Colonel Melliss, Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, inspected the Ulwar Imperial Service Troops during January.

ADMINISTRATION.

The only alteration in the administration of the State during the year under report was the distribution of the work of the various departments among the four Members of the Council. Previously all work was disposed of by the Members collectively, whereas under the rules now introduced matters of routine are dealt with by the member or members in charge of department and only cases of difficulty or importance are brought up before a general meeting.

Munshi Ramdyal Singh, District and Sessions Judge, Ulwar, died on the 17th November 1894. As a temporary measure, Moulvi Dilawar Ali, Magistrate, was placed in charge of the vacant appointment, Munshi Mulchand officiating as Magistrate in addition to his own duties.

SEASONS AND CROPS.

The rainfall registered at the Capital for the calendar year 1894 was 38·13 inches and for the official year under report 37·31 inches.

A much larger area than usual was brought under cultivation in the *rabi* of 1894, but the crops suffered from hail and frost, so that the outturn was below the average.

Owing chiefly to late rains there was a large decrease in the area brought under cultivation in the *kharif* which was about 22,000 bighas less than that in the preceding year. *Takavi* advances were made to the extent of R10,217, of which R8,365 were for irrigation works, R1,836 for the purchase of cattle, and R16 for seed-grains. The number of new settlers reported was 448 against 432 in the preceding year. Of these 326 were cultivators who emigrated from the State during the famine of 1877-78.

PRICES.

The prices of food-grains compared with those for the two preceding years were low as will be seen from Statement A attached.

SETTLEMENT.

The term of the settlement introduced in 1876 ended in 1892, and a fresh survey and settlement was commenced during the year under the supervision of Lala Durga Parshad, late Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The reports of the inspecting officers on both Cavalry and Infantry show that in the year under report both regiments made considerable progress and that they have attained a high standard of efficiency.

HEALTH.

The general health has been good, and no epidemic made its appearance during the year.

The total number of vaccine operations was over 26,000 with only four unsuccessful cases, the figures for the preceding year being 24,000 and 24, respectively.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald, the State Engineer, has submitted a separate report in the Public Works Department.

JAIL.

The management of the jail reflects much credit on Mr. George Heatherly, the Superintendent. The daily average of prisoners was 287 against 317 in the preceding year. There were only three deaths.

SCHOOLS.

The number of Schools remained unchanged, *viz.*, 101 for boys and 15 for girls. The total expenditure on education amounted to R42,709 against R38,790 in the preceding year, showing an increase of R3,919.

Six out of the nine students sent up passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, and four out of six the Middle Examination.

LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL.

The Hospital remained under the management of the two female Hospital Assistants up to 8th June 1894, when Miss Mary Crawley, L.R.C.P. & S. Ed., took over charge

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

The five cases of boundary dispute made over for settlement by the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon in the beginning of 1892 have not yet

been disposed of. Four cases which arose in the year under report are said to be petty disputes which can be decided by local officials.

JUDICIAL.

During the year under report there were seven cases of murder. One of these was tried by the Political Agent with two members of the Council as Assessors.

The murderer, who was a sepoy of the 4th Bengal Cavalry, was convicted and sentenced to death.

There were no cases of dakaiti, *Sati* (infanticide), or mail robbery.

The number of criminal cases investigated, including those pending at the close of the previous year, was 6,367, involving 11,606 persons, of whom 6,288 were discharged or acquitted, 15 died or escaped from confinement, 5,217 were convicted, and 86 remained under trial at the end of the year.

Those convicted were punished as follows:—

Sentenced to imprisonment	293
Ditto to death	2
Fined	2,941
Whipped	129
Expelled	15
Dismissed from service	3
Required to furnish security	1,834
TOTAL	5,217

The subjoined statements show the working of the Civil Courts.

Disposed of Civil cases:—

YEAR.	Court of Appeal.	Civil Court.	Tehsildar's Court.	Total.	REMARKS.
1893	4	*2,626	3,125	5,755	* This was apparently wrongly quoted as 2,625 in the previous year's report.
1894	3	2,282	2,827	4,812	

	APPEALS CIVIL.		
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
From Tehsildar's Court	159	136	23
„ Civil Court	471	429	42
„ Court of Appeal	124	95	29

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

Only one case was tried by the Political Agent.

FINANCE.

The following abstract shows the financial position of the State :—

	1893-94.		1894-95.
	Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.
	₹	₹	₹
Income	27,00,840	28,25,402	27,28,700
Expenditure	25,60,802	24,11,915	25,45,400
Surplus	1,40,038	4,13,487	1,83,300
Balance at commencement of year . . .	62,76,224	62,76,224	66,89,711
TOTAL .	64,16,262	66,89,711	68,73,011

Statement B attached to this report shows the receipts and disbursements in detail.

The cash balance includes ₹38,91,100 in Government Promissory Notes.

GENERAL.

The Rajwadi Glass Manufacturing Company to whom a lease of mining concession referred to in the previous year's report was granted, commenced operations on the 10th September 1894.

No report as to the progress of the Company's work has yet reached this office.

Harmukh Rai and Govind Ram, Proprietors of the Hydraulic Cotton Press at Ulwar, were permitted in December 1894 to arrange for starting a ginning machine in connection with their hydraulic press.

NIMRANA.

No change has occurred in the administration of this estate.

In the beginning of January 1895 the Rani gave birth to a son who has been named Devi Singh.

CROPS AND WEATHER.

The rainfall for the year under report was 22 80 inches or 2·74 inches less than that registered in the preceding year.

In the *rabi* harvest wheat, barley, and gram suffered from cloudy weather so that the outturn was 12 annas or even less.

The *kharif* crops suffered from want of timely rain and the yield was Bajra 12 annas and cotton 8 annas in the rupee.

The period for which the last settlement was made having expired, a fresh survey and settlement has been commenced.

FINANCE.

The following abstract of the statement of accounts shows the receipts and disbursements for 1894-95:—

	1893-94.						1894-95.		
	Estimates.			Actuals.			Estimates.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Income	37,364	0	0	36,957	7	2	39,253	0	0
Expenditure	24,792	0	0	35,737	8	4	30,520	0	0
Surplus	12,572	0	0	1,219	14	10	8,733	0	0
Balance at commencement of year	1,28,736	14	9	1,28,736	14	9	1,29,956	13	7
TOTAL .	1,41,308	14	9	1,29,956	13	7	1,38,689	13	7

The excess of R10,945-8-4 over the estimated figure in 1893-94 was due to the expenses incurred in connection with Raja Janak Singh's marriage.

The cash balance includes R1,24,500 invested in Government Promissory Notes. Of this sum R5,000 were invested in March last.

JUDICIAL.

Civil.—There were 28 suits including one pending at the end of the previous year involving R902-10-0, of which 25 of the value of R758-2-6 were disposed of.

Criminal.—One hundred and three cases, involving 146 persons, were investigated during the year. Of these 96 cases involving 139 persons were disposed of as follows:—

Imprisoned	7
Fined	44
Acquitted and discharged	88

STATEMENT A.

Comparative Statement of Prices Current of the Principal Food-grains in the Town of Ulwar for the years 1892-93, 1893-94, and 1894-95.

	1892-93.						1893-94.						1894-95.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.
April	15·12	23·6	24·1	21·15	23·14	25·15	15·6	25·10	29·12	30·5	26·1	27·15	20·6	34·2	37·7	25·4	36·13	36·0
May	15·12	23·6	22·13	21·0	23·0	23·2	16·5	24·7	27·0	27·14	25·14	29·0	21·12	31·9	36·3	23·7	34·5	36·3
June	15·5	21·9	21·12	19·15	21·10	21·7	16·6	24·7	26·8	26·13	26·1	29·0	21·2	29·8	33·1	23·0	33·2	34·13
July	14·12	20·2	20·9	18·5	20·6	20·5	15·5	23·8	27·7	26·8	25·14	26·3	20·13	28·9	31·9	21·8	32·7	31·7
August	14·15	21·0	23·2	18·14	21·1	20·12	16·8	25·8	26·8	26·8	27·6	26·0	21·1	30·6	30·11	21·7	33·0	31·3
September	15·7	23·5	26·1	21·14	22·11	23·12	17·4	27·2	28·0	26·4	29·9	26·0	21·11	31·11	30·8	22·5	33·12	30·13
October	15·6	23·12	27·1	25·0	23·5	26·3	18·7	30·1	30·8	29·5	30·3	30·4	22·0	32·4	30·8	26 10	32·0	31·5
November	15·0	24·13	27·14	25·7	23·9	26·2	17·12	30·1	31·0	26·1	30·15	29·6	21·1	28·12	28·5	21·10	30·1	30·11
December	13·13	24·15	28·10	26·10	23·6	25·4	18·5	32·4	34·	24·3	32·9	31·3	18·8	25·1	27·5	21·3	25·8	27·15
January	13·9	26·8	29·14	29·5	24·0	26·12	19·2	34·1	36·10	25·13	35·11	35·10	17·7	23·4	24·1	21·7	24·10	24·0
February	12·15	25·10	29·15	30·1	23·10	28·9	20·2	35·11	37·6	25·0	37·4	36·0	18·14	26·2	26·6	22·7	26·10	27·4
March	12·14	26·13	30·4	30·4	24·6	26·6	20·10	36·11	38·1	25·9	38·15	34·14	20·10	28·5	27·12	24·0	28 4	30·8
AVERAGE .	14·10	23·12	26·1	24·1	22·14½	23·9	17·10	29·2	31·1	26·13	29·11	30·2	20·7	29·2	30·5	22·13⅜	30·14	31·1

T. C. PEARS, *Major*,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT B.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Ulwar State during the year 1893-94.

Receipts.	1893-94. Estimate.		1893-94. Actuals.		1894-95. Estimate.		Disbursements.	1893-94. Estimate.		1893-94. Actuals.		1894-95. Estimate.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R
I.—Revenue—							I.—Administrative Establishment—						
1. Land Revenue—							1. Political Agency . .	33,309		34,494		32,640	
(a) Arrears . .	28,446		47,370		30,300		2. Council of Regency .	31,840		28,716		34,200	
(b) Current Revenue	20,26,814	20,55,260	20,31,744	20,79,114	20,37,000	20,67,300			65,149		63,210		66,840
2. Gardens and Canals—							II.—Expenses in connection with His Highness's Education . . .	...	45,500	...	70,928	...	67,300
(a). Gardens . .	17,804		16,904		18,660								
(b) Canals . .	20,033	37,837	17,813	34,717	20,000	38,660	III.—Revenue—						
							1. Revenue Office . .	13,220		12,397		13,200	
3. Tribute and Cesses—							2. Tehsils . . .	55,000		52,922		55,000	
(a) Tribute from Jagirdars . .	3,000		3,000		3,000		3. Fees to Lumberdars .	58,535		59,414		58,800	
							4. Kanungoes . .	9,520		9,308		9,500	
(b) Cess from Jagirdars . .	15,049	18,049	15,097	18,097	15,000	18,000	5. Patwaris . . .	31,528		31,400		31,600	
							6. Remissions . .	4,000		2,767		4,000	
						...	7. Gardens . . .	33,555		32,095		33,500	
4. Miscellaneous . .	4,147		3,843		4,200		8. Canals . . .	2,148		1,414		2,200	
		21,15,293		21,53,771		21,28,160			2,07,506		2,01,717		2,07,800
							IV.—Finance—						
II.—Forests and grass—							1. Account Office . .	8,683		8,182		8,400	
1. Camel-grazing . .	1,901		1,798		1,800		2. Treasury . . .	4,000		3,599		4,300	
2. Sale of Bamboos . .	8,695		8,877		4,500				12,683		11,781		12,700
3. of Fuel, etc. .	5,738		6,155		5,000		V.—Settlement . . .	...	50,000	...	12,185	...	70,000
4. Farohi and Grass cess .	26,530		33,116		27,000		VI.—Judicial—						
5. Bagar-bach . . .	274		268		300		1. Appellate Court . .	5,582		5,273		5,600	
		38,138		45,210		38,600	2. Civil do. . .	10,417		9,471		9,000	
							3. Criminal do. . .	11,109		12,968		11,400	
							4. Police Superintendents	1,182		1,210		1,180	
							5. Thanas . . .	55,000		53,705		55,000	
							6. Jail	23,999		20,724		21,900	
									1,07,289		1,03,351		1,04,080
Carried over .	...	21,53,431	...	21,80,981	...	21,66,760	Carried over . . .	...	4,88,127	...	4,63,172	...	5,28,720

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Ulwar State during the year 1893-94—contd.

Receipts.	1893-94. Estimate.		1893-94. Actuals.		1894-95. Estimate.		Disbursements.	1893-94. Estimate.		1893-94. Actuals.		1894-95. Estimate.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward . .		21,53,431		21,80,981		21,66,760	Brought forward . .		4,88,127		4,63,172		5,28,720
III.—Judicial—							VII.—Palace Expenditure—						
1. Revenue fees . .	2,160		2,331		2,650		1. Kitchen . . .	15,272		13,095		13,200	
2. Civil Court fees . .	22,000		20,947		22,000		2. Mahi Raola . .	19,743		18,102		19,000	
3. Stamps . . .	12,015		11,978		12,000		3. Khawas Chelas . .	32,591		24,076		28,000	
4. Fines	16,150		17,365		20,000		4. Deorhi Khas . .	9,336		9,240		9,450	
5. Sale of unclaimed property . . .	1,350		539		1,000		5. Tosha Khana . .	61,498		51,262		45,000	
6. Talbana . . .	6,305		6,434		6,300		6. Library . . .	2,370		2,307		2,300	
7. Jail	2,560		2,453		2,500		7. Palki Khana . .	4,387		4,252		5,000	
		62,540		62,047		66,450	8. Mashal Khana . .	661		580		600	
							9. Armoury . . .	2,135		2,582		3,000	
IV.—Excise—							10. Burtan Khana . .	1,296		1,071		2,000	
							11. Wrestlers . . .	528		528		530	
1. Abkari . . .	12,800		12,819		12,800		12. Ice pits . . .	1,821		1,987		1,800	
2. Drugs . . .	10,550		10,550		10,550		13. Miscellaneous . .	1,314		1,314		1,320	
		23,350		23,369		23,350			1,52,952		1,30,396		1,31,200
V.—Salt Treaty payment .	...	1,25,000	...	1,25,000	...	1,25,000	VII.—Stables, Carriages, etc.—						
VI.—Nazool	...	5,151	...	4,073	...	5,200	1. Khas Tavela . .	35,533		34,097		35,500	
VII.—Imperial Service Troops Receipts . . .	...	1,200	...	5,707	...	4,000	2. Buggi Khana . .	38,046		36,378		38,000	
VIII.—Post Offices . . .	...	3,350	...	3,625	...	3,370	3. Breeding Stud . .	44,238		37,953		40,000	
IX.—Schools	...	20,377	...	20,609	...	20,400	4. Horse Depôt . .	20,304		18,713		20,000	
X.—Dispensaries . . .	...	19,952	...	19,995	...	20,000	5. Horse Dispensary, Civil	1,225		1,607		600	
							6. Elephants . . .	36,000		35,253		36,000	
XI—Advances—							7. Rath Khana . .	25,294		23,770		24,200	
1. Takavi . . .	22,933		25,490		21,350		8. Carts . . .	11,717		10,737		11,600	
2. Miscellaneous . .	77,067		1,27,017		80,000		9. Camels . . .	16,008		14,332		16,000	
		1,00,000		1,52,507		1,01,350			2,28,365		2,12,840		2,21,900
XII.—Interest—							IX.—Imperial Service Troops—						
							1. Staff Office . .	9,133		6,991		9,000	
1. On Government Papers	1,45,000		1,67,100		1,53,000		2. (a) Cavalry . .	2,11,000		1,78,975		2,11,000	
2. On Advances . .	4,000		2,037		2,000		(b) Transport . .	24,920		24,956		27,000	
3. On arrears of Land Revenue . . .	1,000		2,675		1,570		(c) Hospital . .	2,570		3,081		3,000	
		1,50,000		1,71,812		1,56,570	(d) Horse Dispensary .	400		147		...	
							(e) Pensioners . .	216		216		220	
									2,48,239		2,14,366		2,50,220
							3. (a) Infantry . .	1,48,218		1,48,295		1,53,280	
							(b) Transport . .	66,839		19,247		35,000	
							(c) Hospital . .	2,228		2,911		3,400	

XIII.—Miscellaneous—						
1. Stone quaries	3,514		2,380		3,500	
2. Iron furnaces	1,150		1,271		1,150	
3. Nazarana on death of Jagirdars	600		1,010		800	
4. Savings of pay	16,413		15,135		16,000	
5. Fine on establishment	1,484		1,171		500	
6. Refunds	300		306		300	
7. Cattle farm	5,212		5,670		6,000	
8. Miscellaneous	7,816		28,734		8,000	
		36,489		55,677		36,250
XIV.—Deposits	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Receipts	...	27,00,840	...	28,25,402	...	27,28,700
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*d*) Horse Dispensary	204		95		200	
(*e*) Pensioners	2,334		2,399		2,370	
		2,19,823		1,72,947		1,94,250
Total IX	...	4,68,062	...	3,87,313	...	4,44,470
X.—Irregular Forces—						
1. Bukeshigari	6,194		5,707		6,200	
2. Field Artillery	19,000		12,751		15,000	
3. Garrison Atrillery	1 0,11		10,028		10,100	
4. Fort Garrison	7 7,1 9		78,611		78,500	
5. Cavalry	1,33,664		1,26,094		1,32,000	
6. Khas chowki	11,784		11,478		12,000	
7. Bakhtawar Paltan	33,996		34,969		35,500	
8. Resala Nuqdi	22,456		22,761		22,900	
9. Camel guns	3,111		2,970		3,400	
10. Irregular Companies	15,784		15,502		15,500	
11. Pensioners	21,847		21,292		21,200	
		3,54,545		3,42,163		3,52,300
Total IX and X	...	8,22,607	...	7,29,476	...	7,96,770
XI.—Public Works Department—						
1. Buildings	2,15,606		1,82,251		1,75,520	
2. Roads	58,763		37,999		47,830	
3. Bunds	76,086		71,175		1,13,150	
4. Workshops	24,714		24,703		22,700	
5. Establishment	26,808		25,029		28,410	
6. Miscellaneous	13,415		14,100		12,740	
		4,15,392		3,55,257		4,00,350
XII.—Nazool	...	2,690	...	6,661	...	3,200
XIII.—Commissariat	...	7,500	...	7,639	...	7,200
XIV.—Tent and Clothing—						
1. Tent and clothing	19,000		23,489		25,000	
2. Farash Khana	24,959		23,887		25,000	
		43,959		47,376		50,000
Carried over						

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Ulwar State during the year 1893-94—concld.

Receipts.	1893-94. Estimate.		1893-94. Actuals.		1894-95. Estimate.		Disbursements.	1893-94. Estimate.		1893-94. Actuals.		1894-95. Estimate.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward . .	...	27,00,840	...	28,25,402	...	27,28,700	Brought forward . .						
							XV.—Workshops—						
							1. Chaper bandi . .	6,916		6,284		8,000	
							2. Garh Kaptani . .	2,485		2,451		2,400	
							3. Bagar . . .	5,816		5,822		5,900	
									15,217		14,557		16,300
							XVI.—Post Offices . .	...	4,363	...	3,447	...	4,400
							XVII.—Schools . . .	...	39,692	...	40,642	...	40,000
							XVIII.—Civil Hospitals . .	...	47,767	...	41,956	...	46,400
							XIX.—Charitable Endowments	...	82,736	...	80,881	...	82,800
							XX.—Gifts and Rewards—						
							1. On Marriages . .	5,000		17,627		5,000	
							2. On deaths . . .	2,000		242		2,000	
							3. Other Rewards . .	5,000		9,510		5,000	
									12,000		37,379		12,000
							XXI.—Advances—						
							1. Miscellaneous . .	50,000		74,937		70,000	
							2. Takavi . . .	20,000		10,217		20,000	
									70,000		85,154		90,000
							XXII.—Civil Pensioners . .	...	11,481	...	11,904	...	12,220
							XXIII.—Miscellaneous—						
							1. Purchase of Promissory Notes . . .	15,000		15,956		20,000	
							2. Shikar Khana . .	15,682		14,648		16,500	
							3. Festivals . . .	584		684		660	
							4. Imtiazes . . .	20,086		20,192		20,000	
							5. Kabhisur . . .	894		894		900	
							6. Vakils . . .	7,671		7,161		7,800	

7. Newspapers							600		161		600	
8. Cattle farm							7,031		7,132		7,300	
9. Iron furnaces							229		230		300	
10. Stone quaries							828		852		870	
11. Guests							10,000		11,472		10,000	
12. Munshi Khana							1,201		1,077		1,280	
13. Miscellaneous clerks							1,148		733		730	
14. Miscellaneous							15,000		56,862		15,000	
								95,954		1,38,054		1,01,940
XXIV.—Refund of deposits							...	20,000	...	15,124	...	...
Total Expendiure							...	25,60,802		24,11,915		25,45,400
Balance in hand at close of the year.												
1. Government Promissory Notes							36,26,100		38,91,100		38,91,100	
2. Bank Deposits							3,16,150		76,398		76,398	
3. Cash in Fort							20,07,500		20,07,500		20,07,500	
4. Do. in Treasury							4,66,512		7,14,713		8,98,013	
								64,16,262		66,89,711		68,73,011
GRAND TOTAL							...	89,77,064	...	91,01,626	...	94,18,411

XIV.—Balance in hand at the commencement of the year.												
1. Government Promissory Notes			36,26,100		36,26,100		3,89,100					
2. Bank Deposit			3,16,150		3,16,150		76,398					
3. Cash in the Fort			20,07,500		20,07,500		20,07,500					
4. Do. Treasuary			3,26,474		3,26,474		7,14,713					
				62,76,224		62,76,224		66,89,711				
GRAND TOTAL			...	89,77,064	...	91,01,626	...	94,18,411				

Ulwar;
The 20th April 1895.

T. C. PEARS, *Major*,
Political Agent.

(8)

KOTAH AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 367-G., dated Kotah, the 13th April 1895.

From—Major C. HERBERT, Political Agent, Kotah,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotah State for the year 1894-95.

I have held charge of the Kotah Agency throughout the year.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

2. I made a complete tour throughout the State visiting all the fifteen Nizamats and making the acquaintance of all the Kotri Chiefs.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

3. His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pertap Singh, K.C.S.I., A.-D.-C. to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Musaheb Ala Marwar, and the Maharaj Kunwar of Jodhpore paid a visit to His Highness the Maharao on the 5th of May and stayed nine days.

His Highness the Maharao went to Nasirabad in November to play with a Kotah team in the Polo Tournament there.

Her Highness the Baji Sahiba Bhattiani Jailsulmiriji, widow of His Highness the late Maharao Ram Singh of Kotah, died on 8th January 1895. Her Highness was eighty years of age, and had always been held in high esteem by successive Political Agents and was greatly respected by all classes.

In March last His Highness the Maharao went to Jodhpore to take part in the Polo Tournament held at the time of the opening of the Horse Fair there.

COUNCIL.

4. On the resignation of Sayud Jafer Husain of his seat on the Kotah Council on 11th September 1894, Chowbe Raghu Nath Das, Superintendent of Revenue, who had been officiating as Member of Council during Sayud Jafer Husain's absence on leave, was confirmed as Member of Council.

FINANCE.

5. The following figures show the Revenue and Expenditure for 1893-94 (Sambat 1950) and the estimate for 1894-95 (Sambat 1951) :—

	Estimated for 1893-94.	Actuals for 1893-94.	Budget for 1894-95.
	R	R	R
Ordinary Revenue	22,57,175	24,24,352	23,50,000
„ Expenditure	21,56,236	21,36,689	21,81,327
Extraordinary Expenditure	12,000	45,010	15,000

It will be seen from the above that the actual ordinary revenue exceeded the estimate by R1,67,177, while the actual ordinary expenditure was kept under that estimated by R19,547.

The actual extraordinary expenditure, due to unforeseen circumstances such as the death of the Maji Jadonji Sahiba and the visit of the Maharaja of Jodhpore, etc., exceeded the estimate by R33,010.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

6. The Public Works Department grant for 1894-95 was R3,27,000.

The State Engineer's detailed report for the year will be submitted separately as usual.

COURTS.

7. Pandit Niranjan Nath, Kamdar of Indergarh, was appointed as Appellate Judge in place of Munshi Ahmed Husain who had been temporarily appointed last year as Appellate Judge, but reverted to his former post of Civil Judge.

On the death of Munshi Raja Ram, Judge of the Criminal Court, Munshi Misbauddin Nazim Barod was appointed to succeed him.

The number of cases instituted and disposed of will be found in appendices II and III and call for no special remarks.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

8. On the promotion of Chowbe Raghu Nath Das, Revenue Superintendent to be Member of Council, *vice* Sayud Jafer Husain, Babu Gobind Pershad, who had been some fifteen years in State employ and was Supervisor of the Irrigation Branch of the Kotah Public Works Department and had also charge of the Forest Department, was appointed to succeed Chowbe Raghu Nath Das as Revenue Superintendent.

POLICE.

9. It will be seen from Appendix IV that offences against property have diminished.

There have been six cases of dakaiti against eight in last year.

Fifty cattle thefts are recorded against 64 of the previous year, the total number of stolen cattle being 302 against 598 in last year.

Ninty-six head of cattle have been recovered.

In order to improve the working of the Kotah Police, Kunwar Onkar Singh of Palaita, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue, was appointed General Superintendent of Police in place of Maharaja Chaterbhoj Singh of Kherli, the Superintendent of Girai, and three Assistant Superintendents were appointed under him, of whom Maharaja Kherli was retained as one, while Apji of Rajgarh, the son of a former Member of Council, and Nizam Ali Khan, Girdawar of Dâk Parcel, were selected as the others.

No cases of infanticide were recorded during the year under report.

EDUCATION.

10. A noble school for the sons of Jagirdars was opened during the year. It had for a long time been under the contemplation of the Darbar to establish such an institution.

There are 48 boys in the school up to the present time of whom 33 are boarders.

Last year eight boys of the Kotah City School went up for the English Middle Class Examination of whom seven were successful. Great crèdit is due to Thakur Buldeo Singh, Head Master, and the staff for this satisfactory result.

The daily average attendance at all schools is shown in Appendix V.

HEALTH.

11. The general health of the inhabitants has been good, and no cases of cholera were reported.

The conservancy arrangements of the city of Kotah are carefully looked after by the Vice-President of the Municipal Committee.

The question of supplying good drinking water to Kotah is under consideration.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

12. The total rainfall during the year was 32·9 inches against 31·12 inches last year.

The crops, with the exception of linseed which suffered considerably, were fair during the year, though gram slightly suffered. Unfortunately the cultivators had sown much linseed this year owing to the very good crop obtained the previous year and difficulty experienced in getting wheat seed.

KOTRIS.

13. Mirza Husain Ali Beg, the Civil Judge, succeeded Pandit Niranjan Nath as Kamdar of Indergarh.

Bukhtawar Singh, Thakur of Pusod, died on 11th October 1894 and was succeeded by his son Jey Singh, three years old.

The other Kotris call for no special remarks.

GENERAL.

14. The only events of importance to record during the year were the Horse and Cattle Fair, and the Wyllie Industrial Exhibition which were held simultaneously from 31st January to 6th February 1895.

Appen

Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of the Kotah State during Sambat 1950 Budget Estimates for

No.	Particular of Income.		Budget Estimate of 1893-94 (Sambat 1950).			Actual income of 1893-94 (Sambat 1950).			Budget Estimate for 1894-95 (Sambat 1951).		
			R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
1	Land revenue	Current	16,50,000	0	0	17,49,780	7	1	17,10,000	0	0
		Arrears	50,000	0	0	1,02,365	12	5	60,000	0	0
		Chhut	45,000	0	0	42,019	11	4	45,000	0	0
2	Compensation from the British Government for abolition of dues on Salt		19,175	0	0	19,175	0	0	19,175	0	0
3	Kanungo Huq		10,000	0	0	9,914	2	3	10,000	0	0
4	Gardens		8,000	0	0	7,220	13	0	8,000	0	0
5	Forests		40,000	0	0	42,397	7	7	40,000	0	0
6	Tribute		50,000	0	0	51,953	11	3	50,000	0	0
7	Talbana		1,000	0	0	1,936	9	1	1,000	0	0
8	Customs		2,50,000	0	0	2,44,637	5	10	2,50,000	0	0
9	Abkari		15,000	0	0	14,375	6	7	17,000	0	0
10	Mint		2,000	0	0	1,654	8	3	2,000	0	0
11	Judicial	Fines	7,000	0	0	13,215	2	3	10,000	0	0
		Fees	1,000	0	0	1,529	7	0	1,000	0	0
		Stamps	18,000	0	0	23,917	10	0	20,000	0	0
12	Advances recovered	Takavi	10,000	0	0	7,456	0	10	7,000	0	0
		Miscellaneous	3,000	0	0	10,097	3	8	5,000	0	0
13	Postal		1,000	0	0	919	8	1	1,000	0	0
14	Jail		2,000	0	0	2,272	4	4	2,000	0	0
15	Savings of pay, etc.		15,000	0	0	19,003	8	9	15,000	0	0
16	Exchange and Interest		30,000	0	0	30,353	12	4	30,000	0	0
17	Miscellaneous		30,000	0	0	28,156	12	3	46,825	0	0
		TOTAL	22,57,175	0	0	24,24,352	4	2	23,50,000	0	0
	pening balance on 1st August 1893		.....			15,22,676	12	3	.....		
		GRAND TOTAL	.....			39,47,029	0	5	.....		

POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE, KOTAH;
The 13th April 1895.

dix I.

(from 1st August 1893 to 31st July 1894) with the columns of the Estimates of 1893-94 and Sambat 1951 (1894-95).

No.	Particulars of expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1893-94 (Sambat 1950).	Actual Expenditure of 1893-94 (Sambat 1950).	Budget Estimate for 1894-95 (Sambat 1951).
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Tribute to British Government	3,84,720 0 0	3,84,720 0 0	3,84,720 0 0
2	Do. to Jeypore State	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0
3	His Highness the Maharao's personal allowance and Zenana Den	1,04,157 12 0	1,04,084 6 7	1,30,283 0 0
4	Political Agency	33,426 0 0	31,156 15 5	34,926 0 0
5	Council — Pay of Members	22,440 0 0	22,440 0 0	22,440 0 0
	Council — Establishment	5,116 7 0	4,683 3 3	5,640 0 0
6	Establishment and feeding charges — Stables	52,286 0 0	52,066 8 9	56,440 0 0
	Elephants	17,862 0 0	17,840 4 11	17,862 0 0
	Bullocks	10,955 0 0	10,905 8 0	10,000 0 0
	Camels	11,116 5 0	10,886 5 4	6,500 0 0
	Farrashkhana	7,907 9 0	7,711 2 6	9,614 0 0
	Wood and grass establishment	991 8 0	978 8 9	1,000 0 0
	Other establishment	6,513 0 0	6,509 5 9	6,582 0 0
7	Revenue — Mal Saddar	21,552 0 0	21,501 0 6	23,564 0 0
	Revenue — Nizamats	1,18,404 0 0	1,18,404 0 0	1,19,148 0 0
	Revenue — Forest Conservancy	22,531 2 0	22,533 15 5	23,250 0 0
	Revenue — Chhut	67,000 0 0	62,594 1 6	58,000 0 0
	Revenue — Kanungo Huq	5,000 0 0	3,067 5 0	5,000 0 0
8	Customs	20,631 0 0	20,332 0 9	21,102 0 0
9	Postal and Intelligence	5,246 8 0	5,128 7 1	5,246 0 0
10	Hisab (Audit Office)	9,048 0 0	8,500 8 5	8,793 0 0
11	Treasury	5,820 0 0	5,820 0 0	5,945 0 0
12	Ambar (Commissariat)	3,641 8 0	3,623 15 9	4,041 0 0
13	Mint	1,387 0 0	850 6 0	1,243 0 0
14	Judicial — Appeal Court	5,364 0 0	5,353 10 0	6,825 0 0
	Judicial — Civil Court	4,083 0 0	4,083 0 0	4,107 0 0
	Judicial — Criminal Court	4,392 0 0	4,391 15 9	4,392 0 0
	Judicial — Police	13,646 0 0	13,385 1 6	13,646 0 0
	Judicial — Thanas	16,158 0 0	16,107 0 0	16,266 0 0
	Judicial — Stamps	700 0 0	529 2 10	700 0 0
15	Army — Office	7,344 0 0	7,344 0 0	7,388 0 0
	Army — Artillery	60,556 4 0	60,500 6 10	57,623 4 0
	Army — Fort Garrisons	29,741 4 0	29,741 4 0	28,808 4 0
	Army — Regular Cavalry	75,576 0 0	75,575 15 9	75,576 0 0
	Army — Irregular Cavalry	31,416 0 0	31,416 0 0	31,416 0 0
	Army — Regular Infantry	67,215 0 0	66,622 3 5	66,948 0 0
	Army — Irregular Infantry	1,56,616 8 0	1,56,616 8 0	1,56,589 8 0
16	Pensions	10,482 0 0	10,494 12 6	11,664 0 0
17	Public Works Department	3,63,479 0 0	3,63,479 0 0	3,27,000 0 0
18	Jail	18,450 0 0	18,308 1 11	18,115 0 0
19	Gardens	20,244 8 0	20,244 8 0	21,474 0 0
20	Vakils	6,094 3 0	5,774 5 11	6,466 0 0
21	Charity	1,44,595 8 0	1,44,639 6 6	1,44,870 0 0
22	Festivals	15,150 5 0	15,135 5 3	15,636 0 0
23	Gifts — Marriages	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0
	Gifts — Deaths	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
	Gifts — Guests	2,000 0 0	1,800 9 9	2,000 0 0
	Gifts — Others	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
24	Stationery	11,731 0 0	11,511 1 11	11,677 0 0
25	Advances — Takavi	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
	Advances — Miscellaneous	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
26	Schools	9,849 0 0	9,268 7 5	17,443 0 0
27	Medical	31,211 0 0	26,572 3 9	34,421 0 0
28	Exchange and Interest	1,000 0 0	898 8 0	1,000 0 0
29	Izlaighair Establishment	2,094 0 0	2,094 0 0	2,202 0 0
30	Refunds of Deposits, etc.	2,500 0 0	2,343 14 5	2,500 0 0
31	Compensation to Kotri Chiefs on account of Salt	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0
32	Miscellaneous — Batta	8,000 0 0	7,942 9 2	8,000 0 0
	Miscellaneous — Others	43,000 0 0	43,654 9 2	40,000 0 0
33	"Sarai" (relaying of tiled roofs)	10,000 0 0	9,676 6 5	10,000 0 0
34	Mayo College	9,710 0 0	8,832 15 2	9,350 0 0
35	Band Establishment	4,512 0 0	4,141 4 9	4,512 0 0
	TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	21,56,236 0 0	21,36,689 4 9	21,81,326 13 0
	EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE	12,000 0 0	45,009 13 10	15,000 0 0
	TOTAL	21,68,236 0 0	21,81,699 2 7	21,96,326 13 0
	Balance in hand on 31st July 1894	.....	17,65,329 13 10	.....
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	39,47,029 0 5	.....

C. HERBERT, *Major,*
Political Agent.

Appendix II.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts in the Kotah State from 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.

Description of cases.	Pending on 31st March 1894.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of					Pending on 31st March 1895.	Remarks.
				Decreed.	Dismissed.	Compromised.	Struck off.	Total.		
Sader Civil Courts.										
Suits exceeding R5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suits exceeding „ 1,000, but not exceeding R5,000	1	15	16	9	1	...	1	11	5	
Suits exceeding „ 300, do. do. „ 1,000	5	67	72	53	7	3	6	69	3	
Suits not exceeding R300	4	682	686	528	62	69	22	681	5	
Total	10	764	774	590	70	72	29	761	13	
Nazims' Courts.										
Suits not exceeding R300	68	575	643	379	27	54	75	535	108	
GRAND TOTAL	78	1,339	1,417	969	97	126	104	1,296	121	

Appendix III.

Statement showing the working of the Appellate Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.

Description of cases.	Pending on 31st March 1894.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of				Pending on 31st March 1895.	Remarks.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Total.		
Criminal cases received for confirmation	...	149	149	116	31	2	149	...	
Criminal appeals	...	99	99	48	13	37	98	1	
Total	...	248	248	164	44	39	247	1	
Civil Cases Appeals.									
Cases exceeding R5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cases exceeding „ 1,000, but not exceeding R5,000	...	3	3	1	1	1	3	...	
Cases exceeding „ 300, do. do. „ 1,000	...	10	10	4	4	2	10	...	
Cases not exceeding R300	4	128	132	52	44	35	131	1	
Total	4	141	145	57	49	38	144	1	
GRAND TOTAL	4	389	393	221	93	77	391	2	

Political Agent's Office, Kotah;
The 13th April 1895.

C. HERBERT, *Major,*
Political Agent.

Appendix IV.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Criminal Courts of the Kotah State from 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.

No.	Crimes.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1894.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Cases disposed.	Cases pending on 31st March 1895.	Number of cases in which punishment awarded.	Number of Persons. Arrested.	Punished.	Acquitted.	Under trial.	Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Number of cattle recovered.
												£ a. p.		£ a. p.	
1	Murder	...	2	2	2	...	2	3	3	...	...	9 0 0	...	9 0 0	...
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	2	2	2	...	2	8	6	2	...	...	...	...	...
3	Attempt to murder	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dacoity	2	6	8	8	...	...	19	...	19	...	7,544 6 6	43	14 4 0	13
5	Robbery	...	9	9	7	2	1	2	1	...	1	289 5 0	43	13 1 0	...
6	Theft — Cattle	...	50	50	50	...	38	65	53	12	...	...	216	...	83
	Theft — Other	...	193	193	193	...	126	293	212	81	...	10,712 15 7	...	1,510 9 3	...
7	Poisoning	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Grievous hurt	...	9	9	9	...	9	23	14	9	...	...	...	...	...
9	Abduction	...	15	15	15	...	4	15	4	11	...	30 0 0	...	...	...
10	Buying or disposing of stolen property	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Arson	...	2	2	2	...	2	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Selling of minor for the purpose of prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Other crimes	11	485	496	490	6	223	726	322	404	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	13	776	789	781	8	410	1,163	624	538	1	18,576 11 1	302	1,546 14 3	96

Political Agent's Office, Kotah;
The 13th April 1895.

C. HERBERT, *Major*,
Political Agent.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the number of Boys and Girls in the Schools of the Kotah State during the year 1894-95.

No.	Name of School.	Average number of Boys during the year.					Daily average number of attendance.	Total number of Teachers.	Remarks.
		In English.	In Persian or Urdu.	In Sanskrit.	In Hindi.	Total.			
	Boys Schools.								
	Kotah City Schools.								
1	His Highness the Maharao's High School	99*	49	10	156	314	233	15	* All those boys who learn English read either Persian, Sanskrit or Nagri as their second language.
2	Kotah Noble School	37*	...	...	...	37	32	4	
	Village Schools.								
1	Anta	...	9	...	38	47	36	1	
2	Atroo	6*	5	...	28	39	28	3	
3	Baran	...	21	...	49	70	48	2	
4	Barode	...	2	...	38	40	26	1	
5	Digode	...	...	...	22	22	14	1	
6	Etawah	...	2	...	32	34	20	1	
7	Kithun	...	...	...	63	63	39	1	
8	Kanwas	...	...	...	39	39	34	1	
9	Khanpur	...	6	...	75	81	72	1	
10	Kishenganj	...	...	...	24	24	15	1	
11	Kunjer	...	...	...	36	36	28	1	
12	Mangrole	...	...	3	36	39	33	1	
13	Mandana	...	...	...	28	28	18	1	
14	Ram Chundarpura	...	26	1	37	64	49	2	
15	Sangode	...	...	...	47	47	37	1	
16	Shergarh	...	...	...	32	32	24	1	
17	Siswali	...	...	...	48	48	38	1	
18	Sultanpur	...	2	...	36	38	22	1	
	Total	142	122	14	864	1,142	846	41	
	Girls Schools.								
1	Kotah Mahomedan Girl School	...	33	...	...	33	20	1	
2	Kotah Hindu Girl School	...	...	...	16	16	10	1	
3	Baran Girl school	...	17	...	10	27	21	1	
	Total	...	50	...	26	76	51	3	
	GRAND TOTAL	142	172	14	890	1,218	897	44	

Political Agent's Office, Kotah;
The 13th April 1895.

C. HERBERT, *Major,*
Political Agent.

(9).

JHALLAWAR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 83-G., dated Jhalrapatan, the 8th April 1895.

From—Captain W. EVANS-GORDON, Political Agent of Jhallawar, Rajputana,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Agent to the Governor-General, my report upon the administration of the Jhallawar State during the year 1894-95.

2.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

Chaoni	38·38
Pachpabar	30·27
Gangdhar	25·63
Aklera	45·81
Chipa Barode	39·82
Shahabad	51·73

The wheat crop was much damaged by heavy rains owing to unsuitable weather; the opium crop was also unsatisfactory.

The severest loss was, however, occasioned to the linseed crop which nearly entirely failed.

PERSONNEL.

3. Mr. G. R. Irwin held charge of this Agency till 7th January 1895, when he proceeded on furlough. Colonel Fraser officiated from 8th January till 16th February 1895. Major C. Herbert, in addition to his own duties as Political Agent in Kotah, acted as Political Agent of Jhallawar for one month. I took over charge of the Agency on the 23rd March 1895.

TOURS.

4. Colonel E. A. Fraser visited only two tehsils during the year.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJ RANA.

5. His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar was invested with Revenue powers in the month of September 1894. His Highness has, I understand, enjoyed good health. He has visited seven tehsils out of fifteen during this year.

THE COUNCIL.

6. The Council was abolished in September last.

Hakim Saadat Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, was granted a gratuity and Dhaboi Hur Lall is living on his Jagir. Pundit Parmanand, Mir Munshi of the Bhopal Agency, has been appointed by His Highness as Dewan of the State on R600 per mensem.

THE WORKING OF THE COURTS.

7. The Judge and the Assistant of the Appellate Court remained the same as reported in 1893-94.

The following working of the Court relates to twelve months from 1st March 1894 to 28th February 1895.

During this period the Civil Court had to deal with 1,225 newly filed suits in addition to 109 remaining undisposed of from the previous year, the total number of suits being 1,334 amounting to R96,069. Of this number 1,225 were disposed of during this year, leaving 109 pending on the 1st March
The new institutions exceeded by 172 the number of suits filed during the preceding year. Besides this, the Civil Court disposed of 635 applications for

execution of decrees. The Appellate Court on the Civil side had before it in all 43 appeals, *viz.*, eight pending from the previous year and 35 lodged during 1894-95, the amounts at stake aggregating R16,351.

Thirty-six appeals for R13,015 were disposed of, the decision of the Subordinate Court being upheld in 18 cases, modified in eight, and upset in ten only.

The Tahsildars took up in all 694 cases during the year, of which 620 cases were disposed of. In 36 cases appeals were lodged in which the decisions of Tahsildars were confirmed in 18, modified in five, and upset in six cases; seven cases remained undisposed of.

Three-hundred and sixty-eight applications for execution of decree were instituted in tehsils, out of which 268 were disposed of, and 100 remained undisposed of.

The table below gives a general view of the criminal statistics of the year, the working of the Police and the Criminal Courts :—

—	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases in which arrests were made by Police.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases not yet decided by the Courts and of people concerned.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Value of property said to have been stolen.	Value of property recovered.
Murder	5 (5)*	-						
Homicide	(1)							
Dakaiti	3 (3)							
Robbery	5 (5)							
House-breaking	181 (202)							
Theft	84 (103)	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*	*a*
Abortion	3 (3)							
Grievous hurt	12 (2)							
Rape	1 (1)							
Other offences	530 (691)							

*The figures in brackets in column 2 are the corresponding figures for last year.

(*a*) These particulars, though repeatedly called for, have not been supplied by the Darbars. It was thought better not to delay the report further.

8. The statement below will show the number of criminal cases in which officials of the State have been implicated during the last two years, their nature and the results of the trials held. It is submitted as promised by Mr. Irwin in this office letter No. 1 C., dated 3rd January 1895 :—

No.	Nature of Cases.	Disposal of Cases.				Number of persons implicated.	Disposal of Persons.			
		Number of cases.	Number of cases proved.	Number of cases not proved.	Number of cases pending.		Punished.	Acquitted.	Died.	Under trial.
1	Negligence	4	4	...	...	8	7	1	...	...
2	Wrongfully confining	6	4	2	...	5	3	2	...	...
3	Causing hurt	3	1	2	...	4	2	2	...	...
4	Extortion	2	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	...
5	Attempt to commit any act which is an offence	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
6	Bribery	31	1	26	4	28	2	19	1	6
7	Attempt to take bribes	4	2	2	...	7	2	5	...	...
8	Criminal breach of trust	12	9	3	...	22	12	1	...	9
9	Forgery	2	2	...	...	3	2	1	...	...
10	Cheating	1	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
	TOTAL	66	24	38	4	84	33	35	1	15

9. The statement below shows the number of murders and robberies committed during 1894-95 in this State as compared with the preceding five years. It is submitted as promised in this office No. 1 C., dated 3rd January 1895.

	Offences.		
	Murder.	Homicide.	Robbery.
1889-90	4	...	17
1890-91	3	1	13
1891-92	3	1	9
1892-93	6	1	10
1893-94	5	1	5
Total	21	4	54
Average of 5 years	4	1	4
1894-95	5	...	5

THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

10. This Department is under the supervision of Seth Dowlut Ram who has lately been appointed as Deputy Collector of Revenue Department in addition to his other duties.

There have been no changes in the Tariff during the year; those reported last year as under consideration have not been introduced.

The receipts for the year Sambat 1950 were R1,10,091 as against R1,26,294 in 1949. The decreased receipts are attributable almost entirely to the remission of duties on the grain trade and to the produce of grains being less.

The expenditure under this head was R19,909, or about R474 more than the preceding year.

EDUCATION.

11. There is nothing worthy of notice except that the pay of Inspector of Schools has been reduced by R50 per mensem and that of the Head Master of the Chooni School by R20 per mensem.

The State sent two boys for the Entrance Examination, both of whom passed, and two for the Middle Class Examination, of whom one passed in the 3rd Divisision.

REVENUE.

12. The total demand in revenue and cesses for Sambat 1950, was R13,26,577 as against R12,91,062 in Sambat 1949, or about R35,515 more than the preceding year.

Numerous changes have been made in this Department. Pandit Ram Charan, Deputy Collector, and Mir Mohmud Hosain, Assistant Deputy Collector, both officers of long experience, I am sorry to report, have resigned.

The former has been replaced by Seth Dowlut Ram, the Manager of Customs Department, in addition to his own duties, and the latter by Pandit Kishen Lall, the Sadar kanungo, in addition to his own duties, both on very much reduced pay.

During this year the number of revenue cases instituted was 7,478 in addition to 4,134 remaining undisposed of from the previous year, the total number of suits being 11,612. Of this number 7,925 were disposed of, leaving 3,687 pending.

FINANCE.

13. The mint has been kept open during the year for free coinage. The seignorage of 10 per cent. remained the same.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

14. This Department, in compliance with Secretary to Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana and Central India's No. $\frac{119}{c.}$, S., dated 16th December 1894, has been abolished. Tools, stocks, and materials, with cash balance R818-12-1, were handed over to the Darbar on the 3rd April 1895.

Receipts for tools, stocks, and materials made over to the State officials have been taken.

The Departmental report is being separately submitted as usual.

Mr. Miles was in charge of this Department till December last, when he had to proceed home on medical certificate. Pundit Sham Nath officiated for the remaining portion of the year and completed all arrangements for winding up the Department and accounts.

JAIL.

15. The state of the jail has not been altogether satisfactory, and certain measures have been undertaken to remedy the defects. This matter has been the subject of a separate report.

MEDICAL.

16. The Departmental report prepared by Surgeon-Major J Crofts, Agency Surgeon, is being submitted separately. Dr. Crofts has held charge for the year. He has shown his usual interest in dispensary and vaccination work and taken pains to popularise both in the State.

WALTERKRIT SABHA.

17. During the Sambat year 1951 there were 71 marriages and 84 deaths among the Rajputs. Nine infringements of the rules are reported by the Darbar, and of these due notice is said to have been taken. It is, however, questionable whether the rules are really adhered to or not.

VITAL STATISTICS.

18. The returns have been submitted by the Agency Surgeon direct to the Chief Medical Officer for Rajputana.

MAYO COLLEGE.

19. The number of Jhallawar boys under education at the Mayo College has been five.

(10)

BIKANIR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 475-G., dated Bikanir, the 4th April 1895.

From—Lieut.-Col. W. Loch, Political Agent, Bikanir,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Abu.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Bikanir Political Agency for the year 1894-95.

2. I held charge of the Political Agency throughout the year except for the period from the 2nd to the 29th April during which the current duties of the office were performed by Surgeon-Major H. N. V. Harington owing to Mr. Bayley's proceeding to join his new appointment as Officiating General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department. Surgeon-Major Harington was Agency Surgeon up to the 28th March 1895 on which date he was relieved by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. ffrench Mullen, M. D.

THE MAHARAJA.

3. His Highness the Maharaja was withdrawn from the Mayo College in October last. He spent the summer vacation at Mount Abu. In November he accompanied the Political Agent on tour in the district. His Highness's health and conduct have been satisfactory, and his education has made much progress. His Highness visited Bombay and Jodhpore during the year. The services rendered by Pandit Ramchandra Dube as Tutor and Assistant Guardian to the Maharaja were recognised by the bestowal on him on the 1st January of the title of Rai Saheb as a personal destinction.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S VISIT.

4. The Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, visited Bikanir from the 19th to the 21st December, on which occasion he laid the foundation stone of the Rai Bahadur Bhagwan Das Hospital.

VISITORS DURING THE YEAR.

5. His Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar, the Raja of Alirajpur in the Bhopawar Agency, His Excellency Sir Asman Jah, Minister to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, and Sir Charles Pritchard, a Member of the Viceregal Council, visited Bikanir during the year.

THE SIRDARS.

6. Maharaj Jowani Singh Rajwi Deoriwala, a relation of the Maharaja and the Thakurs of Jasava, Dudwa, Mitha, and Dudwa Khara, Shimla, Rajasar Megrasar, Khari and Maji Shekhawatji, widow of the late Maharaja Dungar Singh, died during the year.

ADMINISTRATION.

7. No change has taken place in the personnel of the Regency Council except that Thakur Bahadur Singh, ex-Pottadar of Bidasar, was appointed its member during the year, and Rai Sahib Sohan Lal, Additional member, has been appointed a regular member.

REVENUE.

8. The following table shows the rainfall of the year in the several tahsils :—

Tahsils,	Rainfall.	
	Inches.	Cents.
1. Anupgarh	9	48
2. Bahaderan	15	10
3. Bikanir	10	89
4. Churn	11	48
5. Dungargarh	9	50
6. Hanumangarh	14	48
7. Lunkaransar	10	67
8. Mirzawala	13	2
9. Nuhar	13	71
10. Rajgarh	15	40
11. Ratangarh	20	59
12. Reni	15	49
13. Sardarsahra	21	54
14. Sujangarh	15	33
15. Suratgarh	15	24

The distribution of the rainfall was on the whole good and the *kharif* crop satisfactory throughout the State. The *rabi* crops promise well. The land revenue was estimated at ₹6,60,000. The actual realisations have been ₹7,04,846 and ₹22,188-8-6 on account of arrears of previous years.

COURT OF WARDS.

9. Six new estates came under the management of the Court of Wards during the year bringing the total number up to twenty-five. The Pottadars named in the margin attained their majority during the year, and their estates have been made over to them. Of the 25 estates now under management, nine are entirely free of debt and in four the debts do not exceed a year's income. The total amount claimed from all the estates when they came under management was ₹8,12,760 which was compromised for ₹4,85,696, of the latter sum ₹2,46,530-10 have now been paid.

Udey Singh Bahadrawala.
Mohobbat Singh of Ghantial.
Gobind Singh of Chengoi.

FINANCE.

10. The receipts for the Sambat year 1950 (1893-94) amounted to ₹28,84,947-0-11 and the expenditure to ₹18,82,102-3-3, including ₹2,76,142-12-3 extraordinary expenditure. The year under review opened with a credit balance of ₹16,15,548-12-10, of which ₹12,34,300 were invested in Government paper. The extraordinary expenses include ₹23,317 paid as compensation to owners of houses removed from the fort compound, ₹27,352 lent to Sardars, ₹20,466 expended on the railway, ₹1,28,152 on account of unadjusted balances, ₹61,770 on account of refund of deposits and ₹15,081 on account of miscellaneous expenses such as repayment of fines, payment to creditors (arrears of salary), latrines for palace and compensation for land purchased for the City School.

JUDICIAL.

11. The following table shows the result of the working of the several Courts during the year :—

Courts.	Cases.	Cases pending on 1st April 1894.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 1st April 1895.
Nizamats and Tahsils	Criminal	22	1,470	1,492	1,462	30
	Civil	3 02	4,185	4,487	4,123	364
	Revenue	33 7	1,340	1,677	1,465	212
Nizamats on Appellate Side	Criminal	4	107	111	107	4
	Civil	26	393	419	369	50
	Revenue	5	126	131	103	28
Appellate Court	Criminal	8	167	175	174	1
	Civil	25	288	313	288	25
	Revenue	8	78	86	81	5
Regency Council	Criminal	6	75	81	72	9
	Civil	26	175	201	174	27
	Revenue	2	63	65	35	30
	Total	771	8,467	9,238	8,457	781

CIVIL CASES.

In the Nizamats and Tahsils there were 302 cases pending and 4,185 instituted during the year: decrees were given in 2,336 and 1,654 dismissed and 364 were transferred to other Courts, leaving 364 pending at the close of the year.

CRIMINAL CASES.

In the Nizamats and Tahsils 22 cases were pending at the beginning of the year: 1,470 were instituted, 1,428 were disposed of, 34 were transferred to other Courts, leaving 30 cases pending at the close of the year. Punishment was awarded in 725 cases and the number of persons arrested was 2,695 and that of punished 1,047, 1,579 were released, two absconded and one died, leaving 66 under trial. The amount of property plundered was ₹41,215-7-9, the number of cattle plundered was 276. Property amounting to ₹19,208-12-9 was recovered, the number of cattle recovered was 207.

REVENUE CASES.

The Nizamats and Tahsils had to deal with 1,677 cases. Decrees were given in 991 cases, 129 were settled by razinama, 328 were dismissed, 17 were transferred to other Courts, leaving 212 cases pending at the close of the year. Of the 111 criminal appeals which came before the Nizamats during the year, the decisions of the Lower Courts were upheld in 65, reversed in 27 and revised in 14. The Appellate Court had 139 criminal appeals and the decisions of the Lower Courts were upheld in 98, rejected in 18 and revised in 23.

Seventy-three criminal appeals came before the Regency Council who upheld the decision of the Lower Court in 40 cases, rejected in ten and revised in fifteen.

Eleven cases of homicide were tried by the Council. In four of them which appeared to be cases of murder and in which four persons were involved, the full Council sat with the Political Agent as President. All the accused were found guilty and life imprisonment was awarded in one case and capital sentences in three.

Four Honorary Magistrates or rather Munsiffs as they should be termed, for criminal powers have not as yet been conferred on them, have been appointed during the year at Bikanir (two) Churu (one) and Nuhar (one). In Bikanir they are empowered to try ordinary civil suits up to ₹200, their powers being extended to suits of ₹5,000 when the rival parties agree to appeal to these Courts. At Churu and Nuhar where the experiment has only lately been tried, the powers are ₹200 and ₹2,000 and ₹50 and ₹200, respectively. At Bikanir the Court, which has been in existence since October last, has disposed of 174 suits. These tribunals seem very popular. It is proposed to confer criminal powers on these Courts during the current year.

DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

12. There was no outbreak of epidemic disease; 167 major and 5,321 minor operations were performed during the year. Twenty-six thousand two hundred and eighty-three vaccinations took place of which 26,093 or 99·27 per cent. were successful. The total cost of vaccination was 1,516-13-9 or 11 pies per head.

JAIL.

13. The Bikanir Jail contained 376 prisoners on the 31st March 1895 against 443 at the beginning of the year. The mortality among the prisoners was 12·18 per thousand.

INFANTICIDE.

14. No cases of infanticide were reported.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

15. No fresh cases of disputes occurred.

EDUCATION.

16. There were 493 pupils in the boys' school and 67 in the girls' school at the close of the year. The average daily attendance at the former was 327·95 and that at the latter 36. The school for the sons of Thakurs contained 26 boys. The building for the Nobles school has been completed. There are 11 schools in the districts giving education to 822 pupils, the average daily attendance being 613·41. Mr. Rustomji Dorabji Cooper has been appointed Inspector of these schools.

MAYO COLLEGE.

17. There were 12 boys at the Mayo College including His Highness the Maharaja who was withdrawn in October.

CONSERVANCY.

18. The conservancy of the city and its suburbs continued to receive attention. Homes for confining street dogs have been built at suitable places and there were 2,701 dogs in them at the close of the year. The sexes are segregated, and it is proposed in future to only capture bitches which will be placed in the homes and prevented thus from breeding and adding to the annual stock, and within a few years it is hoped that this terrible pest will be got rid of. A sum of ₹21,102 was subscribed by the gentlemen named in the margin for the laudable purpose of building these homes and feeding the dogs, and I have much pleasure in bringing this matter to the notice of the Agent to the Governor-General.

	₹
1. Rai Bahadur Kustur Chand . .	6,000
2. Suganchand Kapurchand . .	2,500
3. Baldeo Das Daga . . .	2,200
4. Balkishendas Damani . . .	2,200
5. Chandmal Dhodha . . .	1,500
6. Basdeo Daga	1,051
7. Mathradas Daga	1,051
8. Punamchand Savansukha . .	1,000
9. Sheodas Mahta	1,000
10. Ramkishendas Bagri . . .	1,000
11. Chogmal Daga	1,000
12. Kisrichand Kothari . . .	500
13. Maji Sri Shekhawatji . . .	100
	*21,102

REFORMS.

19. The re-organisation of the Raj stables was undertaken during the year, and the number of horses reduced from 625 to 223, and a proportionate annual saving of about ₹50,000 effected. Stables to accommodate 120 horses previously sanctioned are being built, and will be paid for out of these savings, and when they are completed, it is proposed to purchase annually ten to fifteen horses, so that by the time the Chief receives his powers, the stables will be a credit to the State instead of being filled with worthless horses.

ARMY.

20. The strength of the Camel Corps at the close of the year was 498. A team consisting of one officer and 12 Sipahis competed at the Imperial Service Troops Rifle Meeting at Meerut where Havildar Mehtab Singh won the Viceroy's medal as champion shot, and the team carried off the Inter-regimental Infantry Challenge Stakes. Captain Kettlewell, one of the Inspecting officers, of the Imperial Service Troops, retires having completed his tour of service and to him the State is under the greatest obligations for the present efficiency of the Corps.

RAILWAY.

21. The earnings of the railway during the year were ₹87,229 against ₹52,241 of the previous year.

MINT.

22. The copper coins for the State have been minted and received, and are about to be issued.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

23. No cases of mail robbery took place during the year.

SETTLEMENT.

24. The settlement operations have been under the supervision of Rai Sahib Sohan Lal, the Revenue officer. Three hundred and thirteen villages comprising an area of 25,54,599 bighas were measured up to the end of March 1894, and 358 villages comprising an area of 50,21,722 bighas were measured during the year. This completed the measurement of all the Khalsa villages at a total cost of ₹1,11,073.

PUBLIC WORKS.

25. The amount allotted for the Public Works expenditure during the year was ₹3,85,055, but the actual expenses have amounted to ₹3,97,907. The principal works undertaken were the Ganga Newas Palace, ₹38,548; the erection of a cenotaph to the late Maharaja, ₹17,914, the Nobles school, ₹28,082, a cavalry line, ₹14,274; stables, ₹10,454; a well at the jail, ₹5,552; City Hospital, ₹32,000; repairs to zenana palace, ₹14,312; a distillery workshop, ₹5,088; wells, ₹15,230.

The Public Works Department has been in charge of Mr. J. E. Gabbett throughout the year.

IRRIGATION.

26. A dispute has existed for many years between the Bikanir Darbar and the British District of Hisar as to the water rights of the river Ghaggar, the Bikanir authorities contending that an embankment known as the Amritsar bund has been the cause of diverting the flood waters of the river from the

main channel to the detriment of the State. The Hisar authorities have to a certain extent acknowledged the justice of these complaints, and negotiations are in progress for the construction of a dam across the stream from which canals will be led and a fixed proportion of water will be allotted to the State.

TELEGRAPH.

27. The construction of a line of telegraph connecting Sardarshahr and Churu with Sikar *viâ* Lachmangarh, Fatehpur and Ramgarh is under contemplation, and the proposal has been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General.

TELEPHONES.

28. The construction of a system of telephones connecting the principal offices and buildings in Bikanir has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

29. During my cold weather tour I visited all the Nizamats and every Tahsil except Anupgarh, Mirzawala and Sardarshahr.

OFFICE EESTABLISHMENT.

30. The office establishment continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tahsil Courts (Civil Side) of the Bikanir State for the year ending on the 31st March 1895.

No.	Nature of cases.	Instituted.			Disposed of			Number of cases pending on the 31st March 1895.	Remarks.
		Number of cases pending on the 31st March 1894.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Transferred.		
1	Money transaction . .	256	3,816	4,072	2,185	1,453	130	304	
2	Settlement of accounts .	3	40	43	11	22	...	10	
3	Dispute regarding houses .	2	59	61	26	24	...	11	
4	Mortgage . . .	1	20	21	9	8	...	4	
5	Proprietary rights . .	7	43	50	12	25	1	12	
6	Right of pre-emption .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Marriage dispute . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous . . .	33	207	240	93	122	2	23	
	Total .	302	4,185	4,487	2,336	1,654	133	364	

W. LOCH,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tahsil Courts (Criminal Side) of the Bikanir State for the year ending on the 31st March 1895.

No.	Crime.	Number of cases pending on the 31st March 1894.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases transferred.	Number of cases in which punishment is awarded.	Number of cases pending on the 31st March 1895.	Number of persons.							Amount of property plundered.	Number of persons plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of cattle plundered.	Number of cattle recovered.
									Arrested.	Punished.	Released.	Transferred.	Absconded.	Died.	Under trial.					
																R a. p.		R a. p.		
1	Murder	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Highway robbery	1	27	28	28	...	14	...	58	19	39	...	...	...	...	3,271 5 0	...	174 0 0	10	6
6	Cattle theft	2	158	160	142	15	84	3	252	121	124	...	...	...	7	0 12 0	...	...	265	200
7	Other theft	8	296	304	296	6	135	2	490	173	312	...	1	...	4	37,943 6 9	...	19,034 12 9	...	...
8	Abortion	...	11	11	11	...	1	...	23	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Attempted suicide	...	4	4	4	...	1	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Grievous hurt	...	19	19	19	...	16	...	28	19	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Sale of children	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Abduction	2	17	19	18	...	5	1	22	5	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
14	Escape from lawful custody	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Counterfeit coin	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Arson	...	7	7	6	...	3	1	12	3	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
17	Other offences	9	927	936	900	13	464	23	1,800	699	1,047	...	1	1	52	...	...	...	1	1
	Total	22	1,470	1,492	1,428	34	725	30	2,695	1,047	1,579	...	2	1	66	41,215 7 9	...	19,208 12 9	276	207

W. LOCH,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tahsil Courts (Revenue Side) of the Bikanir State for the year ending on the 31st March 1895.

No.	Nature of cases.	Instituted.			Disposed of			Transferred.	Number of cases pending on the 31st March 1895.
		Number of cases pending on the 31st March 1894.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Settled by Razinama.	Dismissed.		
1	Claim to villages	7	22	29	4	2	15	2	6
2	Boundary disputes	4	23	27	3	3	8	...	13
3	Chandhar	...	12	12	2	2	6	...	2
4	Dispute regarding Rakm	26	219	245	89	54	65	9	30
5	Division of property	1	21	22	5	...	15	...	2
6	Land dispute	14	259	273	68	42	142	5	16
7	Settlement of accounts	4	18	22	5	5	9	...	3
8	Cattle-grazing	2	28	30	10	5	12	1	2
9	Stray cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Mulation of names	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Zemindari cess	...	16	16	7	3	5	...	1
12	Tanks and wells	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
13	Right in drinking water	...	8	8	2	...	4	...	2
14	Claims for subsistence allowance	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...
15	Miscellaneous	279	709	988	796	13	43	2	134
	Total	337	1,340	1,677	991	129	328	17	212

W. LOCH,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Regency Council, the Appellate Court, and the Nizamats during the year ending on the 31st March 1895.

Courts.	CIVIL.										CRIMINAL.									REVENUE.									
	Cases.			Disposed of							Cases.			Disposed of						Cases.			Disposed of						
	Pending on the 31st March 1894.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on the 31st March 1895.	Pending on the 31st March 1894.	Instituted.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases in which punishment awarded.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on the 31st March 1895.	Pending on the 31st March 1894.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	By Rajinamah.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on the 31st March 1895.
Regency Council.																														
Cases on the Original Side	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	7	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases appealed against	26	175	201	...	...	137	21	16	...	27	6	67	73	65	...	40	10	15	...	8	2	63	65	...	...	...	28	6	1	...	30
Total	26	175	201	...	...	137	21	16	...	27	6	75	81	72	4	40	10	15	...	9	2	63	65	...	...	...	28	6	1	...	30
Appellate Court.																														
Cases on the Orignal Side	2	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	34	36	35	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases appealed against	23	286	309	...	...	168	56	60	1	24	6	133	139	139	...	98	18	23	...	...	...	8	78	86	...	...	...	53	21	7	...	5
Total	25	288	313	3	...	168	56	60	1	25	8	167	175	174	11	98	18	23	...	1	8	78	86	...	...	...	53	21	7	...	5
Nizamats.																														
Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases appealed against	26	393	419	...	...	208	84	75	2	50	4	107	111	107	...	65	27	14	1	4	5	126	131	...	...	...	64	21	18	...	28
Total	26	393	419	...	...	208	84	75	2	50	4	107	111	107	...	65	27	14	1	4	5	126	131	...	...	...	64	21	18	...	28

W. LOCH,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of prisoners in the Bikanir Central Jail for the year ending 31st March 1895.

Number.	Crime.	For life.	14 years.	12 years.	10 years.	9 years.	8 years.	7 years.	6 years.	5 years.	4 years.	3 years.	2½ years.	2 years.	1½ years.	1¼ years.	1 year.	9 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	2 months.	1 month.	Under trial.	Total.
1	Murder	38	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	2	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	51
2	Dakaiti	4	...	...	5	1	13	1	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	36
3	Poisoning	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
4	Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5	Highway robbery	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	8	12	7	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
6	Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
8	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
9	Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	8
10	Burglary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	11	1	9	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
11	Theft of property	...	...	...	1	...	..	1	1	1	3	3	1	6	3	...	1	...	2	1	3	1	1	...	29
12	Theft of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	16	25	3	31	11	1	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	108
13	Hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
14	Attempt at suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
15	Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
16	Escaping from lawful custody	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	3
17	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	3	1	20	3	1	9	...	5	...	...	1	..	1	49
18	Sale of children	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
	TOTAL	46	...	1	8	2	16	6	14	25	43	56	6	76	24	4	21	2	12	1	3	3	1	6	376

	Male.	Female.
Hindu	283	5
Mahomedan	85	3
	368	8
	376	

Juvenile prisoners . . . 2

Daily average number of prisoners 410·52

Total number of deaths . 5
Number admitted in hospital . 35
Daily average number of sick . 1·57
Ratio per thousand on death . 12·18
" " on admission 85·25

Dated 1st April 1895.

HEERA SINGH.

Orders by the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, No. 1720 G., dated Abu, the 3rd May 1895.

READ—

Letter No. 239—12, dated the 9th April 1895, from the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, submitting his Annual Report for 1894-95.

RESOLUTION.—During the year 23 boys were admitted into the College against five in 1893-94, while 12 pupils left it, being one more than in the previous year. Among the withdrawals were the young Maharaja of Bikanir and the Maharaj Kumar of Cooch Behar. The total number on the rolls at the end of the year was 68 against 57 in 1893-94—a gratifying increase in the numbers. All the States were represented in the College except Bhurtpore, Bundi, Dholepore, Dungarpore, Jeypore, Kerowli, and Kishengarh, while three boys came from outside Rajputana, *viz.*, two from Lunawada in the Bombay Presidency and one from Parahat in Bengal.

The conduct and health of the boys are both well reported on. There was one serious case of illness, but the patient recovered.

The Officiating Agent to the Governor General notices with pleasure the constant attention of the Principal to all that concerns the health and physical development of the boys.

The average daily attendance was 60·02 against 58·26 in the preceding year; the average number present 53·99 against 53·67 and the daily average number sick ·60 against 1·1 in the previous year.

Eleven of the boys were learning drawing under the Head Master. A course of gymnastic instruction has been introduced and is attended by all the boys.

The financial position of the College is satisfactory. The total income during the year amounted to R43,765-4-1 and the expenditure to R37,496-10-8; the figures for 1893-94 were R36,209-8-3 and R33,754-0-11, respectively.

From the closing balance of R31,445-8-4 at the end of 1893-94, R27,500-0-0 were invested in the purchase of Government securities, leaving a sum of R10,214-1-9 at the credit of the College in the Ajmere Treasury on the 1st April 1895.

The report is satisfactory, and the Officiating Agent to the Governor General has the pleasure of thanking the Principal and his assistants for their work during the year.

ORDER.—A copy of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Principal Mayo College, Ajmere, for information.

By order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain,*

First Assistant Agent to the Governor General,

Rajputana.

No. 1721 G.

To the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere.

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(11).

REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE, FOR 1894-95.

No. 239—12, dated Mayo College, Ajmere, the 9th April 1895.

From—Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM LOCH, A.-D.-C., Principal, Mayo College,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, a report on the Mayo College for the year 1894-95.

2. The number of boys at the end of the year 1893-94 was 57. The new admissions during the year under report have been 23 and the withdrawals 12, thus leaving 68 boys on the College Roll.

NEW ADMISSIONS.

3. The following is the list of boys admitted during the year :—

1. Thakur Raghunath Singh of Harasar, Bikanir, joined 2nd July 1894.
2. Kanwar Ranjit Singh of Kushalgarh, joined 6th July 1894.
3. Rao Rajah Fateh Singh of Jodhpore, Marwar, joined 5th November 1894.
4. Thakur Gulab Singh of Balana, Marwar, joined 5th November 1894.
5. Kanwar Karan Singh of Bidiat, Marwar, joined 5th November 1894.
6. Kanwar Kishor Singh of Bhikamkor, Marwar, joined 5th November 1894.
7. Kanwar Mangal Singh of Bala, Marwar, joined 5th November 1894.
8. Bhanwar Jog Singh of Bijapur, Marwar, joined 5th November 1894.
9. Kanwar Bhur Singh of Bharoli, Ulwar, joined 6th November 1894.
10. Kanwar Kishen Singh of Bharkol, Ulwar, joined 6th November 1894.
11. Thakur Man Singh of Zaharia, Bikanir, joined 15th November 1894.
12. Thakur Hari Singh of Satasar, Bikanir, joined 17th November 1894.
13. H. H. Maharawal Salibahan, of Jaisalmir, joined 18th November 1894.
14. Kanwar Dan Singh of Lathi, Jaisalmir, joined 18th November 1894.
15. Maharaj Kumar Ranjit Singh, of Lunawada, joined 19th November 1894.
16. Raj Kumar Raghunath Singh, of Lunawada, joined 19th November 1894.
17. Rawat Madhar Singh of Jaitpore, Bikanir, joined 20th November 1894.
18. Thakur Kishen Singh, of Roslana, Bikanir, joined 5th December 1894.
19. Kanwar Bakhtawar Singh of Roslana, Bikanir, joined 5th December 1894.
20. Maharaj Raghunath Singh of Khandu, Banswara, joined 26th February 1895.
21. Maharaj Kumar Man Singh of Pertabgarh, joined 4th March 1895.
22. Kunwar Bakhtawar Singh of Jhantla, Pertabgarh, joined 4th March 1895.
23. Bhanwar Pirthi Singh of Banswara, joined 18th March 1895.

WITHDRAWALS.

4. The names of the boys who left the College are as follows :—

1. Kanwar Partap Singh of Sankhwai, Marwar.
2. Kanwar Bakhtawar Singh of Bera, Marwar.
3. Rao Rajah Bhairim Singh of Jodhpore, Marwar.
4. Maharaj Daulat Singh of Jodhpore, Marwar.
5. H. H. Maharajah Ganga Singh of Bikanir.
6. Raj Kanwar Sardar Singh of Shahpura.
7. Maharaj Kumar Raj Rajendra Narayan of Cooch Behar.
8. Raj Kanwar Umaid Singh of Shahpura.
9. Thakur Udaya Singh of Bhadran, Bikanir.
10. Kanwar Chhotu Singh of Shahpura.
11. Thakur Hari Singh of Sidhmakh, Bikanir.
12. Kanwar Jaswant Singh of Khamor, Shahpura.

DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGE ROLL.

5. The distribution of the College Roll now is as follows:—

Ajmere	2	Marwar	13
Banswara	2	Meywar	5
Bikanir	12	Partabgarh	2
Jaisalmir	2	Parahat	1
Jhallawar	5	Tonk	4
Kotah	12	Ulwar	5
Kushalgarh	1		
Lunawada	2	TOTAL	68

6. The following States are unrepresented at the College :—Bhurtpore, Bundi, Dholepore Dungarpore, Jeypore, Kerowli, and Kishengarh.

CONDUCT AND HEALTH.

7. The conduct of the boys has been everything that could be desired, and the following memorandum received from Surgeon-Major Douglas ffrench Mullen, the Civil Surgeon of Ajmere, in medical charge of the Institution, records his opinion as to their health and their mode of training, which I trust may be viewed with satisfaction.

During the year under report the health of the students has been excellent. There was only one serious case of illness, and owing to the prompt steps taken, the boy made a speedy recovery. The greatest credit is due to the Principal, Colonel Loch, for the constant care and watchfulness which he extends to the health of each and every boy committed to his charge, and the sanitary surroundings which he personally supervises, leave nothing to be desired.

Colonel Loch takes the greatest interest in the physical development of his boys and has introduced various gymnastic exercises including the horizontal bar, Dumb bells, running, etc. There is one defect which I would be glad to see remedied, viz., *the deficient water-supply, and as soon as funds can be made available, I hope pipes will be laid on from the Foy Sagar Reservoir.*

During the year under report I have, owing to the kindness of the young Maharajah of Ulwar for having placed certain Gymnastic apparatus at the disposal of the College as also the services of an instructor serving in the Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry, been able to introduce a course of Gymnastic instruction.

This course embraces exercises on the Horizontal Bar, Parallel Bars, Vaulting horse, and Dumb bells.

Every boy (with the exception of those who may be at Riding School) commences his day with Running Drill folllowed by High and Long jumping and physical exercises according to divisions.

I venture to believe each and all of these athletic pursuits are very popular.

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF BOYS ON COLLEGE ROLL, PRESENT AT COLLEGE AND SICK.

8. The daily average number on the College Roll has been 60·02 against 58·26 last year; the average number present 53·99 against 53·67 and the daily average number sick ·60 against 1·1 last year.

EXAMINATIONS.

9. In April 1894 the College was examined by Mr. Harris, Head Master of the Government College, Ajmere, whose report was forwarded to your office for the information of the Agent to the Governor General with my letter No. 364—21, dated 4th June 1894.

CLASSES AND STUDIES.

10. There are nine classes in the College and the studies pursued in each are given in the statements attached to this report.

The number of boys in each class at the end of the year under report was as follows :—

College class.	Vacant.
First class	5 boys.
Second „	3 „
Third „	3 „
Fourth „	11 „
Fifth „	11 „
Sixth „	12 „
Seventh „	9 „
Eighth „	14 „
	68

The report on the drawing class was submitted under cover of my letter No. 323—21, dated 14th May 1894, and the sanction of the Government of India for the permanent retention of the class was conveyed in your office letter No. 2240 G., dated 20th June 1894.

There were ten boys in this class up to the commencement of the *Dasehra* vacation and from November until the withdrawal of the Shahpura Raj Kumars in the middle of March the number under instruction was eleven.

PUBLIC WORKS.

11. The expenditure on Imperial Works during the year under report has been R2,643-8-11 against R2,327-8-3, showing an increase of R316-0-8, due to the substitution of marble traceries for the four glazed windows on the front side of the Mayo College Main Building.

12. The expenditure on Contributional Works amounted to R4,126-9-6 against R4,696-9-10, showing a decrease of R570-0-4 mainly due to no expenditure having been incurred in re-metalling the Court yards and approach roads of the several boarding houses.

STATEMENT OF THE COLLEGE FUND.

13. The following is a condensed statement of the College fund :—

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Balance in Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1894	.....			31,445	8	4
Less amount drawn for purchase of 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the value of R25,000	27,431	4	0			
Premium for Remittance Transfer Receipt	68	12	0			
				27,500	0	0
				3,945	8	4
Receipts during the year				43,765	4	1
TOTAL				47,710	12	5
Expenditure during the year				37,496	10	8
Balance in the Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1895				10,214	1	9

RECEIPTS.

14. The total receipts during the year, amounting to R43,765-4-1 against R36,209-8-3 last year, shows an increase of R7,555-11-10 as explained below.

Receipts.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Difference + Increase — Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Interest on endowment and accumulated funds amounting to R7,05,200.	28,137 7 8	26,378 14 9	—1,758 8 11
Anticipation interest and commission on R7,05,200.	.....	5,277 15 10	+5,277 15 10
Contribution from Oodeypore	1,187 13 9	1,187 13 9	.....
,, ,, Jeypore	.....	2,969 10 6	+2,969 10 6
,, ,, Bikanir	593 15 0	593 15 0	.....
,, ,, Bhurtpore	593 15 0	593 15 0	.....
,, ,, Kerowli	178 3 0	178 3 0	.....
,, ,, Ulwar	415 12 0	415 12 0	.....
,, ,, Tonk	118 12 6	59 6 3	—59 6 3
,, ,, Sirohi	59 6 3	59 6 3	.....
,, ,, Pertabgarh	118 12 6	118 12 6	.....
,, ,, Jaisalmir	36 0 0	36 0 0	.....
Book, play and medical fund subscriptions.	3,050 0 0	3,200 0 0	+150 0 0
Drawing class fees	200 0 0	1,150 0 0	+950 0 0
Conservancy and garden produce	1,461 14 4	1,340 4 6	—121 9 10
Other receipts	57 8 3	205 2 9	+147 10 6
Total	36,209 8 3	43,765 4 1	+7,555 11 10

The sum of R26,378-14-9 represents interest on R7,05,200 for the first half-year at the rate of 4 per cent. and for the second half-year at 3½ per cent., less 4 annas per cent. on account of commission.

The sum of R5,277-15-10 represents "anticipation interest" for the period ending 31st July 1895 and commission allowed in terms of Foreign Department Notification of 13th August 1894 on 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for R7,05,200 converted into the 3½ per cent. loan, less commission at 4 annas per cent.

The sum of R2,969-10-6 received from the Jeypore State is the contribution for two years, 1893-94 and 1894-95.

The sum of R59-6-3 received from the Tonk State is the contribution for 1893-94, nothing having been received for 1894-95.

The increase of R150 under head Book, Play and Medical Fund subscriptions is due to subscriptions having been received from 64 boys against 61 last year.

The increase under drawing class fees is due to fees having been received during the whole year against two months last year.

EXPENDITURE.

15. The total expenditure during the year amounted to R37,496-10-8 against R33,754-0-11, last year, showing an increase of R3-742-9-9.

Expenditure.	1893-94.			1894-95.			Difference +Increase —Decrease.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Salaries and Establishments.									
Principal	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	.....		
Exchange compensation allowance to Principal.	1,057	5	3	2,495	9	3	+1,438	4	0
Head Master	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	.....		
Allowance to Head Master for teaching drawing.	200	0	0	1,200	0	0	+1,000	0	0
Exchange compensation allowance to Head Master.	...	..		1,544	12	3	+1,544	12	3
Masters and Teachers	8,400	0	0	8,220	0	0	—180	0	0
Personal allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvi.	480	0	0	480	0	0	.....		
Drill Masters	600	0	0	825	7	7	+225	7	7
Clerks	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0	.....		
Servants	1,152	0	0	1,151	8	8	—0	7	4
Conservancy and Garden Establishment.	2,443	1	8	2,449	9	0	+6	7	4
Book, Play and Medical Establishment.	972	0	0	971	8	5	—0	7	7
Local allowance to Hospital Assistant.	180	0	0	290	0	0	+110	0	0
Allowance to Medical Officer	562	14	5	600	0	0	+37	1	7
Police Guards	454	8	0	454	8	0	.....		
Contingent Charges.									
Stationery	189	5	1	134	5	1	—55	0	0
Purchase and repairs of furniture	107	13	2	27	10	4	—80	2	10
Conservancy of garden and grounds	1,694	14	4	1,462	13	0	—232	1	4
Travelling allowance	.....			.....			.....		
Book, Play and Medical Stores	2,431	7	5	2,408	10	1	—22	13	4
Library	405	4	0	418	4	3	+13	0	3
Pension and absentee charges	770	0	0	777	0	0	+7	0	0
Miscellaneous	652	10	1	687	0	6	+34	6	5
Prizes and rewards	550	13	6	498	0	3	—52	13	3
Honorarium to Examiners	250	0	0	200	0	0	—50	0	0
TOTAL	33,754	0	11	37,496	10	8	+3,742	9	9

The exchange compensation allowance of the Principal has been calculated and paid according to the rates issued by Government, resulting in the specified increase.

The increase under allowance to Head Master for teaching drawing is due to the allowance having been paid for the whole year under report against two months last year.

The sum of R1,544-12-3 represents the exchange compensation allowance of the Head Master for 1893-94 and 1894-95.

The decrease of R180 under head "Masters and Teachers" is due to the second mastership remaining vacant during the *Dasehra* vacation.

The increase of R225-7-7 under Drill Masters is due to the employment of Gymnastic Instructors at R30 per mensem from 16th July 1894.

The increase of R110 under local allowance to the Hospital Assistant is due to a grant of an additional local allowance of R10 per mensem to the Hospital Assistant as communicated in your letter No. 1152, dated 5th April 1894.

SERVICES OF STAFF.

16. Mr. Sherring, the Head Master, and the other members of the Educational Staff have performed their duties most zealously and efficiently throughout the year.

I would bring their services as well as those of Jemadar Khizar Khan, the Riding Master, and the good work done by Hospital Assistant Brindaban Chandra Sur, to the notice of the Agent to the Governor General. The guardians of the several boarding houses have done their work satisfactorily and well.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1894-95 and 1895-96.

Receipts.	Estimated Receipts, 1894-95.	Actual Receipts, 1894-95.	Estimated Receipts, 1895-96.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Interest on Endowment and Accumulated Funds amounting to R7,05,200	28,137 7 8	26,378 14 9	24,620 5 10
Anticipation interest for the period ending 31st July 1895 and commission allowed in terms of Foreign Department Notification of 13th August 1894 on 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for R7,05,200 converted into 3½ per cent. loan, less commission at 4 annas per cent.	.....	5,277 15 10	.....
Interest on R25,000 to be invested in 3½ per cent. loan	.....	.....	872 13 0
	28,137 7 8	31,656 14 7	25,493 2 10
Contributions from Native States and Private Persons.			
From Oodeypore	1,187 13 9	1,187 13 9	1,187 13 9
Do. Jeypore	1,484 13 3	2,969 10 6	1,484 13 3
Do. Bikanir	593 15 0	593 15 0	593 15 0
Do. Bhurtpore	593 15 0	593 15 0	593 15 0
Do. Kerowli	178 3 0	178 3 0	178 3 0
Do. Ulwar	415 12 0	415 12 0	415 12 0
Do. Tonk	59 6 3	59 6 3	59 6 3
Do. Serohi	59 6 3	59 6 3	59 6 3
Do. Pertabgarh	118 12 6	118 12 6	118 12 6
Do. Jaisalmir	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
Book, Play and Medical Fund subscriptions	3,500 0 0	3,200 0 0	3,500 0 0
Drawing class fees	.....	1,150 0 0	1,200 0 0
	8,228 1 0	10,562 14 3	9,428 1 0
Miscellaneous.			
Conservancy and Garden Produce	1,200 0 0	1,340 4 6	1,200 0 0
Other receipts	.....	205 2 9	.....
Total	1,200 0 0	1,545 7 3	1,200 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	37,565 8 8	43,765 4 1	36,121 3 10

Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure, 1894-95.	Actual Expenditure, 1894-95.	Estimated Expenditure, 1895-96.
Salaries and Establishment.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Principal	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
Exchange compensation allowance to Principal	.....	2,495 9 3	1,800 0 0
Head Master	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
Allowance to Head Master for teaching drawing	.....	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
Exchange compensation allowance to Head Master	.....	1,544 12 3	720 0 0
Masters and Teachers	8,400 0 0	8,220 0 0	8,400 0 0
Personal allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvi	480 0 0	480 0 0	480 0 0
Drill Masters	960 0 0	825 7 7	960 0 0
Clerks	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
Servants	1,150 0 0	1,151 8 8	1,1500 0 0
Conservancy and Garden Establishment	2,470 0 0	2,449 9 0	2,410 0 0
Book, Play and Medical Establishment	970 0 0	971 8 5	970 0 0
Local allowance to Hospital Assistant	180 0 0	290 0 0	300 0 0
Allowance to Medical Officer	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
Police Guards	455 0 0	454 8 0	455 0 0
Total	25,865 0 0	30,882 15 2	29,645 0 0
Contingent Charges.			
Stationery	200 0 0	134 5 1	180 0 0
Purchase and repairs of furniture	175 0 0	27 10 4	100 0 0
Conservancy of garden and grounds	2,800 0 0	1,462 13 0	1,500 0 0
Travelling allowance	100 0 0	.....	.....
Book, Play and Medical Stores	2,410 0 0	2,408 10 1	2,000 0 0
Library	550 0 0	418 4 3	400 0 0
Pension and absentee charges	770 0 0	777 0 0	770 0 0
Miscellaneous	775 0 0	687 0 6	600 0 0
Prizes and rewards	740 0 0	498 0 3	500 0 0
Honorarium to Examiners	250 0 0	200 0 0	250 0 0
Total	8,750 0 0	6,613 11 6	6,300 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	34,615 0 0	37,496 10 8	35,945 0 0

Mayo College, Ajmere;
The 9th April 1895.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Principal, Mayo College.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE.

COLLEGE CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1894 95.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.

NOTE.—This Class was vacant during the year, the boys of the First Class who would have been promoted into it having left the College.

FIRST CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1894-95.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text Books.—*Professor Jevon's Political Economy.*	Chapters (i) to (vii) and Chapter (xvi).
	Whitworth's Rajkumar Law Lectures	The whole.
	Poetry.—*College Book* . . .	(1) The Revenge. (2) Ginevra. (3) The Dying Gladiator. (4) The Battle of the Baltic.
	Grammar.—*Manual of Grammar* .	The whole.
	Translation.—*Hunter's Brief History of India in Hindi, Part II.*	Pages 1 to 35.
	Composition	30 Original essays.
	(Teacher, H. SHERRING, Esq., HEAD MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.—*Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.*	The whole (omitting pages 98 to 113 and 146 to 233).
	(Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR, 3RD MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Sanskrit Text Book.—*Sanskrit Shiksha.*	Pages 41 to 84.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Rajkrishna's* .	Pages 117 to 200.
	Translation	Hindi into Sanskrit and *vice versâ.*
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
	Persian Text Book.—*Entrance Course*	Page 93 to end.
	Persian Grammar.—*Qawaid Farsi* .	The whole.
	Translation	Urdu into Persian and *vice versâ.*
	Letter-writing	In Persian.
	(Teacher, MOULVI HABIB-UL-RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI,)	
MATHEMATICS . .	Arithmetic—*Barnard Smith's.* .	Pages 157 to 163; 180 to 187, and 198 and 199, omitting certain sums and rule 12 on page 185.
	Teacher, MUNSHI SHEODAN MAL, 5TH MASTER.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	English History.—*Creighton's* .	Pages 30 to 72.
	Indian History.—*The Elementary History of India.*	Pages 67 to 88.
	Physical Geography.—*Geikie's Primer.*	Pages 46 to 112.
	General Geography	Africa and North America from wall-maps.
	Map Drawing	Map of Africa.
	(Teacher, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., L.L.B., 2ND MASTER.)	

SECOND CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1894-95.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text Books.—*Professor Balfour Stewart's Physics Primer.*	Pages 1 to 107.
	Oriental Reader No. 5 . .	(i) Indian Jugglers. (ii) A Wild Elephant. (iii) A Tiger Hunt. (iv) The Revenge. (v) Playing Cricket.
	Poetry.—*College Book* . . .	(i) Young Lochinvar. (ii) How they brought the good news from Ghent to Aix. (iii) The Charge of the Light Brigade. (iv) The Saxon and the Gael. (v) The Soldier's Dream.
	Composition	Æsop's Fables and Tales from the Reader.
	(Teacher, H. SHEBBING, ESQ., HEAD MASTER.)	
	Grammar.—*Manual of Grammar* .	Pages 69 to 132.
	Translation.—*Hunter's Brief History of India in Hindi, Part II.*	Pages 1 to 10.
	(Teacher, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., L.L.B., 2ND MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.—*Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.*	Pages 1 to 247 (omitting 89 to 113 and 146 to 200.)
	(Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR, 3RD MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Sanskrit Text Book—*Sanskrit Shiksha.*	Pages 1 to 37.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Rajkrishna's* .	Pages 1 to 26 and 37 to 97.
	Translation	Hindi into Sanskrit and *vice versâ.*
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
MATHEMATICS . .	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* .	Pages 141 to 168 (omitting 148 to 163) and pages 180 to 187.
	(Teacher, MUNSHI SHEODAN MAL, 5TH MASTER.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	English History.—*Creighton's* .	Pages 1 to 30.
	Indian History.—*The Elementary History of India.*	Pages 36 to 66.
	Physical Geography.—*Geikie's Primer*	Pages 1 to 46.
	General Geography.—*Bolchmann's* .	Europe and Boundaries of Africa.
	Map Drawing	Europe and Boundaries of Africa.
	(TEACHER, BABU ANANTRAM SUR, 6TH MASTER.)	

THIRD CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1894-95.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text Book.—*Orient Reader, No. IV*	(i) The Californian Grizzly Bear. (ii) The Chamelion. (iii) A Golden Deed. (iv) How the Rajah took the census. (v) The two friends of Syracuse. (vi) The Three Giants (ten parts).
	Poetry.—*College Book* . . .	(i) Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog. (ii) The Parrot. (iii) The Inchcape Rock. (iv) Hohenlinden. (v) Lord Ullin's Daughter. (vi) The Old Man's Comforts.
	Composition.	Æsop's Fables and Tales from the Reader.
	(Teacher, H. SHERRING, ESQ., HEAD MASTER.)	
	Grammar.—*Manual of Grammar* .	Pages 1 to 76.
	Translation.—*Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part II.*	Exercises XIII, XIV, and XV.
	(Teacher, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., L.L.B., 2ND MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.—*Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.*	Pages 1 to 145 (omitting 98 to 113).
	(Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR, 3RD MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Sanskrit Text Book.—*Rijupath, Part I.*	Pages 7 to 41.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Upakramanika*	Pages 52 to 77.
	Translation	Hindi into Sanskrit and *vice versâ*.
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
MATHEMATICS . .	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* .	Pages 116 to 137, omitting problems in Decimals.
	(Teacher, MUNSHI SHEODAN MAL, 5TH MASTER.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.—*The Elementary History of India.*	Pages 1 to 41.
	Geography.—*Blochmann's* . .	Europe.
	Map Drawing	Europe.
	(Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBER, 4TH MASTER.)	

FOURTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1894-95.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text Book.—*Orient Reader No. III.*	(i) Idleness and Industry. (ii) The Boasting Wolf. (iii) The Lost Camel. (iv) The Prophecy. (v) The Three Brothers. (vi) The Water Melon. (vii) The Weaver-girl. (viii) Choosing a King of the Animals. (ix) The Whale. (x) The Wolf. (xi) Crusoe's Barley and Rice. (xii) Raja Rasalu and the Swans. (xiii) Raja Rasalu and the Giants of Gandgarh.
	Poetry.—*College Book* . . .	(i) The Story of Gelert. (ii) Casabianca. (iii) The Glove and the Lion.
	Grammar.—*Grammatical Primer.*	Pages 24 to 62.
	Translation.—*Stapeley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part I.*	Exercises VIII, IX, X, XI, and 24 sentences of XII.
	(Teacher, LALA SANGAM LAL, M.A., L.L.B., 2ND MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.—*Translation of Paul Bert's First year of Scientific Knowledge.*	Pages 1 to 145 in the English version (omitting 98 to 113).
	(Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR, 3RD MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Sanskrit Text Book.—*Chanakyanitisar Sangraha.*	The whole.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Upakramanica,*	Pages 17 to 51.
	Hindi Text Book.—*Gutka, Part I.*	Pages 67 to 84.
	Hindi Letter-Writer.—Patramalika Part II.	The whole.
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
	Persian Text Book.—*Farsi ki Pakli Kitáb.*	Page 21 to end.
	Persian Grammar.—*Saf-wat-ulmasadir.*	Page 13 to end.
	Urdu Text Book.—*Mazamin* . . .	Paegs 1 to 56.
	Urdu Grammar.—*Qawaid Urdu Part II.*	Page 25 to end.
	Persian Letter-Writer.—*Ruqat Nizamia.*	The whole.
	Urdu Letter-Writer.—*Inshai Urdu Shakista.*	Pages 1 to 20.
	(Teacher, MOULVI HABIB-UL-RAHMAM. HEAD MOULVI.)	
MATHEMATICS . .	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* .	Pages 84 to 102, omitting problems in Practice and Fractions.
	(Teacher, MUNSHI SHEODAN MAL, 5TH MASTER.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.—*Hunter's Brief History of the Indian People in Hindi, Part II.*	Pages 35 to 82.
	Geography.—*Blochmann's* . .	Europe.
	Map Drawing	Europe.
	(Teacher, LALA SANGAM LAL, M A., L.L.B., 2ND MASTER.)	

FIFTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1894-95.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text Book.—*Orient Reader No. II* .	(i) The Snow Man. (ii) The Oasis; (iii) The Fox and Goat. (iv) The Fox and the Cat. (v) A Cricket Match. (vi) A European Gentleman in India. (vii) The Faithful Servant. (viii) the Himalayas. (ix) Burning Mountains. (x) The Nightingale. (xi) The Fox and the Horse. (xii) Telling the Truth. (xiii) Good manners. (xiv) Jack the Giant Killer (including Jack's First Attempt; Giant Blunderbore; A Welsh Giant; The Craven Giant; The Prince's State; Jack's further Adventures; The Cavern; and Thundel.)
	Poetry.—*College Book* . . .	(i) We are seven. (ii) After Blenheim. (iii) Humanity towards Insects.
	Grammar.—*Grammatical Primer* .	Pages 1 to 25.
	Translation.—*Stapley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part I.*	First seven Exercises.
	(Teacher, PANDIT PERTAMBER, 4TH MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.—*Translation of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.*	Pages 1 to 82 in the English version.
	(Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKAR, 3RD MASTER)	
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Hindi Text Book.—*Third Hindi Reader.*	Pages 48 to 78.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Upakramanika* .	Pages 8 to 17.
	Hindi Grammar.—*Hindi Vyakaransar.*	Page 15 to end.
	Hindi Letter Writer.—*Patramalika, Part I.*	Page 21 to end.
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
	Persian Text Book.—*Farsi ki Pahli Kitab.*	Pages 1 to 20.
	Persian Grammar.—*Saf-wat-ul-Masadir.*	Pages 1 to 13.
	Urdu Text Book.—*Muntakhibat-i-Urdu.*	Pages 1 to 66.
	Urdu Grammar.—*Qawaid Urdu, Part II.*	Pages 1 to 24.
	Urdu Letter-Writer.—*Inshai-Urdu Nashtaliq.*	Page 1 to end.
	(Teacher, MOULVI HABIB-UL-RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI.)	
MATHEMATICS . .	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* .	Pages 54 to 74, omitting Table of Cloth Measure, Indian Land and Square Measure, and certian sums.
	(Teacher, MUNSHI SHEODAN MAL, 5TH MASTER.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.—*M. Jankinath's, Part II.*	The whole.
	Geography.—*Blochmann's* . .	Asia.
	Map Drawing	Map of Asia.
	(Teacher, LALA HAR BUX, 2ND PANDIT.)	

SIXTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1894-95.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text Book.—*Orient Reader, No. I* .	The whole, omitting the Poetry Lessons XV, XVIII, and XIX.
	Poetry.—*College Book* . . .	Lucy Gray.
	Grammar.—*Nesfield's Grammar, Book I.*	Parts of Speech.
	Colloquial	125 Sentences.
	(Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBER, 4TH MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	Text Book.—*Translation of Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge,*	Pages 1 to 44 in the English version.
	(Teacher, BABU ANANTRAM SUB, 6TH MASTER)	
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Hindi Text Book.—*Third Hindi Reader.*	Pages 1 to 35.
	Sanskrit Grammar.—*Upakramanika*	Pages 1 to 8.
	Hindi Grammar.—*Hindi Vyakaran-sar.*	Pages 1 to 14.
	Hindi Letter-Writer.—*Patramalika, Part I.*	Pages 1 to 16.
	(Teacher, LALA HAR BUX, 2ND PANDIT.)	
	Urdu Text Book.—*Hakaik-ul-Mojudat.*	Pages 1 to 52.
	Urdu Grammar.—*Qawaid Urdu, Part I.*	The whole.
	Urdu Letter-Writer.—*Inshai Urdu Nastaliq.*	Pages 1 to 31.
	(Teacher, MOULVI HABIB-UL-RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI.)	
MATHEMATICS . .	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* .	Pages 24 to 54, omitting the problems.
	(Teacher LALA HAR BUX, 2ND PANDIT.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Indian History.—*Munshi Janki Nath's, Part I.*	The whole.
	Geography	Map of India.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 2ND MOULVI.)	

SEVENTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1894-95.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text Book.—*Orient Primer* . .	The whole.
	Orient Reader, No. I. . .	Pages 3 to 6.
	Colloquial	100 Sentences.
	(Teacher, B. ANANTARAM SUB, 6TH MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	.....	Lectures on (1) The Horse; (2) The Camel; (3) The Elephant; (4) The Cow; (5) The *Dog*; (6) The Cat; (7) The Lion; (8) The Bear; (9) The Sheep; (10) The Goat; (11) The Hare; (12) The Fowls.
	(Teacher, PANDIT PERTAMBER, 4TH MASTER.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Hindi Text Books.—*First Hindi Reader.*	The whole.
	Second Hindi Reader . . .	Pages 1 to 32.
	(Teacher, PANDIT SHEO NARAIN, HEAD PANDIT.)	
	Urdu Text Books.—*Tashrih-ul-Haruf*	The whole.
	Second Book of Urdu . . .	Pages 1 to 58.
	(Teacher, MOULVI HABIB-UL-RAHMAN, HEAD MOULVI.)	
MATHEMATICS . .	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* .	Notation, Numeration, up to hundreds of millions and Multiplication Tables up to 12 times 12; Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication.
	(Teacher, MUNSHI SHRODAN MAL, 5TH MASTER.)	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Geography	Continents, Oceans, Important Countries, Islands and Mountains of the whole world, excluding Oceania.
	(Teacher, LALA HAR BUX, 2ND PANDIT.)	

EIGHTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1894-95.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text Book.—*Orient Primer* . .	1st Division, Pages 5 to 35. 2nd „ „ 5 to 20. 3rd „ „ 5 to 6.
	Colloquial	1st and 2nd Divisions 50 Sentences.
	(Teacher, BABU ANANTRAM, SUB, 6TH MASTER.)	
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.	.....	1st Division—Lectures on (1) The Horse; (2) The Dog; (3) The Cat; (4) The Camel; and (5) The Lion. 2nd Division—Lectures on the Lion.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 2ND MOULVI.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Hindi Text Books.—*First Hindi Reader.*	2nd Division, Pages 1 to 22. 3rd „ „ 1 to 11. 4th „ „ 1 to 8.
	Second Hindi Reader . . .	1st Division, pages 1 to 30.
	(Teacher, LALA HAR BUX, 2ND PANDIT.)	
	Urdu Text Rooks.—*Tashrih-ul-Haruf*	The whole.
	Second Book of Urdu . . .	Pages 1 to 58.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 2ND MOULVI.)	
MATHEMATICS . .	Arithmetic.—*Barnard Smith's* .	Division I.—Notation and Numeration up to hundreds of millions, Multiplication Tables up to 12 times 10 in Hindi, Addition and Subtraction. Division II.—Notation and Numeration up to hundreds of millions, Multiplication Tables up to 10 times 10 in Hindi and easy sums in Addition. Division III.—Notation and Numeration up to 100. Division IV.—Notation and Numeration up to 20.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI, 2ND MOULVI.)	

(12)

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE POST OFFICE IN RAJPUTANA DURING THE YEAR 1894-95.

On the 1st July 1894, the Central India Postal Circle was abolished, and some three-fourths of the postal establishments were then added to the Rajputana Circle, the remainder being allotted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces and Berar Circles. The portion transferred to this Circle comprises the Holkar State and certain of the States under the Political Agencies in Western Malwa, Bhopal, and Bhopawar, together with portions of Scindia's territories.

2. The five appendices which accompany this review, indicate the postal progress of the year :—

Appendix I—Shows an increase of 4 head, 17 sub, and 42 branch offices and of 35 letter-boxes. These increases were chiefly due to the transfer of establishments from the late Central India Circle, and in some degree to the Bhurtpore Durbar having agreed to postal extension in that State.

Appendix II—Shows an increase of railway lines, 292 miles, camels, tongas and mail carts, 79 miles, and runners, 938½ miles, due mainly to the transfer of establishments from the late Central India Circle ; and there was an increase of two miles of district post line in Ajmere-Merwara. The net mile age of the three classes of mail lines at the close of the year was 4,772¼ miles, or 1,088½ miles more than the mileage at the close of the preceding year.

Appendices III, and IIIA.—The estimated total number of articles of the Letter and Parcel mails received for delivery during the last two years are given below :—

Year.	Letter mail.	Parcel mail.
1893-94	8,062,485	92,345
1894-95	11,402,600	100,675
Increase	3,340,115	8,330
Percentage . . .	41·4	9·0

The increases are due mainly to the inclusion this year of the receipts at the offices, which were transferred to this Circle on the abolition of the Central India Circle.

Appendix IV.—One highway robbery of mails was perpetrated in this Circle during the year, particulars of which will be found in the Appendix.

3. *Salt Revenue.*—The system of supplying salt to traders, through the agency of the Post Office, from the Salt Depôts at Sambhar and Pachbadra Salt Lines, still continues in force. Below is given a summary of salt purchased through the Depôt Post offices and the money collected thereon :—

Year.	Number of Indents.	Quantity of salt supplied in maund.	Value of the salt supplied.
			₹
1893-94 . . .	356	59,900	1,70,234
1894-95 . . .	437	73,500	2,14,267
Increase . . .	81	13,600	44,033

The system which was at first much availed of by salt traders on account of the business facilities afforded, received a check owing to the introduction, under the orders of Government, of a small charge for commission, at half per cent. on the value of the salt indented for; but the figures for the past year show that the traders are again resorting to the system.

4. *Telegraph.*—On the 31st March 1895, there were 29 combined post and telegraph offices in the Circle. During the year under review, combined offices were opened at Kishengarh, Oodeypore, Pertabgarh, Sambhar, and Sikar. The transactions of the 29 combined offices were, 54,681 messages "sent" and 65,763 messages "received." The revenue realised by this Department on behalf of the Telegraph Department, amounted to Rs. 51,279-12-0 at a cost, for establishments, of Rs. 10,605-11-6, debitable to the Telegraph Department. In addition to the foregoing telegraph business effected at combined offices, 95 Post Offices authorised to receive telegrams from the public, for transmission by post to the nearest Telegraph Office, booked 4,593 messages, thus affording further revenue to the Telegraph Department of Rs. 4,393-9-0.

5. The system of the sale of quinine to the public through the agency of the Post Office, was introduced experimentally in Rajputana, in October 1894. The statistics of sales up to the end of the official year have not yet been compiled; but it may be stated that, on the whole, the results are encouraging.

6. A step towards "postal unity" has been made in Rajputana during the year, by the Bhurtpore Durbar having given up its internal postal system in favour of the Imperial post; and it is hoped that the way has been paved for further renditions.

7. Mr. C. Goodburn held charge of the Rajputana Circle from the 1st April until the 19th October 1894, after which date the administration was in the hands of Mr. Barton Groves.

8. Mr. Barwise administered the Central India Circle from the 1st April until the 13th May 1894, and Mr. Kelly, from the 14th May until the 30th June 1894. As before stated, that Circle was abolished with effect from the 1st July 1894, when some three-fourths of the establishments were added to the jurisdiction of this Circle.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices (of all classes) and letter boxes existing on the 31st March 1895, compared with the number existing on the 31st March 1894.

Existing on the 31st March 1894.					Existing on 31st March 1895.					Increase or decrease.					Remarks.
Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Letter boxes.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Letter boxes.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Letter boxes.	
8	54	160	222	157	12	71	202	285	192	4	17	42	63	35	Imperial.
...	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	District Dâk.
8	54	170	232	157	12	71	212	295	192	4	17	42	63	35	Total.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were carried by Railway, Camels, and Runners during the year ending 31st March 1895 as compared with the previous year.

Description of mail lines.	Mileage on 31st March 1894.	Mileage on 31st March 1895.	Increase or decrease.		Remarks.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
Imperial.					
Railways	974	1,266	292	...	
Camels, tongas and mail carts	243	322	79	...	
Runners	2,276¾	2,996¼	938½	219	
District Dâk.					
Camels	...	...	...	..	
Runners	190	188	...	2	
Total .	3,683¾	4,772¼	1,309½	221	

APPENDIX III.

Enumeration of articles delivered and money orders issued and paid, during the past five years.

Year.	Letters.	Postcards.	Newspapers and packets.	Parcels, including value payable articles.	Insured parcels.	Money orders issued.		Money orders paid.		Remarks.
						No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
							R		R	
1890-91 .	4,623,658	2,059,694	474,344	40,014	15,496	129,453	35,63,397	110,497	43,48,207	
1891-92 .	5,143,415	2,657,200	513,415	44,000	21,535	129,429	35,27,838	118,871	42,23,258	
1892-23 .	4,709,484	2,603,432	525,668	49,816	21,060	137,173	36,42,438	115,224	41,93,679	
1893-94 .	4,713,610	2,804,295	544,580	71,905	20,440	138,611	38,76,775	110,437	40,76,727	
1894-95 .	6,552,480	3,908,785	941,335	74,760	25,915	228,821	61,36,589	136,239	47,39,059	

Camp Abu;
The 24th May 1895.

BARTON GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.

APPENDIX IIIA.

Insured Articles and Ordinary Parcels posted in Rajputana.

Year.	Insured Articles.			Number of Ordinary Parcels.	Remarks.
	Number.	Value.	Insurance fees realised.		
		R a. p.	R a. p.		
1893-94 . . .	13,334	39,67,812 0 0	10,290 0 0	28,364	
1894-95 . . .	18,173	52,80,222 4 4	13,384 5 0	36,039	
Increase . . .	4,739	13,12,410 4 4	2,094 5 0	7,675	
Percentage . . .	35·54	33·07	20·24	27·05	

APPENDIX IV.

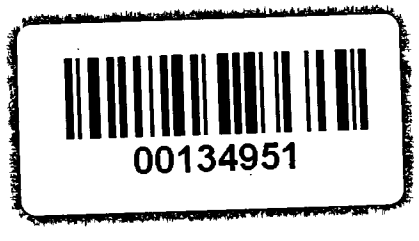
Showing the Highway Robberies of the Mails in the Rajputana Circle during the year ending 31st March 1895.

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date of the highway robbery.	Locality where the highway robbery occurred.	Territory.	Parties concerned, implicated, or suspected.	Nature and brief details of the property stolen.	Brief statement of the facts of the case, and the result of the enquiry.	Remarks.
1	26th November 1894.	1½ miles from Kumher on the road from Bhurtpore.	Bhurtpore.	A party of Minas.	An ordinary parcel and a remittance of cash, amounting to R168, were carried off. The remainder of the mail was found uninjured lying in a field a short distance away.	Sarwalia runner, accompanied by a Sowar, was attacked by ten men armed with lathies, who succeeded in driving of the escort Sowar, and in overcoming the runner and taking away the mail bag he was carrying. The Bhurtpore Darbar paid compensation in full of the loss sustained.	No trace of the highway robbers has been obtained.

Camp Abu;
The 24th May 1895.

BARTON GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.

Govt. of India Central Printing Office—No. 31 F. D.—16-8-95.— .—J. B. E.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